

V E T V S T A
M O N V M E N T A:
Q V A E A D
R E R V M B R I T A N N I C A R V M
M E M O R I A M C O N S E R V A N D A M
S O C I E T A S A N T I Q V A R I O R V M
L O N D I N I
S V M P T V S V O E D E N D A C V R A V I T.
V O L V M E N T E R T I V M.



LONDINI: Anno Domini MDCXCVI.

THE NEW YORK

LIBRARY OF THE

NEW YORK

LIBRARY OF THE

NEW YORK

LIBRARY OF THE

NEW YORK

LIBRARY OF THE

NEW YORK

LIBRARY OF THE

NEW YORK

LIBRARY OF THE

NEW YORK

LIBRARY OF THE

NEW YORK

LIBRARY OF THE

NEW YORK

LIBRARY OF THE

NEW YORK

TABLE OF PLATES

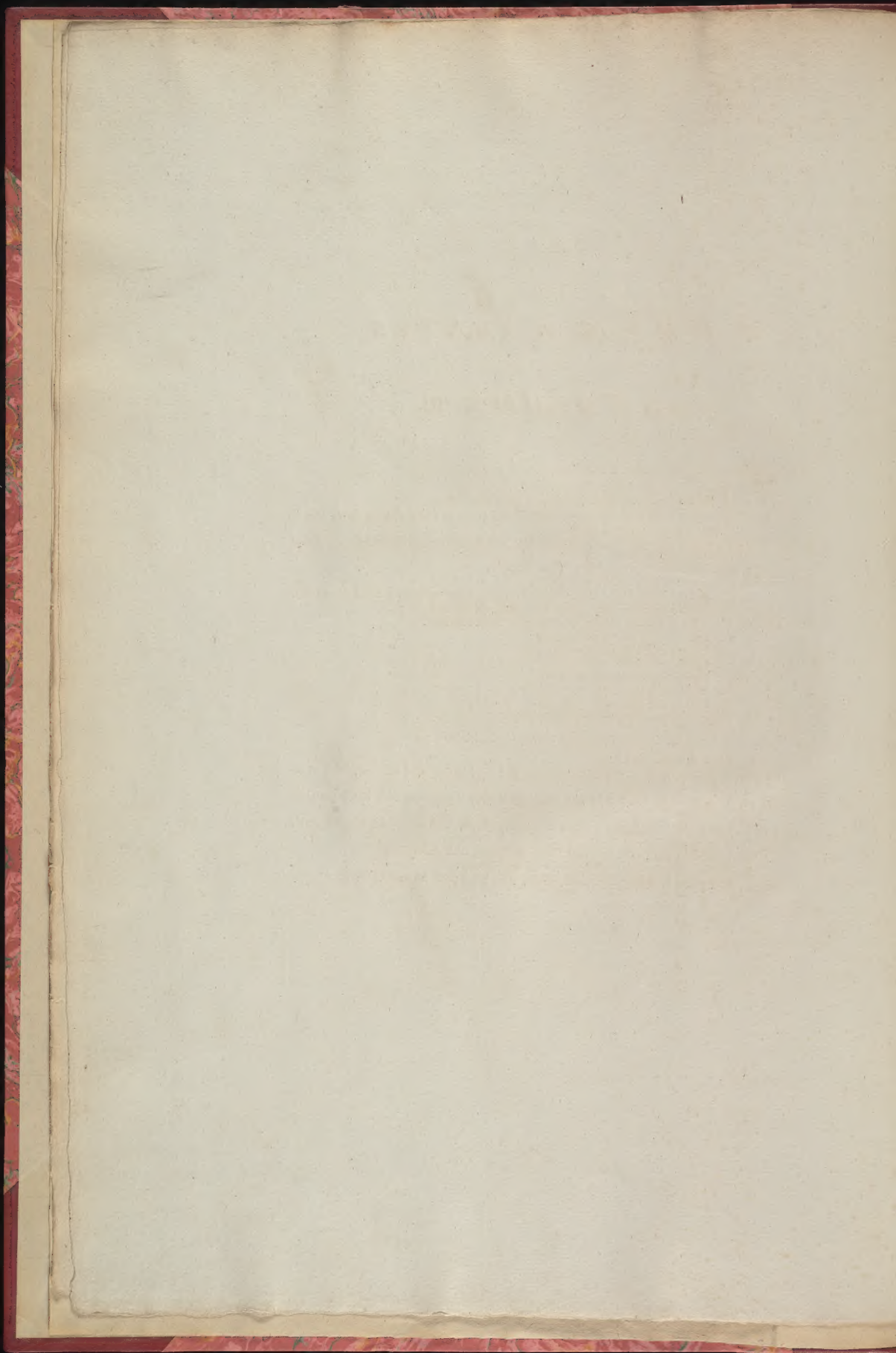
IN VOLUME III.

PLATE

- 1, 2, 3. **THREE** views of Magdalen chapel, near Winchester.
- 4, 5. Chancel and stalls of Chatham church, Kent, Stalls in Tilney church, Kent, and in the choir of Rochester cathedral.
6. View of Wainflete's school, Lincolnshire, and monument of Richard Patten, father of Bishop Wainflete.
7. The vault and body of Edward IV. at Windsor.
8. Monument of Edward IV. at Windsor.
9. Plan and elevation of the rood loft in St. George's chapel at Windsor, taken down 1789.
- 10, 11. Elevations and plans of the West front of Lincoln Minster.
- 12—17. Six plates of crosses, erected in memory of Queen Eleanor.
 12. Queen's cross near Northampton.
 13. Figures and ornaments on it.
 14. Geddington cross.
 15. Figures and ornaments on it.
 16. Waltham cross.
 17. Figures and ornaments on it.
- 18—24. The funeral procession of Queen Elizabeth.

All the above plates are accompanied with letter-press.

25. Fonts at Ufford and Sudbury.
- 26—30. Five plates of seals of kings, magnates, and royal boroughs of Scotland, with an account by Mr. Aisle.
- 31, 32. Two plates of Northwold and Heckington Holy Sepulchres, with letter press descriptions.
- 33—37. Five plates, containing six Views of Cowdray House, with letter press account, and a tail-piece.
 38. Chimney piece in the Episcopal House at Exeter, with description.
 39. Tessellated pavement, Colchester, with description.
- 40—44. Five plates of Heddingham Castle, Essex, with letter press account of the same.



VOLUME III.

Plates I. II. III.

Description of the HOSPITAL of ST. MARY MAGDALEN, near Winchester,
from Drawings taken by Mr. SCHNEEBELIE, August 1788.

THIS antient building is situated on a hill of the same name, more generally known by the name of Maudlin Hill, and famous for a large cheese fair held on it about a mile east from the city of Winchester, and near the London road that goes through Alton.

Little more than the shell remains of the chapel and master's house, with part of the almshouse, now a barn. A general north-west view is given at A, plate III.

From what remains the chapel seems to have been both elegant and spacious. It measures from east to west seventy-seven feet, and from north to south thirty-five feet six inches. Two rows of round columns with pointed arches supported the roof, which is covered with tiles, and divided the chapel into three aisles. The columns are very short and thick, being only seven feet eight inches high, including base and capital, the shaft five feet high, and one foot nine inches and three quarters diameter. The distance between each column ten feet nine inches. The side aisles are eight feet ten inches wide; the chancel fourteen feet eight inches.

The chancel is divided from the body by two piers that have seven arches springing from them. The mouldings of these arches are quite flat, and have no carved work, but are decorated with a variety of ornaments painted in black and brown, as running sprigs, flowers, stars, birds, quatrefoils, zigzag ornaments, &c.

The ascent to the altar was by two circular steps, at the ends of which are two large niches much mutilated, wherein probably have been figures. Over the east window have been painted five shields, but only on the first are the charges visible (the arms of Winchester); the rest are quite gone. On each side of the window are faint traces of a nich, flowers, &c. On the north side of the altar the paintings are more perfect, but little better than an outline. St. Peter is represented standing under a canopy, the back powdered with stars, holding two keys in his left hand, in his right a church with a lofty spire. He is in pontificals, with a pall, but has a crown on his head instead of a mitre.

In a compartment adjoining is a figure in pontificals, holding a crozier in his left hand. In another compartment below is a figure completely armed in mail, a heater shield

A

shield

shield on his left arm, his hand on his sword, which hangs suspended from his belt, and in his right hand a spear. See C, Plate III.

On the opposite or south side is a figure of St. Paul, bald headed, a sword in his left hand, held near the point; he is kneeling under a canopy, similar to that which contains St. Peter, and on his left hand is a small figure of an archbishop holding a cross. See D, Plate III.

Under these figures is a square stone frame, in which had been fixed a brass plate, with an inscription to the memory of one of the masters. It has been removed since December, 1779, when Mr. Grose saw it.

On the spandrils of the arch over the altar are two angels with censers. On the soffit of the easternmost arch of the north aisle are the remains of three historical paintings. The middle one I take to be the murder of Becket; the others are too far gone to be ascertained, except that the uppermost appears to represent an altar or a table spread with plate. See B, Plate III.

Near the middle of the north aisle was a gallery of oak, which filled one of the arches, projecting about three feet into the body or middle aisle, and is supposed to have been for the master's use only, there being no entrance but from an upper room in his house, which joined the chapel on the north side. See I, Plate III.—Blue crosses have been painted in many places, particularly on the south wall, and at the west end. See E, Plate III.

The entrance at the west end consists of a semicircular arch, decorated with four slender columns with neat capitals. See H, Plate III.

The entrance on the south side is a pointed arch, with two columns similar to those at the west end.

Two grave-stones remain on the south side of the chancel, above the altar-steps. The inscription on one is entirely obliterated; the other in Roman capitals runs thus:

HERE LYETH MRS. ELIZ. SYMONDS
WIFE OF THO. SYMONDS LATE
OF WINTON GENT. AND DAUGHTER
OF JOHN EBDEN, D.D. SOMETIME
MASTER OF THIS HOSPITAL WHO DYED
THE 12 OF SEP. 1693 AGED
90 YEARS.

	feet	inches
Length of the master's house	56	6
Breadth	28	6
Girt of the wall (within) that encloses the whole, forming an irregular polygon	1426	0
Distance from the south wall to the road	270	0

The whole being in a very ruinous state, a commission to examine it issued from the bishop of Winchester in June, 1788, when it was judged expedient that the whole should be taken down.

J. SCHNEEBELIE.

THE

THE hospital of St. Mary Magdalen is first mentioned in the register of John de Pontifara, bishop of Winchester from 1280 to 1304. We find in that record an agreement between the bishop and the prior and convent of St. Swithin, in which the latter acknowledge that the bishops of Winchester had been for a long time (*per multa tempora*) patrons of the preferments therein mentioned, among which is the house of St. Mary Magdalen. This is the earliest date to which the industrious bishop Tanner could trace it*. It is barely mentioned by Dugdale†, from the return of religious houses made to Henry VIII. in his 29th year, and inserted in the books of first fruits and tenths. In the return of the commissioners appointed by the crown 37 Henry VIII. to take an account of this hospital, among others it is affirmed to have been founded by "the byshop of Winton, as it is supposed, &c." The intent of this foundation appears from the will of John Fromond, steward of Winchester college, who built the college library, and was bailiff of bishop Wyckham's manors of Waltham and Cluer. In this will, dated Nov. 14, 1420, 8 Henry V. is the following bequest:

"Item, lego ad distribuend' inter leprosos B. M. Magdalene Wynton, viz. viiij."

In a patent 5 Edward III. these lepers are called *infirmi*; and in the royal great rolls the poor of this hospital are styled "The *infirm* people upon the mount." The number was nine poor brethren and sisters, and a priest; or, as the certificate before cited expresses it, "to have one pryft and ix poore menne and women there to remayne and contynue for ever, to pray for the foules of the founders, and all Cryften foules, and every of them to have for there stipend as hereafter followeth."

The priest was the master of the hospital till the times of confusion in the last century. The certificate of Edward VI's commissioners mentions indeed a chaplain or *stipendiary*, whose salary being by the statute 1 Edward VI. given to the crown, the salary of this chaplain, being 6*l.* was ordered to be paid to the king. And in William de Orleton's, William Wykeham's, and William Wainfleet's instruments of collation to the mastership, the chapel is called *Cantaria*. After, however, the crown laid claim to this salary, the master appealed to the court of augmentation; and "when, upon due examination of the matter, and by the foundation of the said hospitall, shewed by the maister of the same, it appeared that there was no such salary, nor other stipende, given for the findinge any stipendiary prest to linge in the said hospitall, but that the said stipende of 6*l.* was lymyted upon the said foundation to the maister of the said hospitall and his successors, for exerceyng of the office of admynistration of the sacraments and sacramentalls and other dyvyne service to the pore." And it further appeared by evidence, that the master himself was the priest who administered. A decree was made in favour of the hospital, and the priest's stipend of 6*l.* allowed to make part of its revenue. The mastership has always been in the gift of the bishop of Winchester, and a place for life. Wykeham presented 1393 John Melton, priest, to the "wardenship or government of the almshouse or hospital of St. Mary Magdalen near Winchester, and the chantry, together with four of the larger portions in the hospital aforesaid, deputing* him, so long as he shall be-

* Not. Mon. p. 169.

† Mon. Ang. I. 1020.

‡ See certificate in the Augmentation office.

* *Deputamus*. It is very remarkable we do not find this word, or the same form, used in the collation of the mastership of any other hospital. Wykeham, under this constitution of Clement, considered himself as the master, and the person deputed only as the *stipendiary*.

have

have well and honestly, warden of the said almshouse or hospital, being sworn as the constitutions¹ before said require, to make a faithful inventory of the goods of the same house or hospital, and duly to administer the same goods, and also to render a faithful account of the same. Wainflete and Orleton *collate*². Wykeham had another and better reason for this mode of filling up the mastership. He had found that the masters of St. Cross' hospital had embezzled the goods of the hospital, and converted the revenue in great measure to their own use, to the prejudice of the poor. "He took care," says bishop Lowth³, "ever after to insert in the act of collation of the mastership of that and all other hospitals, the master's obligation to obey the constitution of Clement." It is observable, that Wykeham appointed the salary of the master: he was to have four of the large portions, which, if they were the same in his time as in the reign of Henry VIII. would amount to 9*l.* 12*s.* i. e. at least 100*l.* of our present money. This stipend seems to have been free from all deductions. It is impossible that the master, with this allowance only, could have been at the expense of keeping in repair the buildings belonging to the hospital, which some years came to above 80*l.* of our present money.

Wykeham appointed his two intimate and confidential friends, John Campeden archdeacon of Surrey, and Simon Membury his treasurer of Wolvesey, commissioners to visit this hospital, and enquire into the state and administration of its revenues, with power to summon before them the master and other persons concerned, to inspect all the writings of the hospital, particularly the master's account, and to do what law and justice required, and give him an account of their proceedings, under their hands and seals⁴. It appears from their report, that great abuses had crept into the hospital, and many crimes and excesses had been committed there. Wykeham therefore commissioned the same friends, together with John Elmer his official, to punish the offenders, and even expel the master, or any other delinquent, if justice required⁵. What was the issue of this enquiry, we are not informed. Near the time of granting this commission, one John Melton was indicted before the Earl and justices at the assizes for stealing at Hurdley thirteen pieces of linen cloth, value 7*l.*; and being convicted of the felony, was delivered to the bishop's officers, to be put in his prison, and tried in his court; but was afterwards permitted to appear with his compurgators before commissioners appointed by the bishop. He is not indeed styled *clericus*, but "juxta privilegium clericale, *tangam clericus convictus*"⁶. Though we should admit it not impossible that this felon might be a clergyman⁷, it is less likely that he was the master of Magdalen hospital, who, a few months after the commission for trying the other, was admitted as a witness (*inter varios fide dignos*) in an affair relating to St. Cross. His principles and conduct do not, however, appear to have stood the test of the enquiry before mentioned.

William Wainflete, afterwards bishop of Winchester, was master of this hospital when he held the mastership of Winchester school⁸. There is now extant among the hospital papers, the decision of two arbitrators, dated October 20, 17 H. V. relative to a dispute between him and Alice widow of Peter Clarke alias Caperygh, concerning

¹ Of Pope Clement. Clementin. III. tit. ii. *

² *Conferimus, & te collodem perpetuum in hospitali prebendo institimus per prebentes.* Orleton, Reg. f. 92.

³ P. 90.

⁴ Ib. f. 183.

⁵ Wykeham, Reg. II. p. 3, f. 181.

⁶ Ib. f. 185.

⁷ John Beaufen, minister of Holyrood in Southampton, was implicated before the mayor and bailiffs thereof for burglary and rape, and when apprehended had on his priest's habit. The persons who apprehended him were prosecuted in the spiritual court, where proceedings were for a time stop, and then proceeded again. Ib. II. 4. f. 43.

⁸ Which ordains that "no hospital shall be bestowed as a benefice on the secular clergy, though this practice might have been established by custom: unless it be otherwise appointed by the charter of foundation, or the master be elected into his office. Perhaps Wykeham appointed a *secular*, and the other bishops *regulars*.

a pension which the former claimed as due to the hospital from the latter. The arbitrators heard and determined the affair in St. Peter's church in the shambles in Winchester.

The brethren and sisters, though now put in by the master, were formerly appointed by the bishop. Thus we find, Wykeham, 1394, appointing a servant of his, one Roger Mullewarde of Roppele, a poor man of his diocese, on account of his laudable and antient services faithfully and usefully to him performed, to one of the larger portions in the hospital aforesaid; which, William Chalon had, "being now vacant and in our gift," charging the master, John Melton, to admit him to this portion, with all its appurtenances¹, and that in every thing belonging to the same, he answer him and cause others duly to answer him, so long as he shall behave himself well² in the aforesaid hospital³.

We learn also, from this antient record, that another brother was put into this hospital by Wykeham, by letter directed, 1369, to his treasurer of Wolvesey, to this effect: "Considering the old age, weakness, and poverty of our beloved son Adam Condrich, who has not wherewithal to subsist, and cannot with his own hands get a maintenance; we have thought proper, out of our charity, to bestow on him one of the greater portions in our hospital of the blessed Mary Magdalen near Winchester, which is in our gift and diocese: commanding you to cause the same Adam, a poor man, to be admitted to the said portion in the said hospital, and to be served from this greater portion, according to the custom in time past⁴."

It is observable that Wykeham speaks of these places as being absolutely at his disposal, and does not merely recommend, but claims a right of putting in the persons he nominates. Whether he filled up all such vacancies as happened in his time does not appear. It seems probable he did not; and that there were only one or two places at his disposal. For in the register of his acts from 1367 to 1409 there occurs no other such instance, nor it is believed in the bishop's registers. From the silence of his letter touching the master, there is reason to conjecture that the hospital at the time had no master. Perhaps he administered the revenues, and took care of it himself, as he did that of St. Crois for several years. The letter is addressed to the treasurer, because he used to nominate the brethren and sisters and the bishop to confirm the nomination, though in these two instances, Wykeham seems to have taken it out of the treasurer's hands. In bishop Orleton's registers, are preserved two instances of the bishop's confirmation of a portion bestowed by the treasurer of Wolvesey in the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen. One of them, 1339, runs thus, "Adam &c. to our beloved daughter Margaret Greneweye, health, grace, and benediction. The gift or collation of the portion which Henry le Bule clerk had and held whilst he continued in the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen near Winchester, of our patronage and diocese, made to you by master John de Nubbeleye our treasurer of Wolvesey, by virtue of his office, we, as far as it is in our power, approve, with all its rights, customs, and pittances whatsoever; and we, from our certain knowledge, confirm to you the collation or gift of this portion in perpetuity⁵."

At present brothers only succeed brothers; but here we see a woman put in a man's place⁶.

The poor on this foundation are said by bishop Tanner to have been *nine* before the time of Edward I. At the date of the certificate before mentioned, 37

¹ He was to have commons as well as a stipend.

² The poor people now are entitled to these places during their natural lives.

³ Reg. Wykch. l. p. 1. f. 265.

⁴ Ib. f. 37.

⁵ Reg. Orleton, f. 73, among the Commissions. See another, f. 67, among the Institutions.

⁶ Reg. Wykch. l. p. 1. f. 231.

Henry VIII. 1547, they were nine. 5 Eliz. 1562, the bishop of Winchester certified the court of Exchequer, that the foundation was for the support of eight poor persons, and that that number was then in the hospital. This is the number at present: so that we may fairly presume the reduction took place between 1547 and 1562.

The provision for the maintenance of the members of this little society was valued at £41. 6s. 8d. as stated in the certificate.

	£.	s.	d.
For rents resolute	0	6	5
For tenths	1	13	6
For the prebte stipend	6	0	0
For the wages and comens for nine poor men and women	19	17	4
And so remayneth, which the master receavyth for his paynes and repairing of the tenement,	13	9	4

Another account, nearly of the same date, will inform us more particularly in what manner the money here allotted to the poor was divided among them.

	£.	s.	d.
To nine poor men and women for their wages, yerly, at 13s. 4d. apiece	6	0	0
To eight of them for borde wages, at 8 pence a weyk apiece	13	17	4
	19	17	4

But in the certificate of Henry's commissioners the following sum, which we find in the account last mentioned, is omitted:

	£.	s.	d.
To the poor men and women of Maudlyn's, yearly, out of two tenements in the foke	0	6	0

Add this to the former; and the sum total paid annually to the poor people amounts to	20	3	4
---	----	---	---

Such was the revenue and division of it in the time of Henry VIII. 15 Henry VII. the whole income of the hospital was £42. 7s. 8d.* If we multiply the lowest account, which is that of 37 Henry VIII. (£41. 6s. 8d.) by eight, in order to reduce it to the present value of money, the product is £330. 13s. 4d.

If the highest account, that of 15 Henry VI. (£42. 7s. 8d.) be multiplied by ten, the product is £423. 16s. 8d.

Not to be very exact, the medium between the highest and lowest of these calculations is about £376.

And a ninth poor person (according to the same calculation) who had a stipend without commons, had annually about £6. of our present money: probably this was an out-pensioner, and had no lodgings provided for him. The annual allowance of the nine poor men and women amounted therefore, on an average, in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. to about £174. of our present money. The remainder (£202. of our present money) was the master's, out of which a considerable part was

* And according to bishop Tanner, and in the Monasticon, it was valued 26 Henry VIII. at £42. 16s. in the whole, and £16. 16s. 2d. clear. If this means clear to the master, he might perhaps, after all expences on account of repairs, &c. were deducted, receive that sum annually, or perhaps not so much.

annually

annually laid out on the buildings of the hospital. In an old account of receipts and disbursements in the reign of Henry VIII. it appears that the master expended in repairs one year upwards of £11. (or about £88. of our present money), and in another £10. (or £80.) For he had not only to repair the hospital buildings, which were much larger originally, but several tenements in Winchester let at rack-rents, and no longer in the possession of the hospital: besides the subsidy paid by him to the crown, amounting to above £1. 10s. Repairs and subsidy, added together, come at lowest to £11. 10s. or, according to a middling calculation, about £100 of our present money; the remainder will not be thought an unreasonable recompense for his trouble, or more than the founder intended for him, to judge by the house provided for him. To the stated revenue of the hospital additions were frequently made by legacies bequeathed to it. Among others, in the bishops of Winchester's registers, are the following:

Stephen Welewyke, 1378, to each of the brethren and sisters 6d.

Robert Thurbern, warden of Winchester college, to each brother and sister residing in Magdalen hospital 6d.

John Ayllemer, rector of Bonelond, in Sarum diocese, and prebendary of Exeter, 1392, £1.

Mathew Chandler, in the foke, 3s. 4d. 1412¹.

Besides two other legacies.

We are told also, at the end of the first volume of Wykeham's Registers, that the bishop gave his portions (of what is not said) to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen².

In the rental taken in the reign of Henry VII. the offerings at the box³ are estimated annually at £2. 13s. 4d.; a sum equal to about £26. sterling.

The present annual income (exclusive of the houses of the brothers and sisters, and 5s. 4d. paid to them by the tenants) is £88. 19s. It is divided in the following manner:

To the brothers and sisters each £5. 8s.	£.	s.	d.
For collecting the rents, keeping the accounts, &c.	40	5	4
The master has the residue, out of which he keeps in repair the poor people's houses, and the buildings belonging to the hospital on Magdalen-hill, and pays land tax	3	0	0
	45	13	■

The pay of each poor person in the reign of Henry VIII. was yearly	■	13	4
Eight pence weekly	yearly	1	14
Added since by Dr. Ebdon 4d. weekly	yearly	0	17
By the same	yearly	■	6
By Mr. Percivall	yearly	1	0
	4	12	0

Deducted from £5. 8s. each poor person's pay at present, remain	0	■	■
Amounting in the year, for eight people, to	3	9	4
This sum is supplied from two tenements in the foke, per ann.	0	6	0
Saved from discharge of tenths and subsidy	3	■	10

Deducted from the above	3	9	10
	3	9	4
Remains a surplus of	■	0	6

¹ Beaufort's Reg. last part, f. 42.

and probably much later than Wainflete's time.

² This is written in a hand different from the rest of that Register, and probably much later than Wainflete's time.

³ Oblat. ad puerum p. estimat. singulis ann. £12. 13s. 4d.

By the act 1 Eliz. for restitution of first-fruits to the crown, it is provided that this act shall not extend to charge with the payment of any tenths or first fruits any hospital founded and used, and the possessions thereof employed for the relief of the poor people, or the possessions or revenue thereof. Nevertheless, after the passing of this act, the hospital was charged with yearly tenths, till discharged by a suit in the exchequer, the bishop having certified that the hospital was founded, and its revenues applied, to the relief of the poor. It is supposed that the yearly tenths, being no longer paid to the crown, were applied to augment the weekly allowance of the poor. When the hospital no longer paid first-fruits and tenths, it no longer appeared in the king's books, consequently could not longer be liable to the payment of a subsidy. This also was applied as the tenths, and thus the pay of each poor person was augmented 5 Eliz. The master reaped the benefit of the discharge from the first-fruits; for as they were paid but once by each master at his admission, they could not afford the poor a settled augmentation of their annual or weekly allowance.

It appears from the hospital accounts, that £4. 8s. were paid annually to each brother and sister, from the year 1659 till they received Mr. Percival's benefaction, about 1720, and from that time to this they have received £5. 8s. annually. The eight almshouse people have had their old allowance, with the addition of all the benefactions left to them by charitable persons within that period. It is true 13s. 4d. the annual pay of a ninth poor person, is sunk, perhaps on the hospital losing a small part of its possessions. By far the greater part of its revenue arose from certain pensions in money; and, as the value of money decreased, so did the revenue of the hospital. Its yearly value in the reign of Henry VIII. was £41. 6s. 8d. of which £36. 4s. 4d. were settled pensions, which are paid at this day; so that of the above £41. 6s. 8d. only £5. 2s. 4d. have been taken away since Henry's time, though the value of its present revenue be not more than one-fourth of what it was formerly, and instead of between 3 and £400. does not at this time amount to £90. To account for this deficiency, to the pensions at present received must be added 9s. the value in Henry's time of the quit-rents now paid, which amount to £3. 14s. 8d. Then there is a farm belonging to the hospital, which was formerly let at a rack-rent, but now is leased out on three lives, the old rent of which could hardly be less than £2. 10s. Let us add these sums to the former, and the account will stand thus:

	£.	s.	d.
Pensions, the same now as in Henry VIIIth's time,	36	4	4
Antient value of the present quit-rents	0	9	0
Antient rent of the farm	2	10	0
Rent of another tenement ¹	0	3	0
	39	6	4

This part of the antient revenue of the hospital still remains: so that there is only a deficiency of £2. 4d. to be accounted for since the commissioners delivered in their valuation of it. The hospital had tenements and annual payments, principally issuing out of twenty-five tenements in Winchester, to the amount of £4. 13s. 4d. Out of these issued the £2. 4d. which, in the space of two hundred years, it is no wonder should be lost. It might have been forfeited for being appropriated to superstitious purposes; certain of its tenements, given to pray for souls, &c. being lost, while those intended for the maintenance of the poor are still in possession of the chapel.

The same cause to which it was in great measure owing that the real value of the hospital is lessened, though its nominal income be increased, will enable us to account

¹ The rack rent of this tenement is thus entered in a recital of 15 Henry VII. *Locagium de tenementis a retro hospit. de George 4s.* We have deducted 1s. for its present quit rent. It appears from this that the George inn was kept where it now is 273 years ago.

for the small pittance the poor have now compared to what they had formerly. So much hath the value of money been lessened, that though, from augmentations made to their income since the reign of Henry VIII. they receive more than double what they did then, yet its worth is hardly equal to one-fourth of the antient allowance. The proportion of the master's income is not very different now from what it was then. They both equally divided the revenue between them, except that nothing was paid out of the poor's allowance, but the master was charged with repairs, &c. The master and brethren had not only a handsome subsistence, but very good lodgings, only part of which, with the master's house, remained. The almshouse, inhabited by the sisters, joined to the master's lodgings northward, and extended east ninety, and west seventy-eight feet, which, together with the depth of the master's house, made its whole length one hundred and ninety-six feet, and the depth was twenty-six feet; so that every one of the poor persons had lodgings twenty-four feet in front, and twenty-six in depth. The barn which now stands on the north-east corner of the ground within the walls, was part of the almshouse, which was continued on from thence westward, so as to make the whole length above mentioned. On the east side of the hospital were the pear-tree garden and the mount garden. Within the walls, to the west, were at least two acres of land, on part of which probably stood their barn, stables, &c. South of the chapel was the burying-ground. Without the walls of the hospital were sixteen acres of land, which might in some degree supply them with corn; and they had pasture for 120 ewes and 9 rams, from which their table was furnished. They kept the whole in their own hands, and the master and the poor lived together.

In the late civil war the hospital suffered considerably from the king's troops. Thirty-six sheep were killed by the soldiers, and the rest removed sixteen miles by the master for safety; a large quantity of corn was stolen; and all the timber-work on the premises, as well as in the chapel, burned, and the latter building converted into a stable. To a petition from the master, &c. to Lord Hopton, field marshal general of his Majesty's Western forces, his Lordship returned this answer:

"I desire Henry Foyle, esq. and commissary Fry, to take consideration of this petition, and to take such order for the poore people's reliefe therein, as to them shall seeme expedient.

"*Winchester, 19 Martii, 1643.*

RALPH HOPTON."

We may presume the master, &c. obtained some redress, and had their buildings repaired, for we find them there in the reign of Charles II. when an order, signed by the King and Lord Arlington, 1665, was sent to command them to remove, that the Dutch prisoners might be admitted into it, and to provide lodgings for the poor people in Winchester, at the King's expence. In the following winter the prisoners burned all the timber they could find, damaged the master's house, and demolished the almshouse; destroyed the pulpit and pews, carried away the bell, and all the iron bars and lead about the chimnies of the brethren and sisters' rooms. The hospital was irrecoverably ruined, and the master and society never returned to it more. The estimate of re-building the almshouse was £650, to which, on petition, government would allow but £100. Dr. Gulton was at this time master. His immediate successor, Dr. Darel, archdeacon of Winchester, endeavoured in some degree to repair the loss. When the poor people had for some time been destitute of any fixed and permanent habitation, he in 1671 purchased some tenements in Colebrook-street, into which they were admitted in his life-time, and he left them after his death to the master of the hospital. Some of these tenements are inhabited by such of the brethren and sisters as choose to live in them: the rest are let, and the rent is divided among those who live elsewhere.

Among its benefactors this hospital reckons Edward III. who gave it 6*er.* a year, paid by the mayor of Winchester, for which he receives an annual discharge from Government. This sum was equivalent to thirty-six pounds of our present money¹.

William of Wykeham left by his will² five pounds for the repair of its church and buildings.

Thomas Devenish settled on the master five tenements in Winchester, to pray for the souls of himself and his friends.

Dr. Ebdon, master of the hospital by indenture made Sept. 2, 1611, gave ten pounds annually to be divided to each of the brethren and sisters 4*d.* weekly, amounting to

To each of the poor people, at Christmas, so much frieze as will make each of them a gown, or in lieu of it, 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> <i>per ann.</i>	2	13	4
The residue to the master, for his pains and charges	0	8	0
	10	0	0

Dr. Ebdon is buried in the chapel, and has the following inscription on a small brass plate fixed against the wall on the south side of the chancel:

Corpus Johannis Ebdon, sacre theologie professoris pii, ecclesie cathedralis Winton. prebendarii pii, hujus hospitalis magistri reverendi; qui inter alia dona in alios charitatis usus collata £.200 in augmentacionem Riperidiorum hoidem libere dedit, hoc regitur tumulo. Obiit 16 Novembris 1614, etatis sue 98.

He'st both God and good men feard and lov'd,
Which by example cherisht or reprov'd,
Heer lyes enter'd. He living was, dead is,
A preacher whom the church lov'd, the people mys
His life for length, learning for truth was greates,
His doctrine pure, his dectis withoute deceite,
And in his life time was, and att his ende,
To rich and poore a father and a freinde.

The last benefactor to this hospital was Mr. Percivall of Winchester, from whose bounty it receives annually eight pounds.

The above particulars are extracted from the account of this hospital in p. 155—211 of the second volume of the History and Antiquities of Winchester, printed at Winchester 1773, in two vols. 12mo. in which "particular regard was had to render an amusing and comprehensive detail of that antient and remarkable charity; the particulars of which were collected from original MSS. antient records, and other papers, in the possession of the master of the hospital." This was drawn up by the late rev. Mr. Wavell, minister of St. Laurence, Winchester, then master of the hospital, since dead.

Its dilapidated state precluding all prospect of repair, a commission issued in June, 1788, to inspect the building; when it was ordered to be taken down. This was accordingly carried into execution, and nothing remained in the course of the last summer but the pillars and arches of the chapel.

¹ The same king appropriated the church of Mapledurham, with the chapel of Petersfield, to the prior and convent of St. Swinara at Winchester, to pay £25. 19*s.* 4*d.* for the support of the *infirm* in this hospital. Pat. 5 Edw. III. p. 2, m. Anno regni 35, he gave them tenements in Winchester. Pat. 35 Edw. III. p. 3, m. 22.

² Appendix to Lowth's Life of him, N^o XVII. p. 42.

In the Harleian library, N^o 328, p. 26, contains the following fragment of a rental, and an inventory of the furniture of this hospital.

(Fragmentum de Capella Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalene Winton.

In primis, dicta Dom' p'cipit de S^cario D'ni Episcopi ap^d Wolveley annuatim xxv^h xix^h iij^h ad iij^h ann^h termino equis portionibus. Et est fin^h cujuslibet termini vj^h ix^h x^h. Item dicta Dom' p'cipit annuatim de Priore S^ci Swithin' vj^h ix^h iij^h ad iij^h ann^h termino equis portionibus. Et sic est fin^h cujuslibet termini xxxij^h iij^h. Item dicta Dom' p'cipit annuatim de Abbate de Hyda xxij^h ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Item dicta Dom' p'cipit annuatim de Domino Rege, per manum Ballivorum Winton' de drapp'ria ibidem, ad festum Sancti Michaelis, lx^h. Item dicta Dom' p'cipit de redditu super montem S^ci Egidii vj^h. Item dicta Dom' p'cipit de una crofta super dictam montem iij^h. Item de redditu x^h.

Et sciend' quod dictus redditus D'ni Episcopi assignat. p' xvij^h p'son' quorum quilibet capit per septimanam v^h quadr' pro victual' et vj^h j^h p' vestur. Et sic sum' cujuslibet portionis per annum tam pro vest' quam pro victual' xxvij^h x^h. Sum' portioⁿ omni^u istorum xvij^h tam pro victual' quam pro vest' per annum xxv^h xix^h iij^h ultra in toto. Et sciend' quod predictus redd' vj^h ix^h iij^h proveniens de Priore Sancti Swithini assignat. p' x p'son', quorum quilibet capit per septimanam iij^h videlicet p' tres dies ob' q^u et p' diem Dominicam ob' q^u et p' vestur eorum nichil nisi de gratia Domini Prioris et Conventus, ut in pannis perustatis, et aliis necessariis, pro Dei amore eis largitis. Et in vigilia Nativitatis Domini Carniprenii Pasche et Pentec. iij^h bacon. videlicet in quolibet festo i bacon. Et summum est cujuslibet portionis per annum xij^h summa portionum omnium istorum p' vic^h vj^h ix^h iv^h, vij^h minus in toto. Et sciendum quod predictus redditus lx^h proveniens de Domino Rege, et xxij^h de Abbate de Hyda, assignat' ad sustentandum omnes fratres et sorores in domo existentes in perpetuum. Et sciendum quod habent ad dictum domum sustentandum xij^h acras terre arabilis et pasture, ad sustentandum ej^u bidentes euntes in pastura Domini Prioris Sancti Swithini, per limitem eis assignat. unde proficuum debet equalit' dividi inter eos. Et sciendum quod oblation' provenientes die Marie Magdalene assignant. pro coopertura domorum et reparationem murorum except' xij^h iij^h qui assignant. pro blad' suis intend' colligendis et carlandis in autumpno. Et oblation' provenientes in alio tempore anni debent dividi inter eos equaliter. Et sciendum quod cultus domus predictæ p'cipiet annuatim, pro portione sua, tantum quantum iij^h de majore portione p'cipient in omnibus que continent cxv^h iij^h except' proficuis que sunt sepaliter inter partes.

Ornamenta Capellæ Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalene juxta Winton.

In primis, ij calic. et i pixid. argent. p' corpore X^pi imponendo. Item, vj paria vestimentorum integr. et iij corporalia. Item, xij tualia, unde viij benedicta et iv manutergia. Item, iij auricularia findon. cooperta. Item, ij bur. de serico, et iij rochetti. et iij superpellic. unde ij debil. Item, ij cruces de cop. et i rochetti pro Magdalen. Item, i missal. vet. et i nov. ad valorem c^h de dono Willielmi de Bafynge¹, cultodis ejusdem dom. et i magn. portifor. plenar. notat. ad valorem lx^h et ij antiphon. vet. n^oeta. Item, i legend. sc^or. et temp^oal. Item, iij psalteria, unde i nov. de dono D'ni Johannis de Nubbeley². Item, i collectar. cum impnario, et i manuale. Item, iij gradual. vet. i burf. serica, cum reliquiis. Item, ij parve cruces ad osculandum. Item, i flos Sanctæ Mariæ oleo Sanc. Katherine et aliis reliquiis circumsignat. Item, iij candelabra ferri, cum iij tintinabulis. Item, i turribil. Item, i tapit. virid. pouderat. cum volucr. et rosis. Item, i pann. de raynis, pro amictu decorand. Item, de dono Domini Willielmi de Bafing, i pann. de spanca. Item, iij panni virid. pro tabula alti altar. Item, iij magne ciste ferr. ligat. pro libris, vestimentis, et necessariis imponend. bene cerat. Item, v vexill. tempor. Rogation. portand.

¹ Probably one of the two persons of both these names, who died Prior of Winchester, 1294 and 1295. See Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, I. 62.

² Treasure of Wolveley to Ep. Orleton. See before.

Item,

Item, in prima domo habetur i olla crea de menf. ij lagen. et i pofnet. de menf. dim. lagen. et i patell. de menf. diu lagen. et i ftecur. Item, in fecunda domo i olla de menf. iij lag. et i patell. de menf. lagen. et i ftecur. cum i pofnet. Item, in tercia domo i olla de menf. ij lag. et i ftecur. et i parva patell. Item, in quarta domo i olla de menf. i lag. et di. et i parva patell. et i ftecur. et i pofnet. Item, in quinta domo i olla de menf. iij lagen. et i patell. et i ftecur. Item, in fexta domo i olla de menf. i lagen. et i parva patell. et i ftecur. Item, in domo magiftri nichil inventum fuerit.

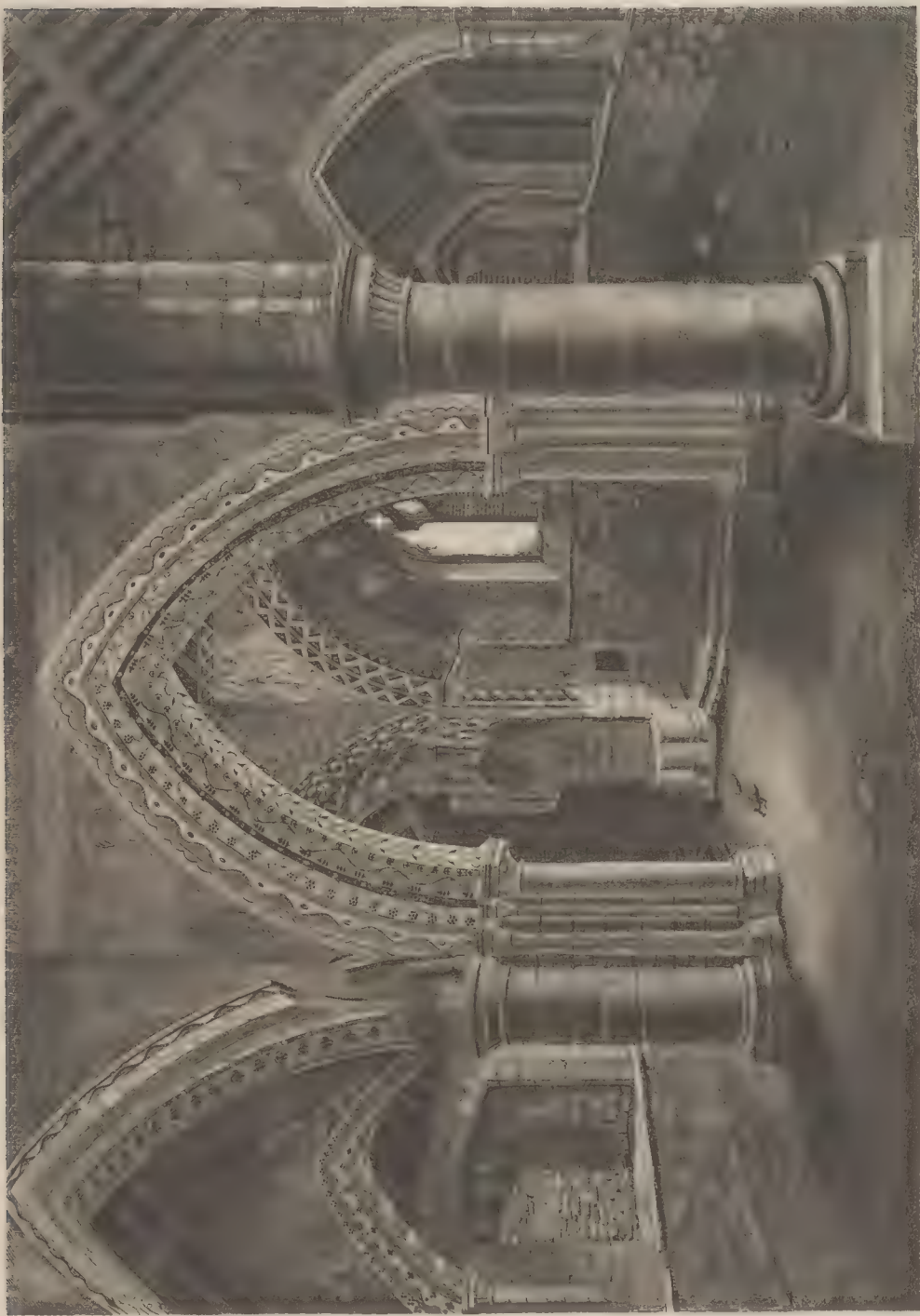
Si capellanus celebret et dicat horas canonicas ut tenet. Si vivat caſte et fobrie, et viſitat infirmos, et caſtigat delinquentes ad modum delicti. Si vaſſet, vel aliquam diſtinctionem faciat, in domibus, vel in arboribus, quod abſit. Si reprimat rebelles, male viventes et agentes, ut decet. In primis, quod conjugati et conjugate non ſint in domo cohabitantes, nec habeant manſionem in domo. Si clericus deſerviat eccleſie et capell. et ſit obediens, ſicut tenetur. Si aliquis vel aliqua expendit, diſſipat elimoſinam domus, vel porcionem ſuam malis uſibus, quod abſit, ut gulofe, vel luxurioſe, vel aliter inhoneſte vivendo, non ſint in domo cohabitantes, nec habeat manſionem in domo. Si aliquis ſit inobediens, vel litigans, vel vagans contra ſtatutum domus, nec habeat manſionem in domo, ut ſupra. Si bona defunctorum remaneant opi eccleſie poſt debitum eorum ſolutum. Si aliquis non vult juſtificari, nec caſtigari, per magiſtrum ſratrum. Si aliquis vel aliqua ſit male criſtiana pace ut ſupra. Si aliquis ingreditur domum ad habitandum niſi per theſaurarium de Wulveſey.

Homines Winton. reſpondent compu. de lx^s ut draperiam quaſt in monetar. ammoveant: uſque magnum vicum ubi eſſe conſuevit. ſicut cont. in rotulo tertio, et in fo xvj. xlij. et in fo xxxix regis H. et in original. de anno xxvij^e ejusdem regis H. Et inferius ſuper montem de elemoſina conſtituta lx^s p'd de anno xlix ſicut conſtat in fo xvij et xxi^s. et quieti ſunt. Cives Winton. debent c marc. de firm. ejusdem civitatis habendi. a ſecundo die Octobris, xvj quando regi placuerit, reddend. ad feſtum Paſche et S'ti Michaelis, ſicut continet in fo xvj. de quibus dicti cives onerantur annuatim.

Et ſic p' predicta liquet quod predicti lx^s non continent. infra ſummam de c marc. de firm. civitatis predict. ſed eſt una firm. per ſe aſſignat. in firmis ſup. montem de antiqua elemoſina reg. ſolv. annuatim p' dictos homines Winton. et de quorum ſolutioſe offendere debent acquietant.

The ſeal of this houſe, here engraved from the original in the hands of the rev. Mr. Baker, preſent maſter, repreſents Mary Magdalen, holding in each hand veſſels filled with ſpices and ointment. On each ſide of her head the moon and a ſtar. Below a monk kneels to her, between a veſſel with a ſtar over it and a ſprinkler. The inſcription round it, S. HOSPITALIS SCE MARIE MAGDALENE WINTONIE.

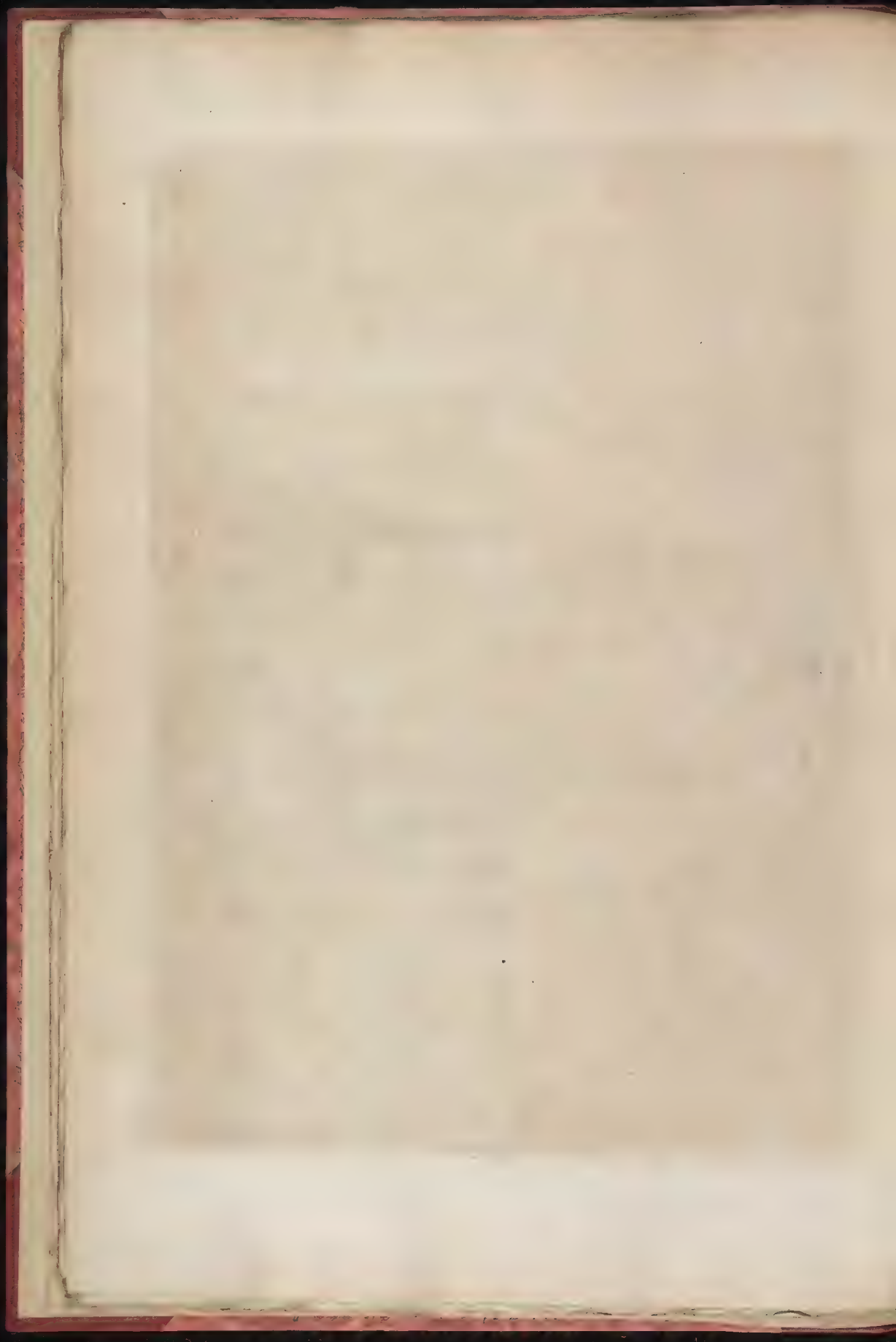


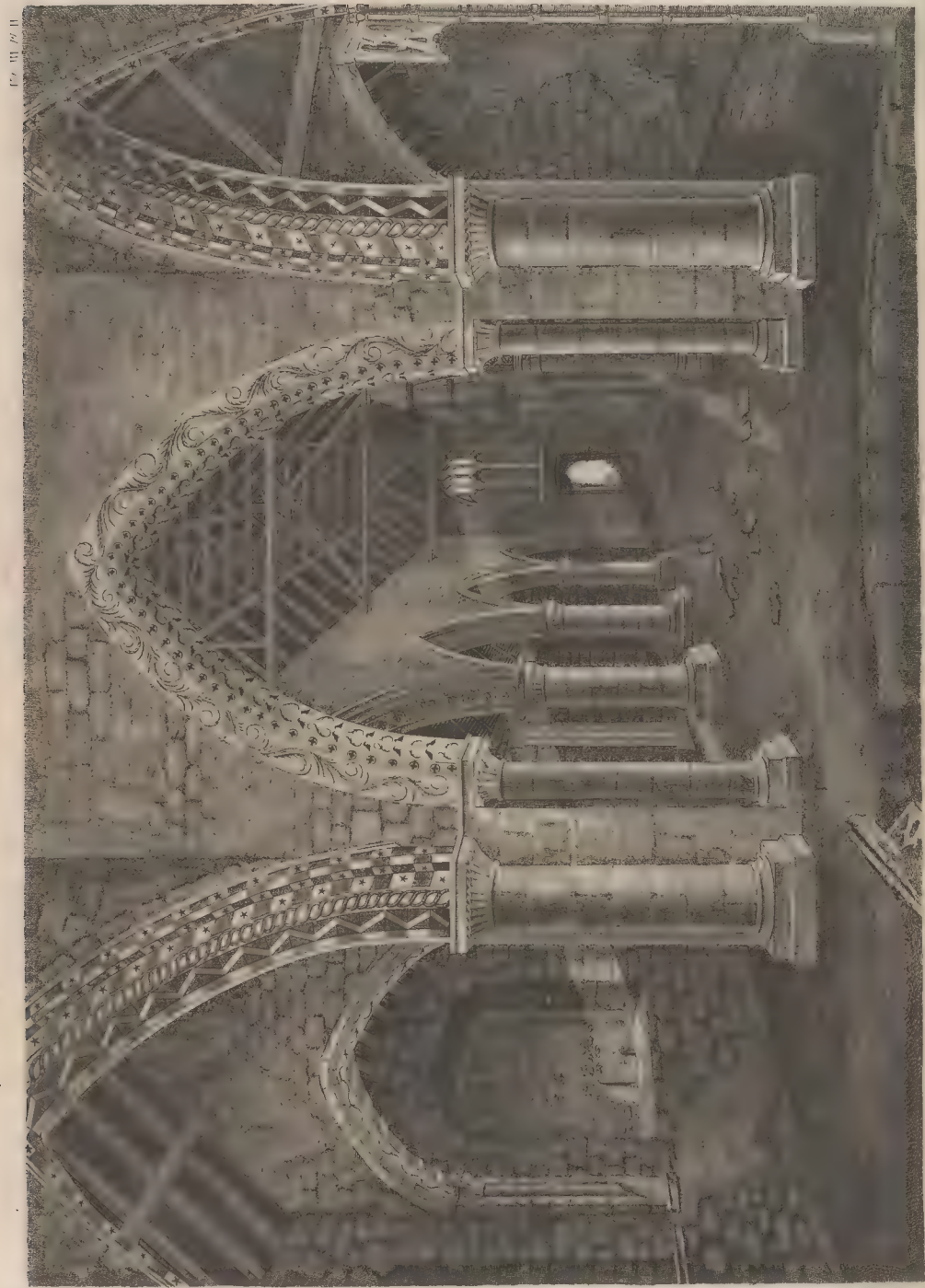


Inside view of MAGDALEN CHAPEL, near WINCHESTER, from the West.

Engraved by J. G. Smith, del. J. G. Smith, sculp.

Printed by J. G. Smith, Winchester.



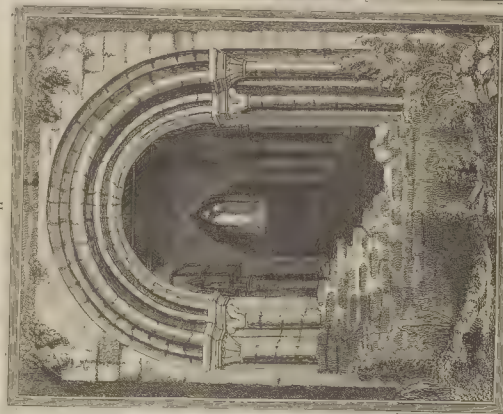
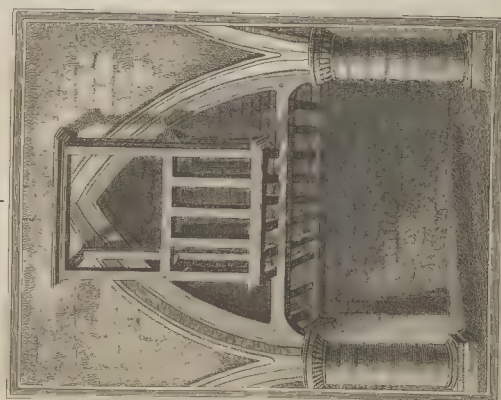
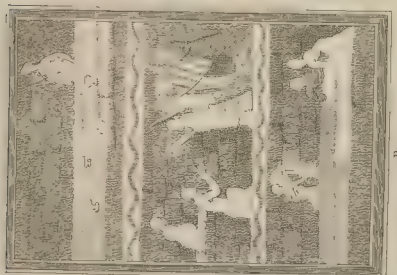


Inside view of Montauxy chapel, and westminster, taken from the Church looking to the West

Engraved by W. Burgess & Son

Published by W. Burgess & Son, 10, St. Martin's Lane, London



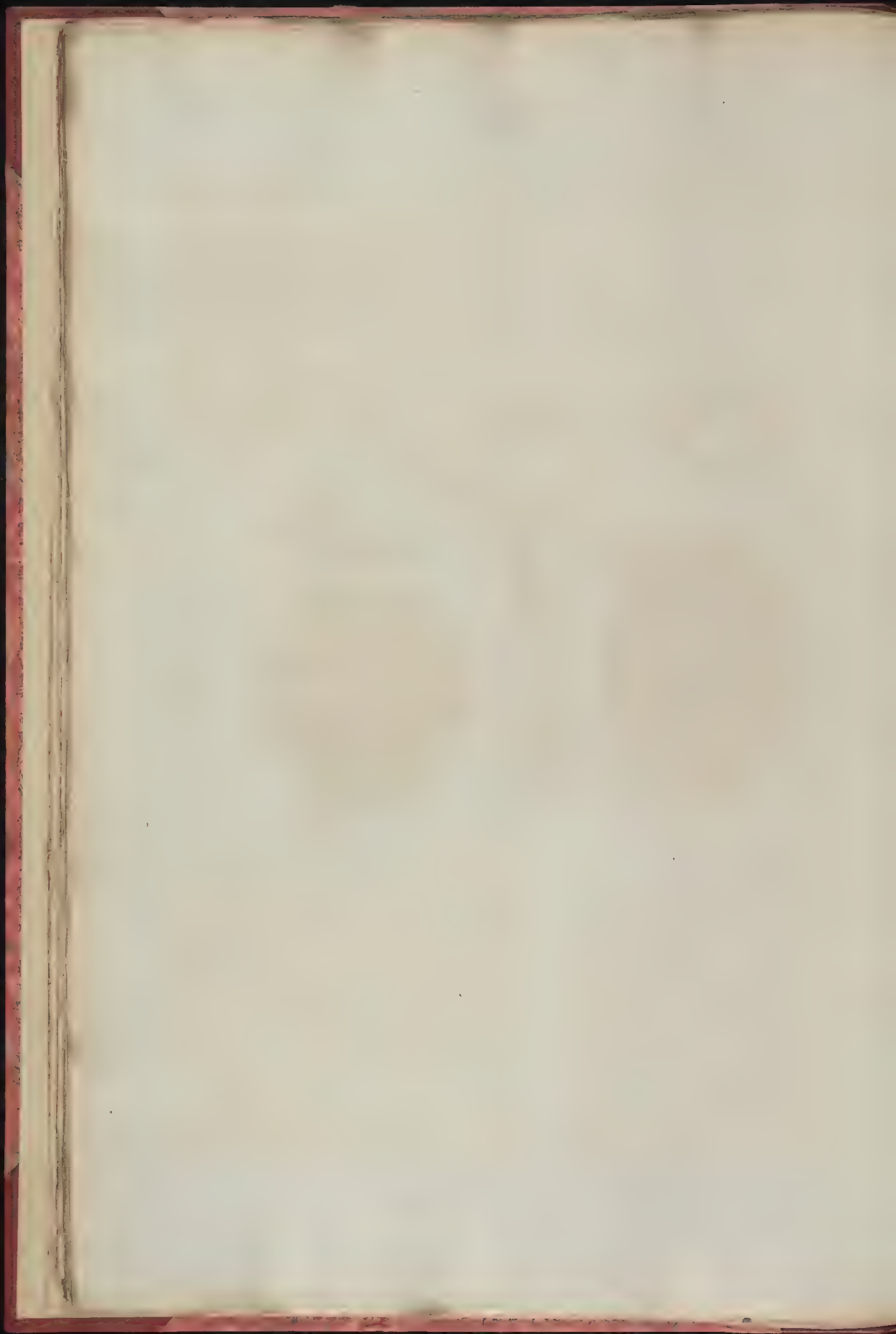


A. N. W. View of Magdalen Hospital, near Winchester
 B. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 C. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 D. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 E. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 F. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 G. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 H. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 I. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 J. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 K. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 L. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 M. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 N. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 O. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 P. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 Q. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 R. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 S. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 T. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 U. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 V. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 W. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 X. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 Y. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.
 Z. Plan of the Hospital, showing the layout of the building with various rooms and a central courtyard.

Magdalen Chapel near Winchester

Magdalen, A.D. 1080-1100

Published according to the Plan of the Hospital of April 1790



fels that are entire are engraved at the head of this account, *fig. 1, 2*. The three others that were shattered to pieces were plain and black, exactly resembling these two. Out of one of these graves, which however had no urn in it, were taken the antient fibula, *fig. 3*; the buckle, *fig. 4*; the spur, *fig. 5*; the iron ring, *fig. 6*; and the brass coin of one of the Roman Emperors, *fig. 7, 8*. This last has been much corroded by the menstruums used to bring out the inscription. Urns have been frequently found in the neighbourhood of this city; particularly about ten years ago twelve were discovered together in a row in digging for a cellar in the gardens of the rev. Mr. Richards, and presented to the late Gottavus Brander, esq. The situation where they were found was close to the Roman road that led from this city to Silchester, but out of the city itself. We may therefore presume, from the urns here engraved, and from the indisputable Roman fibula, their situation just without the city wall, and in the side of a hill, resembling in some sort the Roman catacombs, that these graves could not be of later date. The urns appear to have been placed under the left arm of each corpse, without any bones or ashes in them, and the skulls and bones lay in their natural situation.

That the Romans were acquainted with the use of spurs, appears from line 881 of the sixth *Æneid*, where the poet, speaking of young Marcellus, says,

Seu spumantis equi fodet calcariibus arnos.

And that their spurs were made of iron, further appears from *Æn. xi. 714*:

Quadrupedemque citum ferrata calce fatigat.

It is true the only spur which Montfaucon gives a drawing of terminates in a point; whereas the spur engraved here, *fig. 5*, has a rowel. This, however, affords very slight negative proof of the Romans' being unacquainted with that obvious improvement, against the many positive proofs of the high antiquity of the sepulchres in question.

I.

Littera Prioris & Conventus per quam remittunt Ep̃o Wyñ omnia jura quæ habere calumpniant
in Mauriciis & Locis p̃dictis.

From the Register of John de Postiffra, fol. 107. b.

Referred to in p. 3. l. 1.

UNIVERSIS Christi fidelibus ad quos præfens scriptum pervenerit, frater Willielmus prior & conventus Sancti Swithuni, Wynton. salutem in Domino. Cum possellio patronatus ecclesiarum, vicariarum, capellarum, abbatiarum, prioratuum, & hospitalium, & aliorum religionum & piorum locorum subscriptorum, (videlicet) ecclesiarum de Bledon, de Sutton, de Patney, de Dyneton, de Enceford, de Overton cum capellâ de Oulton, de Elyndon, de Hammes, de Bottemere, de Portlaunde, de Wyk cum capella de Westmenes, cum capella de Exton, de Droknesford, de Alwardstok, cum capella de Henseton, de Erynton, de Avynton, de Wordemartyr, de Havone, de Woulington, capellarum de Chilbolton, de Muchelmareys, de Holton, de Mulebroc, de Nitch-filling, de Bagelhurst, de Cronah, cum capellis de Winton, de Hamynton, de Ellon Sancti Egmii, cum capella de Wychehal, de Mowsted, de Chilcumb, cum capella Sanctæ Katharine de Compton, Sanctæ Mariæ de Valle, cum capella Sanctæ Anastasie extra Wynton. Sancti Jacobi, cum capella Sanctæ Fidis, de Hurleburn, cum vicaria de Wychurch, cum vicaria de Kympton, de Envel, de Funtel, de Ebleburn, de Dounton, cum capellâ de Brightwell, Omnium Sanctorum in Lond', de Brighelston, de Camborn, cum capellâ de Benited, de Mapledurham, cum capellâ de Menefok, cum capellâ de Upham, cum capellâ de Wantham, cum capellâ de Chinton, cum capellâ de Brondon, de Alresford, cum capellâ de Wauze, quatuor capellarum de Merewell, de Folegh, cum capellâ Beate Mariæ de Southampton, cum capellâ de Overton, de North Wauham, de Bourclere, cum capellâ de Normanger, de Hauncelere, de Wydhaye, cum capellâ de Stoke Episcopi, de Hurlegh, cum capellâ de Crauley, cum capellâ de Effer, de Farnham, cum capellâ de Mees, cum capellâ & vicar' de Hameledon, cum capellâ de Twyford, cum vicar' de Fareham, de Suplemorton juxta Cantebriam, de Wyency, de Haveringdon, de Alverbury, Sanctæ Crucis Wynton, capella Sanctæ Stephani, Sancti Michis extra Kingate, Sancti Petri extra portam Australem, Sancti Martini de Wodestret, Sancti Walenii, cum capellâ, capella Sanctæ Mar' extra portam Occidentalem, Sancti Clementis, Sancti Elphegi, Sancti Pet' de Macello, Sancti Salvator', Sancti Mauriti, Sancti Michis, Sancti Johannis de Edera, Sancti Rowaldi, Sancti Bonifacii, Sanctæ Mar' in Tannerstret, Sancti Nichi extra Kinggate, Sanctæ Mar' de Lineatela, Sancti Petroci, Sancti Paicii, Sancti Martini juxta murum, Omnium Sanctorum in Golestret, Abbatiarum de Waverleggh, de Tycheffeld, de Hales, de Laclegh, Prioratum de Taunton, de Melebour, Nori Loc' extra Golestord, de Suthwerk, de Bruboy, in Insula, de Irynghe, Hospitalium Sanctæ Thom' de Suthwerk, Sancti Johannis de Portsmouth, Domus Dei de Southampton, Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalene extra Wynton. Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalene, Southampton, Sancti Johis de Fordingbridge, Cullodæ Domus Sanctæ Crucis extra Wynton. ad venerabilem patrem Dominum Johannem, Dei gratia, Wynton' episcopum, & predecessores suos, per tempora multa pertinuerit; & idem Dominus Episcopus jus patronatus eorundem ad se & predecessores suos afferuit petente, licet super quibusdam eorum inter predecessores prædicti Domini Episcopi ex parte unâ & nos & predecessores nostros ex alterâ quæstio fuerit aliquoties agitata, in utroque partis dispendium non modicum & gravamen: Nos, paci & tranquillitati ipsius Domini Episcopi & successorum suorum ac nostræ & successorum nostrorum pro futuris temporibus prospicere cupientes, præfato Domino Episcopo & successoribus suis, pro nobis & successoribus nostris, totum jus, actionem, & clamum, quæ habemus & habuimus, seu quoquo modo habere vel exigere possumus, in prædictis possessionibus & jure patronatu seu advocatibus ecclesiarum, vicariarum, capellarum, abbatiarum, prioratuum, hospitalium, & aliorum religionum locorum prædictorum, & eorum pertinentiis quibuscumque, unanimi assensu concedimus, remittimus, & quiete clamamus imperpetuum; falsis nobis & successoribus nostris pensionibus nobis de quibusdam ecclesiis super prædictis debitis consuetis & antiquis. Dat', &c.

II.

Collatio Hospitalis beate Mariæ Magdalene extra Wynton. per resignationem Rob. de Hyspania vacantis.

From the Register of Bishop Orleton, Part I. fol. 73. b.

Referred to in p. 4.

ADAM, &c. Dilecto filio Willielmo de Basinge, clerico, salutem, gratiam, & benedictionem; Cantariam & Custodiam cum quatuor portionibus de majoribus in hospitali beate Mariæ Magdalene extra Wynton; notitiorum patronatus & diocesis vacantis, tibi, cum omnibus suis consuetudinibus, caritibus, & p̃antibus tantis portionibus spectantibus quallitercumque tam infra dicto hospitali quam extra quallitercumque accidentibus, conferimus inuito caritati, & te eundem perpetuum in hospitali prædicto institumus per præfatus. Jure & dignitate, &c. In cuius rei, &c. Dat. apud Farnham, 6^o die mensis Martii, A. D. 1341, & notra consecrationis anno. Et script. fuit Domino J. de Nubbeleggh, Thesaur' de Wolref', pro inductione ipsius.

E

III.

VII.

Commissio ad visitandum Hospitalem Sancte Marie Magdalene prope Civitat' Wynton'.

From the Register of Bishop Wykeham, Part III. fol. 238 m. 18a.

Referred to in p. 4.

WILLIELMUS, &c. dilectis filiis Magistro Johanni Campden, archidiacono nostro Linc', & Domino Simoni Membury, thesaurario nostro de Wolvesey, salutem, gratiam, & benedictionem. Cum omnium hospitalium & domorum elemosinarum rectores, custodes, & gubernatores seu magistri, teneantur etiam vigore Constitutionis bonae memorie Clementis Papae Quinti, quae incipit "Quia contingit," in hac parte edite, de omnibus bonis dictorum locorum in dictis locis repertis & per eos receptis inventarium fidele conficere, & super administratione sua in bonis huiusmodi facta Ordinaria locorum praedictorum, vel ipsorum delegatis, annis singulis, reddere rationem: Nos volentes qualiter bona hospitalis Beate Marie Magdalene prope civitatem Wynton. nostre diocesis administrari fuerint & sunt gubernata tam moderata temporibus quam eorum reversionis effici certiores, vobis committimus & mandamus quatenus ad hospitalem praedictam personaliter declinare, vocato coram vobis magistro seu custode ejusdem & aliis quorum interest in hac parte, ordinationem seu fundationem dicti hospitalis, & inventarium bonorum ipsius, per dictum magistrum seu custodem ibidem repertorum, rotulos, scripturas, evidencias, & memoranda omnia per que liquide poterit apparere qualiter bona praedicta & in quos usus gubernata sunt & commissa coram vobis factis iudicialiter exhiberi, & rationes ejusdem magistri super praemissis per eum administratis, auditis, & plenarie discutatis, impendentes eidem plenarie iusticie complementum, ac omnia alia & singula super hiis solite exequamini quae de jure seu consuetudine requiruntur, ad que complenda & debite proficienda vobis etiam tenore praesentium vices nostras committimus cum cujuslibet cohercionis canonice potestate, mandantes quatenus dicto negotio expedito nos de toto processu vestro super hiis habito plene & clare certificetis literis vestris patentibus habentibus hunc tenorem sigillo autentico consignato. Dat' vero ut supra (that is, at Waltham), primo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini 1400, & anno nostrae consecrationis 33.

VIII.

Commissio ad procedendum super detecta in Visitatione super exercicia in Hospitali Sanctae Marie Magdalene juxta Wynton.

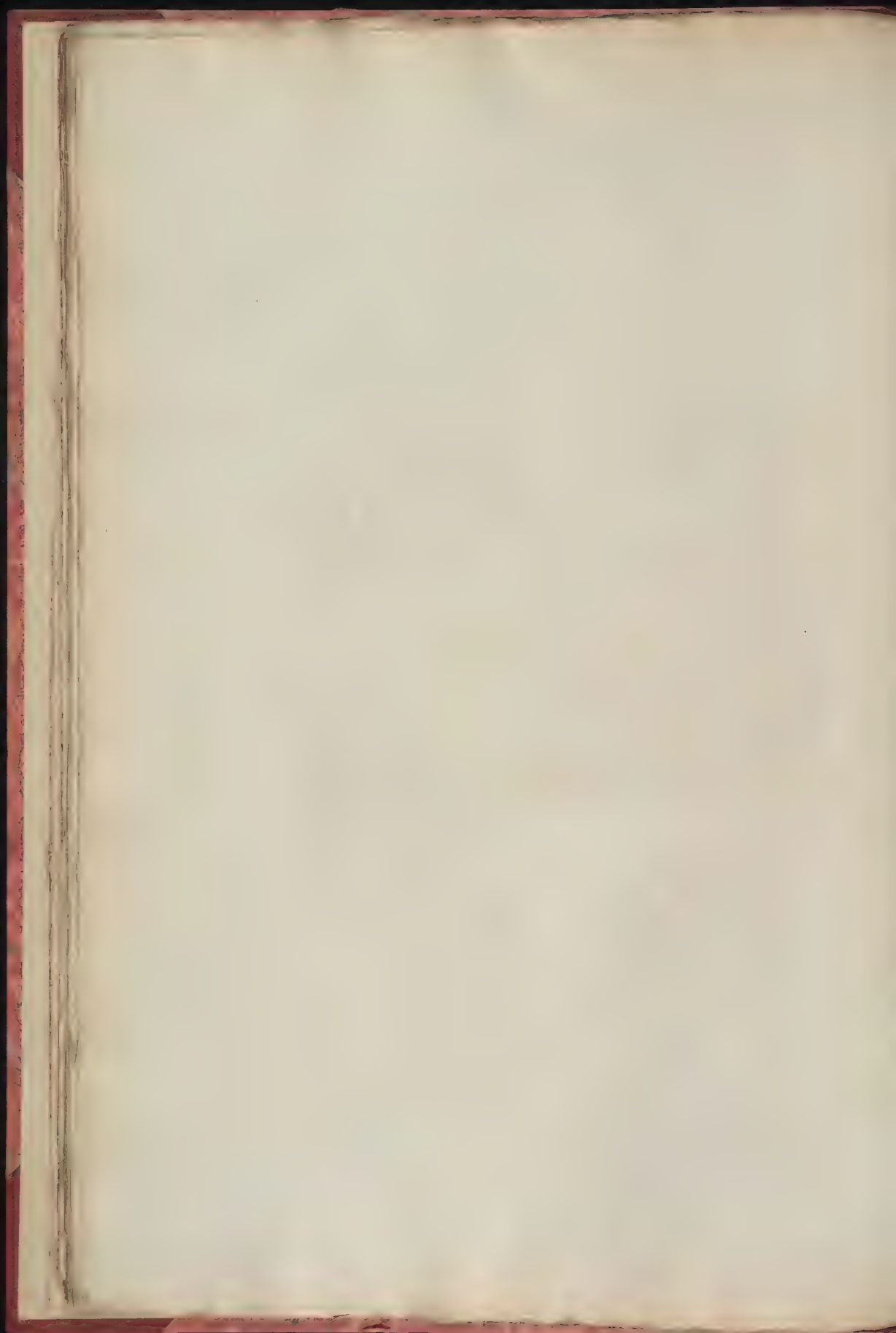
From the same Register, fol. 329. m. 183.

Referred to in the same page.

WILLIELMUS, &c. Dilectis in Christo filiis Magistris Johanni Elmen Officiali nostro, Johanni Campden Archidiacono nostro Surr', et domino Simoni Membury, Thesaurario nostro de Wolvesey, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Cum in Visitatione auctoritate nostra in hospitali Sanctae Marie Magdalene juxta Wynton. super exercicia, quampura delicta, crimina, et excessus sint comperta et detecta, ad cognoscendum et procedendum super huiusmodi delictis, criminibus, et excessibus, tam ex nostro officio quam ad partium instantiam, ipsaque delicta, crimina, et excessus corrigendum et canonice puniendum, etiam per amotionem magistri seu custodis aut alterius personae dicti Hospitalis cujuscumque, si ad eum de jure fuerit procedendum, caeteraque omnia et singula faciendum et expediendum quae circa praemissa necessaria fuerint, vel etiam opportuna, vobis aut duobus vestrum de quorum conscientiae puritate plenam in Domino fiduciam reportamus tenore praesentium committimus vices nostras cum cujuslibet cohercionis et executionis canonice potestate. In casus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Dat. in castro nostro de Farnham, vicinissimo die mensis Novembris, anno Domini 1400, et nostrae consecrationis 34.

Examined, J. RIDDING, Deputy Register.





VOLUME III.

Plates IV. V.

DESCRIPTION OF STALLS DISCOVERED IN CHATHAM CHURCH, KENT.

IN the year 1785, on taking down some boards on the south side of the chancel of Chatham church, Kent, three stalls were discovered. Very few persons saw them, and they were again hid from the eye by being plaistered over, which greatly damaged the upper part. In taking down the old part of the church, to make room for a new one, 1788, they were again brought to view. I fortunately got there in time to make a drawing of them, as likewise of the chancel, as it was taking down, which, I think, cannot be less than four hundred years old.

There are two very fine specimens of the like kind in the cathedral church of Rochester (see plate V.), and the parochial church of Luton, and one of a plainer kind in Tilney church, Essex (see plate V.); besides many others, too numerous to be here recited. But none that I recollect so highly finished in the back ground and cieling: the principal ornamenting of the others are bestowed on their fronts, pediments, and spandrils.

The Chatham stalls were made of a soft stone of a bluish or greyish hue, and consisted of three Gothic arches, supported by slender columns, the capitals and bases of which were exceedingly neat. Each end was supported by two, and the centers by three columns. Each arch was divided into two smaller ones, the inside of each forming a trefoil, and over them a quatrefoil within a circle. The first and second quatrefoils were pierced through, the third filled up, and adorned with an ornamented cross.

The trefoils were variously enriched:

The first with roses, buds, and leaves; a double rose in the center, a single one at each angle.

The second had a vine-branch with fruit springing from the sinister side, and terminating in a scroll at each angle.

The third, a branch of ornamental foliage springing from the dexter side, and terminating as before.

The fourth, the same reversed, to answer the third.

A

The

The fifth, a branch with leaves, in a small pot.

The sixth, three oak branches with acorns, springing from the center.

The panels of these stalls were not of equal height, occasioned by the seats being one above the other. The first was two inches higher than the second; and the second four inches higher than the third, and likewise differing in the enrichments.

The first panel was enriched with branches of the oak, vine, and olive trees, twining round each other, and running upwards. Among them were an angel, a child, a parrot, and some singular animals feeding on the fruit. These branches were finely relieved.

The second panel was divided into thirty-four squares, and at the bottom five half-squares, each square being filled with bay or laurel leaves and berries in the form of flowers. The first and second rows of these flowers were parted by a row of roses; the first, second, and third rose different from the other six, having three rows of leaves, the others only two.

The third panel was nearly the same, with this difference only, that the lower squares were all entire, and the roses all alike. These stalls had been richly painted and gilded, as appeared by the remains on the center capital of the first arch, which supported the two smaller ones, the upper moulding being gilt, the body of the capital painted blue, and the foliage red, the colours full and bright. There were no remains of the canopies nor front; but, from six cavities in the arch above, I conclude it was decorated with finials, and must have been very elegant when perfect.

I saw in several parts of the chancel pieces of the same sort of stone of which the seats were made, and about four feet from them a piece of stone with the same foliage as at the end of the highest seat, which I suppose to be the remains of the niche where the piscina stood.

The use of these stalls has been with the greatest probability assigned, by an anonymous writer in the *Gent. Mag.* for Sept. 1786, p. 752, and Aug. 1787, p. 664. He is of opinion, that they were for the priest to retire to, with the deacon and subdeacon, and to sit between them during certain parts of the high mass. The words of the Rubric Missal printed 1658 are, "Quò factò sacerdos et sui ministri recipient se in sedibus paratis, et expectent usque ad Gloria in excelsis." Also in the rubric of instructions for Saturday before Easter: "Finitis orationibus exuat sacerdos casulam, et in sede sua juxta altare se reponat, cum diacono et subdiacono." The two last quotations will be explained by another rubric: "In missa solemnè celebrans, medius inter diaconum et subdiaconum federe potest a cornu epistolæ cum cantantur Kyrie eleison, Gloria in excelsis, et Credo." Notwithstanding the last differs rather from the other two as to the time of sitting, they all sufficiently agree as to the application of these seats, which are made more or less sumptuous and elegant according to the wealth of the patrons of the respective churches wherein they are found. In inferior churches more ordinary seats supplied their place.

Plate IV. N° 1. Shews the chancel, as it was taking down, with the seats.

N° 2. The stalls, drawn to a larger scale.

N° 3. The figures and animals described in the first panel drawn at large.

Plate V. N° 1. The stalls in Tilney church, Essex; probably the church of the Cistercian abbey founded in that place about 1152.

J. SCHNEEBELIK.

Plate

Plate V. N° 2. Represents the stalls on the east side of the choir of Rochester cathedral.

These, in the History of Rochester¹, are, according to the mistaken idea of them, improperly called "the *confessionary*, consisting of three divisions of arches, the workmanship of which is very neat. It is embellished with paintings of arms between each division. When Browne Willis surveyed this cathedral, here was the portrait of a bishop, but not the least vestige of it now remains." Dr. Thorpe thus describes these stalls in his monumental inscriptions, &c. in this cathedral, at the end of his *Registrum Roffense*², as he found them before 1750: "In the choir, within the communion rails, on the south wall, under three small arches, are pictures of three bishops, with their mitres and croziers, now almost defaced; and at the east and west ends of the said arches is the following inscription, in antient characters:

O altitudo	cōprehen-
divina ³	sibilia sūt
sapientie &	judicia ej ⁴
sciencie Dei	& investigabiles
quam in-	vies ej ⁴

On the outside of the same arches are the following arms: On the first arch next the altar: Arg. on a saltire Gu. an escallop shell O. On the second: Az. a crofs Arg. X (i. e. Christi.) On the third: A. a crofs quarterpieced A."

There are three arches on the south side of the chancel at Bexley, which Mr. Thorpe¹ calls a *confessionary*. There are others at Cliffe and Lenham, in Kent; and in two parish churches in Northamptonshire they exceed the usual number being five in Stoke Bruce church, and six on each side in Holdenby church. Mr. Thorpe therefore conjectured², that they were for the *choral singers* at high mass. But it is not easy to comprehend how he can apply W. de Grey's (archbishop of York) injunctions about the repairs of chancels, 1250, to these seats, being expressly confined to wooden articles, such as *disci* & *scamna*, desks and forms. *Alia ornamenta* are indeed included: but these are furniture, such as books, habits, vessels, &c.

¹ Ed. 12mo. 1772, p. 66.

² P. 701.

³ *Culturale Roffense*, p. 76.

⁴ P. 83.

Observations on Stone Seats in Churches. In a Letter from DAVID WELLS, Esq. F.A.S.

Burbach, Feb. 11, 1790.

CERTAIN ill-grounded conjectures having already made their appearance in print, and gained some degree of credit, respecting the appropriation of those particular *Stone Seats* in many of our old churches, which are so justly admired, and remain at this day the cause of much speculation; I beg leave at this present time to offer my observations on this subject, not only in direct contradiction to the vulgar notions thereof, but likewise to lay before this Society such reasons as may lead to an absolute decision of this particular.

In the first place I mean to controvert the prevailing opinion, which seems to have determined these *Stone Seats* as erected for the sole purpose of confessionaries or confessionals. This is very improbable, if we duly consider the humid and chilling nature of stone materials when used for a seat, that must render it greatly inconvenient, and still more prejudicial to health, especially with regard to the priest and confessor, who by the rules of his office was obliged to sit therein, perhaps for many hours together. It is impossible, however, to adopt this idea, without supposing the priests of former days a much harder race of men than our present clergy, who would shrink at the necessity of being immured. Pulpits are still to be seen formed either of marble or stone; but stone confessionals remain unknown: at least they have hitherto escaped my strictest examination. I am more inclined to believe they were in general made of wood, and placed against the walls of the north and south aisles of the church; or if there were no aisles, then in the body of the church, on the right and left hand; but never in the chancel, and not frequently in the side chapels: for so the canons and ecclesiastical constitutions enjoin; and forbid their being placed in retired or obscure corners. On the contrary, they require that they should be fixed in the most public part of the church. Now the chancel was certainly rather a retired part, always concealed in some degree by the rood-loft, the supporting under-partition or skreen, and chancel door; to which antiently belonged a veil, hung up before it in Lent and some other particular times. The chapels were in the same manner frequently separated by railings, or some Gothic skreen in fret-work.

Confessionals were therefore fixed in and about the middle of the church; and, being made of wood, were either condemned to the flames, or removed at the period of the Reformation. This remark in a great measure will account for there being scarcely any remains of them to be seen at this day. Besides, these seats, if not absolutely burnt, were most certainly taken down; and what parts were thought fit for the purpose might be employed, with permission, towards making those other kind of seats which we now call pews.

Whence is it that so many supposititious confessionaries arise? It may be pronounced, merely from the ignorance as well as selfishness of those ill-instructed *Indexes* who are appointed to shew the monuments and ancient curious remains that are sought for in our venerable cathedrals and other remarkable churches. As they cannot explain the use of *Stone Seats*, they are sure to fix the idea of a confessionary to any thing which borders on that appearance; inasmuch, that any peep-hole through a wall,

wall, or any small recess, is called a *confessing-place*. This gratifies the vulgar more than a serious contemplation over the tomb of an ancient worthy, or a distinguished hero: and the vergers find their profit in pointing out imaginary confessionals. In many of our old churches we may indeed discover various niches or little arches in the walls, which had every one of them their particular and distinctive use; but were never designed for the purpose above-mentioned.

In the principal church at Warwick you are amused with the like tale of a confessionary, where they shew you, as a great curiosity, a certain place so called in the Lady-chapel. But, so far from being what is pretended, it is nothing more than a private oratory, or tribune, for the use in former time of the noble family of the Earls of Warwick, whose private and particular chapel this was, and where many of them lie interred, under very grand and costly monuments. A few steps lead up to this oratory, decorated with a Gothic screen on the chapel side, for privacy; but closed on the other next to the church. At the end of this oratory there is a small aperture, directing the sight towards the high altar or communion-table in the chancel. This, I presume, was contrived for some person or persons of rank, who perhaps, in the true spirit of the Publican, were not desirous of being seen or heard by men, and yet would both hear and see the divine service.

What has been said will, I hope, sufficiently prove, that the *Stone Seats* here treated of have not, nor ever were, confessionaries. It remains now for me to shew what they were really intended for.

In the first place it is necessary to observe, that such seats are always to be found in the chancel, choir, or some distinguished chapel, where only the sacramental rites could be performed with great solemnity; and they are invariably placed in the south wall. Whence it is clear that these *Stone Seats* were originally designed for the three officiating priests at solemn mass or vespers; and these priests were of three different dignities, to wit, the celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon, who sat therein at certain intervals of the public worship, or during the performance of some musical anthem; consequently I think they might be called the stalls. Moreover, their use must be obvious to any one who has been present at the church ceremonies in catholic countries; where to this day moveable chairs are employed with more conveniency for the same intention.

The number of these *Stone Seats* varied according to the dignity of the place. In small rectories one, in others two; some have three: in large cathedrals and metropolitans four, even five. In the last case *Porte Mitre* and *Porte Crozier* had their places.

Arches in the north wall of the chancel indicate rather the sepulchre of a founder or principal benefactor to the church. If really *Stone Seats*, their design was for some supreme Lord, or civil magistrate; for the south or right hand was constantly allotted to the ecclesiastical, and the left to the lay or civil authority. According to this established custom, I believe, the bishop's throne is still continued on the right hand of the choir.

I could give numberless examples of these *Stone Seats*, which I have noted at my visitations, of churches; and the result of my observations is, that in this kingdom they were more common than abroad, and that more pains and costly embellishments were bestowed upon them, than can be shewn in any foreign country. Many that came under my inspection were truly admirable, both as to proportion and ornament. Some are upon a level. Others again rise one above another; the uppermost for the highest dignity, but the whole united in one design: which remark serves further

to confirm what has been advanced before concerning the office of the three priests, and must clear up at once the right appropriation of *Stone Seats* in churches.

A plate has been published¹ with a short description of a triple-arched *Stone Seat* at Hastings in Suffex, which is there also denominated a confessional. What might contribute to the usual error was there being two narrow perforations on each side of the middle seat, but the two side-seats were of the same height from the ground: whereas in a confessional the side-places or laterals ought to be considerably lower, for the purpose of kneeling. The perforations alluded to at Hastings were only an improved variation from the generality of *stone cathedrae*, and philologically as well as conveniently imagined for the double purpose of a freer circulation of air, and an occasional interlocation without exposing the persons sitting therein to the indecency of leaning forwards. The same sort of contrivance I noticed some years ago in the cloisters of some of our ancient monasteries; I think it is at Worcester, where the same formed apertures are made through all the pillars.

P.S. *March 30.* On Friday last I visited the choir and chapels of Westminster abbey, accompanied by Mr. Schnebbelie; and in the chapel of Edward the Confessor I pointed out to him five stone seats at the West end, directly opposite the place where formerly stood the altar fixed to the shrine². The middle seat is somewhat wider than the collaterals, intended, as above observed, for the celebrant, or highest officiating priest. An examination of those seats will serve to confirm what I have advanced respecting stone seats in churches. The seats in the chapel now spoken of are placed facing the altar of the shrine; perhaps out of a greater veneration to the relics of St. Edward; or because they could not be contrived on the South side, as is customary, on account of the regal monuments which are erected there. A drawing from these seats would not be unworthy of the attention of the Society.

DAVID WELLS.

¹ *Genl. Mag.* Angell, 1786, p. 649.

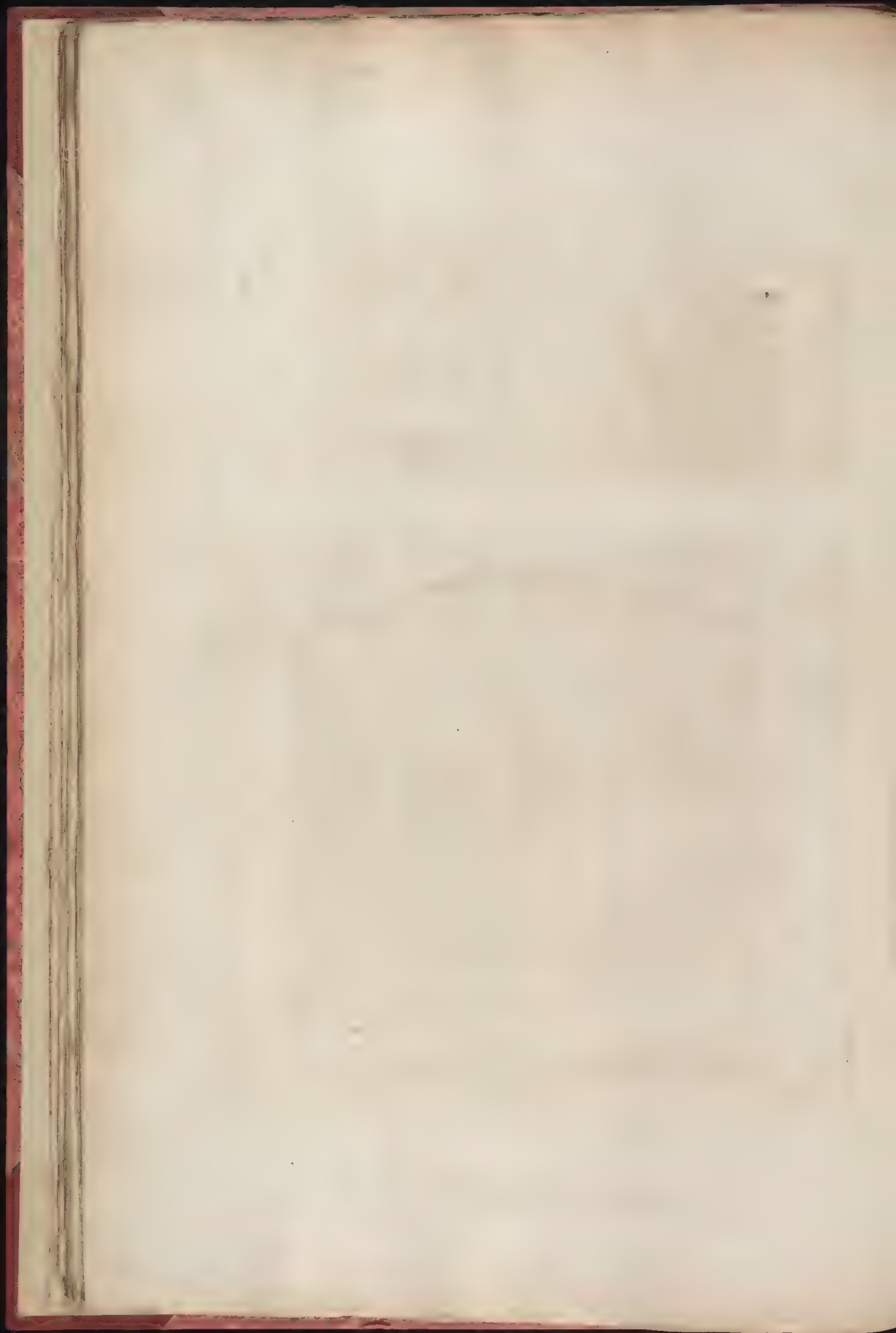
² See them engraved in Dart's *Westminster*, II. 23; and by Mr. Carter, in his explanation of the bas reliefs over them.



N^o I. *The Chancel of Chatham Church, Kent, as it appeared the 13th March 1788*

11 *Three stulls beautifully ornamented, discovered in taking down the above Channel.*

III *Figures half the size of the originals in the Panel of the first Stall*





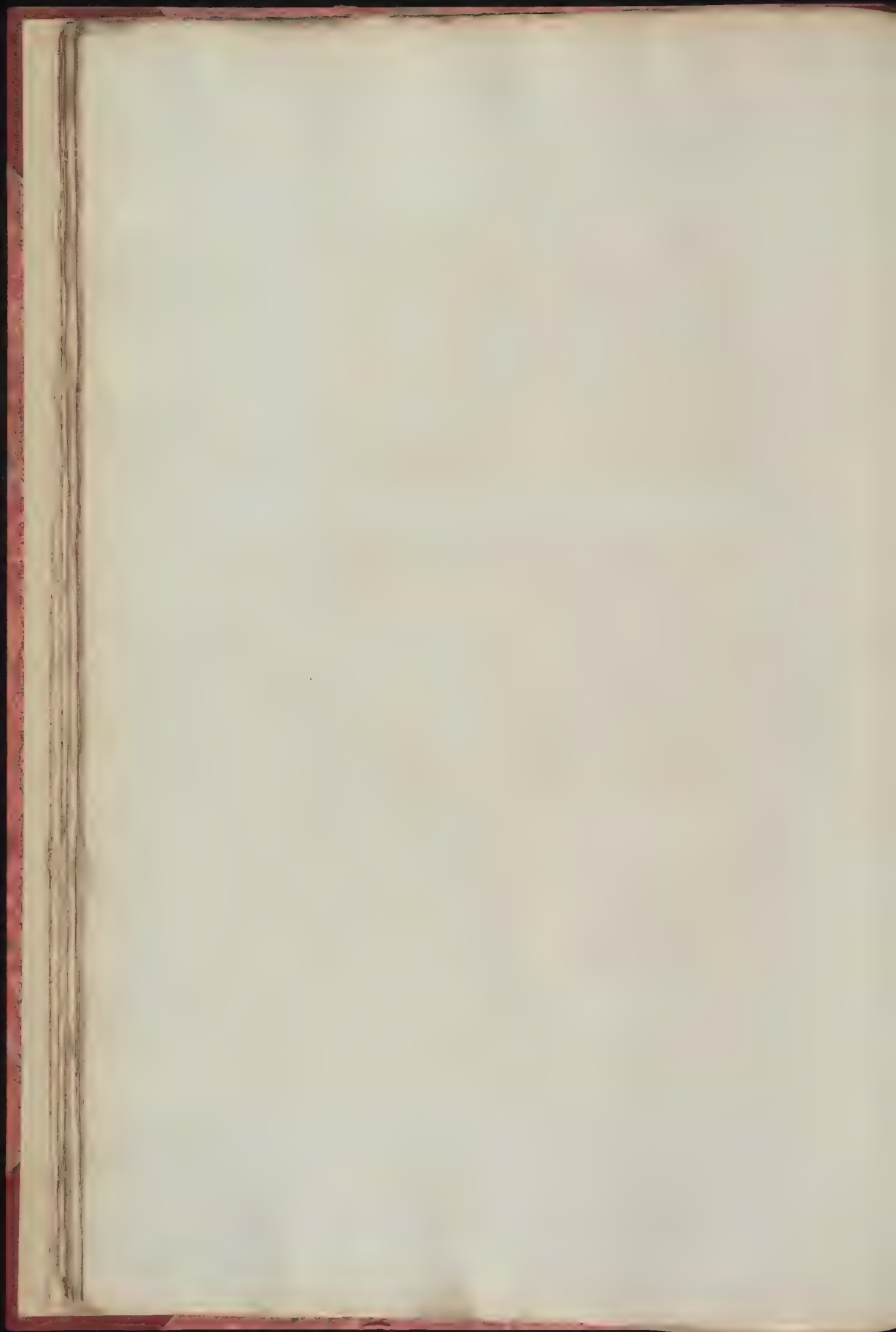
Altars in TILTEY Church Essex



Altars in the CHOIR of Rochester Cathedral

See also See Antiquary L. 1. 1. 1.

Published according to Act of Parliament 23 April 1830



VOLUME III.

PLATE VI.

The Monument of Bishop WAINFLETE's Father;
and a View of the School at WAINFLETE.

AT the East end of the South aisle of *Wainflete* high church is an altar tomb, the South and West sides of which are divided into twelve low niches of unequal width alternately. At the head two angels hold shields with *Wainflete's* arms in a garter, lozengé 3 lilies in chief. On the embattled slab lies the figure of a man in a gown hemmed at the bottom, with a standing cape and puffed sleeves; the coat, with the sleeves tied, appears under it: his hair is cropt; he has a purse, whistle, and beads at his belt, which is studded, a ring on the first finger of his right, and last of his left-hand; his feet stand on and are sided by flowers; his head reclines on two cushions, supported by a bishop with a mitre and crozier, and a monk in a doctor's hood, with an open book. These supporters are supposed to be his two sons, the bishop his eldest, and John Patten alias *Wainflete* a graduate of the university of Oxford, archdeacon of Surrey 1457 and 1462, dean of Chichester from 1425 to 1462.

Mr. Johnson, in the Minutes of the Spalding Society¹, describing this monument, says it was for *William of Waynflete Lord High Chancellor of England and bishop of Winchester*, 1459; and that it seems intended to have a telfoon over it. There is no appearance of this intention.

In the Harleian MS. of church-notes taken in Lincolnshire 1629, this figure is thus described:

"Wainflete All Saints.

"The alabaster figure of a man; the cushion supported by a bishop and monk; and lower at his head two angels holding his arms in a garter, *Wainflete* impaling

Novissima memorare. Credo videre bona D'ni in terra viventium.

A purse, dagger, and beads at his girdle. The tomb inclosed with wooden rails; said to be *Wainflete's* father."

No traces of inscription now remain. Dr. Stukeley² says, the bishop's arms were in the windows.

According to Dr. Budden, bishop *Wainflete's* father's name was Richard Patten. Mr. Brooke informs us that he was third son of Nicholas Patten, son of John Patten of Dagenham, co. Essex; by his wife daughter and heir of Oswald Westlingcroft of Westlingcroft, co. Lancaster; which, Nicholas residing at Wainfleet in Lincolnshire, assumed the *agnomen* of *Wainflete* from that old town: Richard the bishop's father, besides the two sons already mentioned, had a third, Richard of Basslow, co. Derby, *Marschallus trumpetorum regis*, Edw. IV. 1468, whose descendants of

¹ Wood, Hist. and Ant. Ox. II. 187. Le Neve, Fasti.

² Introduct. to Sepulch. Monuments of Great-Britain, p. lxxxv.

³ Le Neve, lb.

⁴ Ibid. l. 25.

the name of Patten are yet remaining in the rank of gentry in Lancashire. Dr. Budden adds, his family, though not very eminent, was a good one; *familia non perinde celebri atque longâ.*

Richard Patten senior is here represented in the habit of a merchant, or wealthy yeoman. Perhaps his wealth consisted, as that of many other gentlemen in these parts, in his cattle and flocks, and in their wool, the staple commodity of the country, for the exportation of which this part of the coast is well calculated; and I land describes the remains of a good harbour here, coming far into the sea. "The haven of Waynflet enterith into the lande by a creeke a miles, and after that it hath enterid a praye way, it casteth out croffe of eche side of the creeke, but not farre, an armelet into the fennes, and makith a litle morisch lake at the but hed of it."

The circumstance of the *garter* inclosing the arms would lead us to think that this monument was not erected till after his son's advancement to the see of Winchester, in right of which he was prelate of the order of the Garter. We may then date it some time between 1447 and 1486.

Why there was no effigy of his mother on this tomb is not easy to say. Perhaps she was buried with her own family, the Breretons of Cheshire. She was Margaret daughter of Sir William Brereton, knight, who distinguished himself in the wars in France, merited knighthood, and was appointed governor of Caen, in which character he, under the command of Lord Scales, routed the French near Mount St. Michael*. The impalement on the shield was gone early in the last century. There is, however, sufficient evidence that the bishop was not descended from a *barber*, as has been insinuated; a report which Dr. Budden, who wrote the bishop's life 114 years after his death, takes more pains to contradict than it deserved: for we have seen before¹, that a single record, wherein his father's brother is styled "*alias dicti Barbour*," would have established the contrary beyond controversy. The Doctor tells us gravely, that the vulgar tradition discovered marks of his profession on the tomb²; by which if any thing is meant, it must be that the whittle and purse were mistaken for a case of razors and a bag of combs. Happily the ignorance of the present parish clerk has not kept this tradition alive. And it is a fact, that these parts of the monument are as well preserved as any. All that the tradition of the place now pretends to is, that Mr. Patten was a *foundling*.

A greater difficulty might seem to arise from the bishop bearing arms different from the *Patten* family, or rather having added to them three lilies on a chief; for that is the whole difference. In doing this, he only added to his paternal coat the arms of Eton college, in which he had received his education. Thus, as Dr. Budden observes, he expressed his obligations to his parents and to his nursing mother, for life received from the one, and honour and dignity from the other³. Other prelates did the same. Stafford, archbishop of Canterbury, added to his paternal arms a mitre; and Courtney, another archbishop, three palls⁴.

In the record before referred to, Juliana Churchtile (whose name is also of a local kind) styles herself cousin and heir of master William of Waynflete, late bishop of

¹ It. VI. 60.

² Hall's Chronicle, Henry VI.

³ See the explanation of the plates of the bishop's monument, vol. II. plate XLVI, n° 1.

⁴ Sparsa est in vulgus (incertum quo auctore) fabula, Gulielmum hunc fuisse tonforis filium, qui pessime et novacula victus querelatus, et ut sanari desineret, aium etiamnum in monumento ipsius apparere hujus artis aliquot vestigia, quæ temporis injuria etiam multum deteriorantur, liquido confirmare potuit ex quædam officina primum prodierint. Budden, p. 52.

⁵ A parentibus accepit hujus vitæ usuram, a collegio decus et dignitatem. Ib.

⁶ Scutum gentilitium trious insulis episcopalibus illustravit. Ib.

Winchester, viz. only daughter and heir of Richard Patten (alias Barbour) of Waynflete, father of the foresaid William of Waynflete late bishop, &c." From which it appears, that from his father specifying himself of Waynflete¹¹, the bishop dropped his paternal, and assumed the local name altogether¹². Dr. Budden thinks this was owing to his having been *born* there; not attending to the customary practice of assuming names from lands or manors, as well as from birth-places¹³.

The church in which this monument is placed is near a mile distant from the town of Waynflete, to the North-west, in the rich meadows which surround it on the land side. It is built of brick, with a tower in the centre, raised on two stone arches lower than those in the nave; and consists of a nave, with two aisles, and a chancel. The nave rests on three pointed arches, with octagon pillars and capitals, and has a clerestory above. The West front, which is adorned with a noble window parted by embattled mouldings¹⁴, by settling in the moory soil, has drawn the arches of the nave after it in a singular manner from the tower, and the wooden props and beams placed under will hardly secure them from proceeding further. The North and South aisles have each chapels at their East ends parted off by wooden screens with wreathed pillars. That in the North aisle is now a vestry, in which are the steps of ascent into the tower lighted by quatrefoils pierced in the wall. In the South aisle is the tomb before described, and in its South wall a piscina. In the chancel are stalls, and in a North window a large Gothic *Op* and *th* revert. The East end within the rails has been fitted up with modern wainflet. On the floor are slabs for,

Sir Richard Barkham, bart. son to Sir Rowland
Barkham, kn. Sept. 24, 1669.

And,

Robert Archer, esq. of Waynflete, Dec. 12, 1700, aged 53.
Samuel his eldest son, Jan. 31, same year.

Arms, three arrows: crest, a demi griffin issuing from a mural crown.

On an altar tomb in the South aisle:

Hic in spe requiescit,
novissimum Domini adventum præstolans,
Johannes Shaw, generosus,
Johannis Shaw filius natus maximus.
Edidit pagus vicinus 1676, Sept. 22;
Hic mors occupavit 1736, Dec. 28.
Vixit coelebs ann. 66, mens. 3, dies 6,
pius et pudicus,
justus, et egenis
notus amicis,
orphanorum pater,
viduarum maritus,
proximis imo omnibus
beneficus.

¹¹ *Conspingunt et hæres Mri Willielmi de Waynflete, nuper Winton. episcopi, videlicet, unica filia et hæres Roberti Patten, fratris et heredis Richardi Patten (alias dicti Barbour) de Waynflete, patris predicti Willielmi de Waynflete nuper episcopi.* Ib.

¹² Other persons bore the name of Waynflete. John de W. was prebendary of Lowth 1386 to 1420. Willis.

¹³ So Fuller (Worth. Lincolnsh.) says "William Waynflet was born at Waynflet in this county, whence he took his denomination according to the custom of *Clergymen* in that age. For otherwise he was eldest son to *Richard Fastus*, an ancient esquire in this county; and I understand that at this day they remain at Barlloc in Derbyshire, descended from the said knight."

¹⁴ Richardus Pattenus, hujus nostri pater, cum eo in loco natus esset, occasione novi nominis primus innox, ex quo ceteri Waynfleti vocarentur, sed nec ille simpliciter Waynfletus dicebatur, sed de Waynflete oriundus. Budden.

¹⁵ It has two angels *in fur*, with blank shields at the bases of the arch. The South door of the chancel has the heads of a king and queen, and in the water table *help*. See the Vignette at the end of this account.

Plebs ejus et munificentia qua domum Dei
et symbola sacra excoluit,
dum stabit hoc templum et mema sancta,
in memoria semper erunt,
Apparatus magnifici nimium et superbi,
quos vivus semper fugit,
mortuo parum convenient,
sed marmor hoc qualemque
amoris et obsequii memorem.
Thomas Shaw, rector de Wyberton¹⁸,
fratri carissimo atque amantissimo olim suo,
majora merito merens posuit.
Abi, lector, et tu semper paratus esto;
nam qua non putas hora venturus est Dominus.

A slab by it is inscribed,

John Shawe, Apr. 17, 1692, aged 54.

In the same chapel with Patten's tomb is an altar tomb to John and Anne Wilton, 1720 and 1721; and Mary wife of Robert Graham, vicar of Thorpe.

Sarcinulas collige, lector;
Brevi advenit dies qui te ad plures ducat.
Bonorum vitas legere et non vivere frustra est.
Bonorum vitas degite, non legite.

In a South window of the chancel was in 1629 this inscription:

Orate pro a^{ti}a Willhelmi Hewarbe prioris de Kyme, et Johis Bardney.

"The priory of Black canons, founded at Kyme in this county by Philip de Kyme, in the reign of Henry II.¹⁹ had a pension of 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. out of this church¹⁸, and was patron of the church of Wainflete St. Thomas, now a curacy not certified¹⁹.

The priors of this house which occur in Bishop Kennet's MS additions to Dugdale's Monasticon II. 245, are,

Thomas Dey, who died 1511²⁰.

Ralph Fairfax, confirmed on Dey's death, March 27, 1511, occurs 1535²¹.

To these John Hewardby must now be added.

Leland, speaking of this town²², says: "*Waynflete*, a praty market, stondynge on a creke nere to the fe. To this towne long smaul vessels. The schole that Wainflete bishop of Winchestre made and endowed with x*li*. lande, is the most notable thing."

"It hath beene a very godde town, and yn it two parochie churches. Shippelets cam in *hominum memoria* up to the schole. The haven. now decayith. Paynelle [a gentleman of Bolton] sayith, that, as he rememberith, there is a place caullid *the castell bill* at Wainflete²³."

Mr. Baxter and Dr. Stukeley²⁴ inclined to place here Ravennas's *Navione*, or, as Mr. Baxter²⁵ corrects it, *Vainona*.

"The sea," continues the Doctor²⁶, "has added much ground to this place since the Roman times, and then their city stood much higher up by the churches, which is a mile off the present town. The haven was near St. Thomas's church, now called *Norib-holm*; still very deep thereabouts, and appears to have been broad, being a pretty good river whilst the waters of the East fen ran through it, and kept it open. It was thirty feet wide a mile above the churches, as appears by the old clows there; for they had wisely contrived by that means to keep out the salt water, and heighten the fresh, which, no doubt, would have preserved the haven to this day, had they not foolishly suffered the East fen waters to be carried to Bolton."

¹⁸ The family of Shawe have been patrons of Wyberton from 1712. E^{don}.

¹⁹ Tanner, Not. Mon. 275.

²⁰ Reg. Surb. c^{vi} L. 11.

²¹ Ib. A. 234. l. 20.

¹⁸ E^{don}, 182.

²² Reg. Lee, archiep. Ebor.

²³ Lin. Cur. l. 26.

²⁴ Lin. VII. f. 50.

²⁵ E^{don} lb.

²⁶ In ver. Vainona.

²⁷ Ib.

The FREE-SCHOOL which bishop Wainflete founded 1459 is now the principal ornament of the town. It is handsomely built of brick, and was originally intended as a chapel, endowed with a pretty good revenue, to pray for his own soul, and the souls of his ancestors. At the West end are two turrets; the South serves as a stair-case, the North carries a bell, on which is this inscription:

Ave . Maria . Ora . sis . plena .

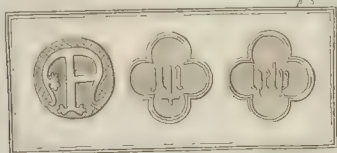
The endowment of this school is seventeen marks a year for a master to teach grammar learning (*i. e.* Greek and Latin), which now only one boy learns. Magdalen college, Oxford, to whom the school and the appointment of master belong, repaired the building 1775. A pulpit and seat still remain in it, though disused. The school is kept at the East end; present master Mr. John Pickbourne, who has an usher. In the East window was 1629 the portrait of the bishop, with his arms, and

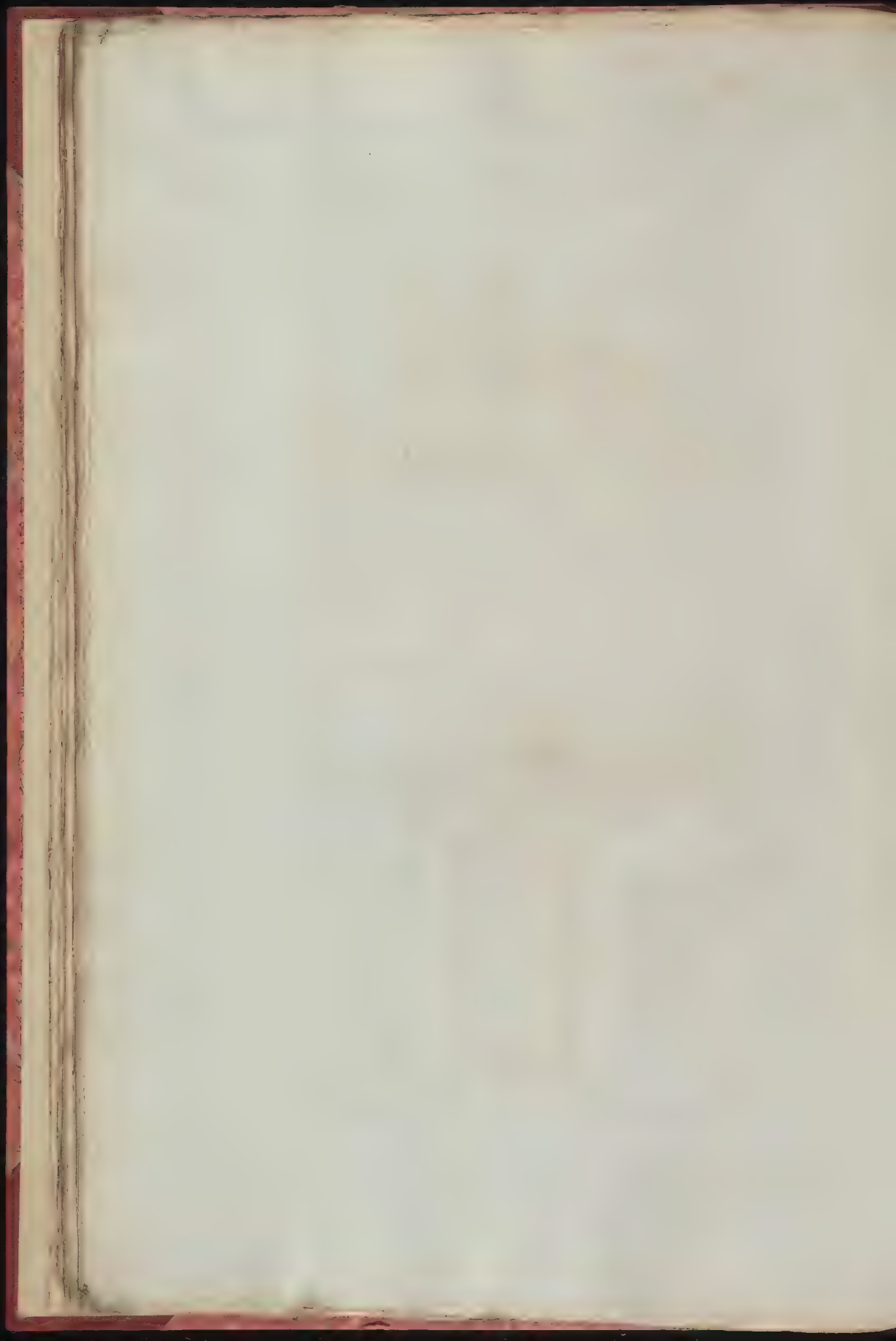
"Vulnera quinque Dei sunt medicina mei;"

which was twice repeated in the West window; and the North and South windows were filled with lilies in single panes. An hundred of these are now all the painting that remains. The lower part of the building affords a comfortable house to the master and his family.

The town consists of one principal street, in which is a decent inn; and in the space where the market is held is the base and part of the shaft of a cross.

R. G.







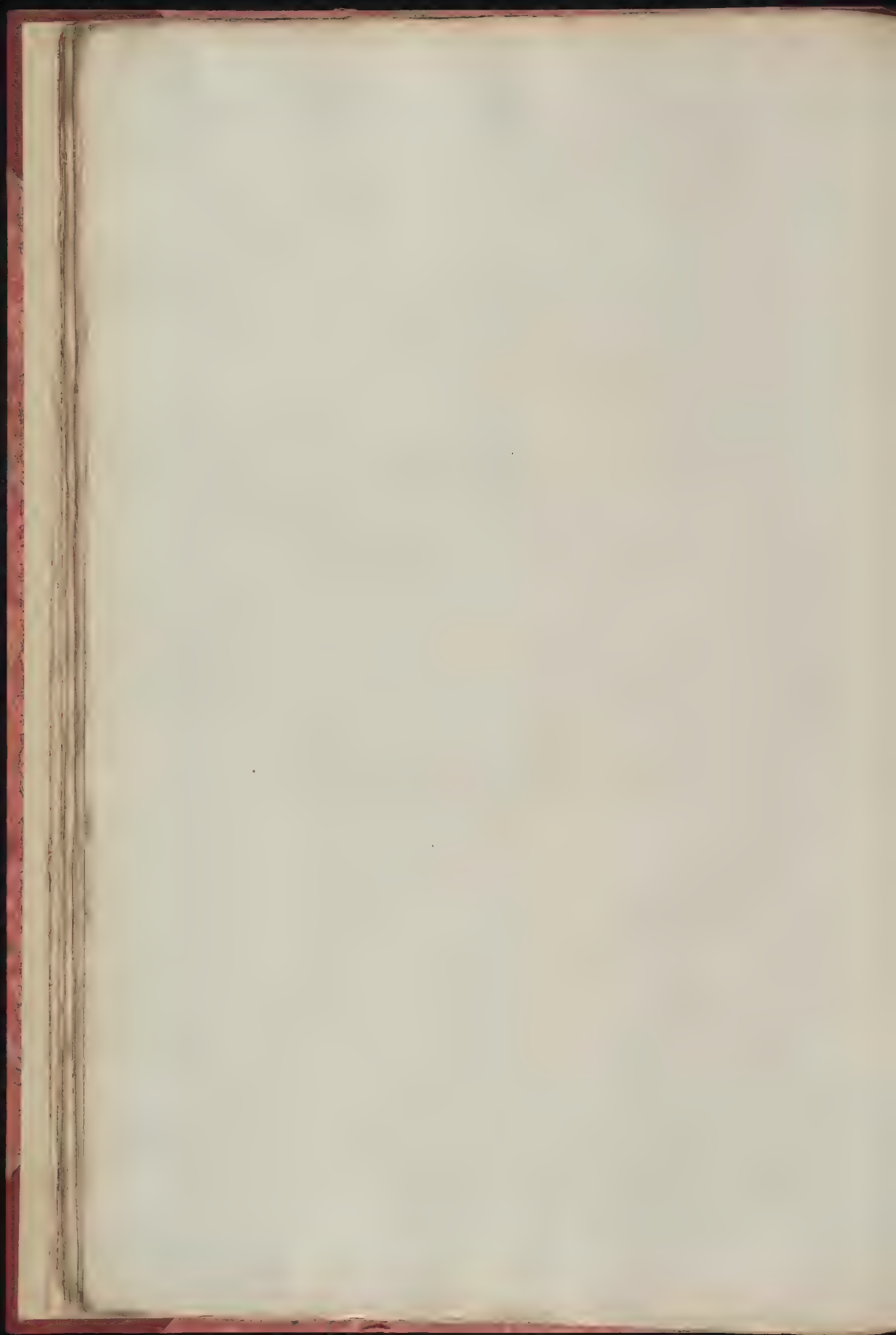
W. HUNTLEY'S SCHOOL, W. HUNTLEY, C. S. D.

of ALL THE RICH, CRIMINALS, PLUNDERERS

INSCRIPTION on BELL at WHINFLET'S 6/10/1



11. 1. 1. RICHARD PITTEB, 1000, B^PW HINFELETT



[*]

VOLUME III.

Plates VII. VIII.

THE VAULT, BODY, AND MONUMENT, OF EDWARD IV. IN ST. GEORGE'S
CHAPEL AT WINDSOR.

Plate IX.

THE ROOD-LOFT IN THE SAME CHAPEL.

TO THE EARL OF LEICESTER, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES,

My LORD,

I AM obliged to Mr. EMLYN, who superintends the princely works now carrying on in St. George's Chapel, for a very accurate drawing of Edward the Fourth's vault, and an explanatory account of its contents. These, with Dr. Lind's analysis of the liquor found in the king's coffin, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, to be laid before the Society. I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant, J. CARLIOL.

P.S. A small phial, containing some of the liquor, on which Dr. Lind tried his experiments, accompanies his analysis. Your Lordship will also receive a paper, in which you will find some of king Edward's hair, and a few bits of the queen's wooden coffin. For these I am indebted to a friend; being a present to him from one of the workmen.

*Mr. EMLYN's Account of King EDWARD IV's Vault in St. George's Chapel,
explanatory of the Drawing.*

"On Friday, March 13, 1789, in making the ground to receive the new pavement in the North aisle of St. George's Chapel at Windsor, some of the stones which closed the entrance to the vault of King Edward IV. fell out, so that the vault could be entered with ease by removing some other loose stones. In the vault was a quantity of bricks, earth, &c. The bricks had originally closed the vault, as appeared from the lower part, where the original brick-work remained. The earth seemed to have been dug from the bottom, which was sloping, from near the sides and ends, and sunk the depth of the king's coffin. On clearing away the rubbish, the decayed parts of a stout wooden coffin, a skull, and some bones, were found over the king's coffin. The king's coffin was of lead, of very irregular thickness, about a quarter of an inch in the thickest places; it was much compressed, and in some parts a little decayed, as is shewn in the drawing, fig. 1. The head of the coffin was ten inches from the West end of the vault, and it lay with a descent of about three inches at the feet. On opening the coffin, the entire skeleton was found, as in fig. 2. Some long brown hair lay near the skull; and some of the same colour, but shorter, was on the neck of the skeleton. There was in the bottom of the coffin a liquid, which at the feet was about three inches deep: the feet and part of the leg-bones were immersed in it. The skeleton measured six feet three inches and a half, and the coffin seven feet, in length.

A

The

The vault must have been built at the same time with the church, as part of one of the pillars stands on the arch, as in the drawing. The vault is nine feet long, four feet seven inches wide, and six feet six inches from the surface of the pavement of the aisle, to the bottom of the foundation of the walls. The walls are two feet six inches high to the springing of the arch; and the arch rises two feet three inches. In the summer of 1788, an ineffectual attempt to find the entrance of this vault was made in the choir, by which the stone on the back part was damaged, as seen in the drawing. An exact copy (to half the size) of what was written in chalk is given in the drawing; and the characters cut on the stones drawn to the full size.

Windfor.

HENRY EMLYN."

Analysis of the Liquor found in the Leadern Coffin of King EDWARD IV.
By JAMES LIND, M.D. F.R.S. Physician at Windfor, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

"The appearance of this liquor was very much like that of walnut-pickle. A dark-brown colour, which was rendered very dense by a quantity of matter, principally consisting of very small particles of a woody substance, which floated in it, and which, when the liquor was left undisturbed, soon fell to the bottom of the phial.

It was inodorous and tasteless, excepting a small degree of roughness or astringency; just like water which has remained some time in a rotten wooden vessel.

The quantity of liquor taken out of the coffin being but small, it could not be subjected to a multiplicity of accurate experiments; nevertheless, the result of the following trials seems sufficient to shew its nature and origin.

1. Thirty grains of the turbid liquor, being evaporated in a watch-glass by a gentle heat, left a residuum, which weighed 0.79 of a grain.

2. Thirty grains of the liquor filtered, and evaporated in the above-mentioned manner, left a residuum, which weighed 0.44 of a grain; from which it appears, that near one-sixtieth part of it was solid matter, so well dissolved in the fluid part, as to pass freely along with it through the pores of filtering paper.

3. The residuum of the last experiment being put upon a hot iron produced a smell rather agreeable, but by no means like that of animal matter. The ashes had a saline taste, and proved upon trial to be fixed alkali, and from hence to owe its origin to the rotten wood of the shell that contained the body. Mr. Emllyn, indeed, is doubtful whether there had been a complete wooden shell within the leaden coffin. If there had been one, its sides were now entirely consumed, and had fallen down. But he tells me, that, he is certain, the body lay upon a wooden plank, or bottom, which would furnish sufficient materials for the sort of ashes produced by the experiment.

The colour and slight astringency of the liquor may be likewise attributed to the wood of the shell, which lay almost entirely rotten in it. The odorous smell of the smoke of the residuum, as mentioned above, may be also ascribed to the same cause, or to the resinous substances which formed the cerecloth, or embalmed the body, if that operation was ever done to it. Some resinous matter was found adhering to the hair of the head.

4. Bibulous paper dipped in the liquor, and then dried, on being set on fire consumed faster than when it had not been dipped in it.

This

This effect seemed to indicate a small impregnation of nitrous salt; though it may be also attributed to the woody particles contained in it. But upon supposition that it was the effect of nitre, and in order to ascertain the quantity of this salt contained in the liquor, one grain of nitre was dissolved in half a pint of water, and a piece of the same sort of paper as had been used before was dipped in the solution. But this paper, dried and ignited, burned with more scintillation and rapidity, and consumed quicker, than that of the preceding experiment; so that if the liquor in question contained any nitre, its quantity must have been exceedingly small, and not more than the dissolution of the body itself might have produced.

5. In order to ascertain whether the liquor contained any other saline substance, the usual precipitants were added, each to a separate portion of the fluid previously diluted with distilled water, *viz.* acetated lead, nitrated silver, and salited terra ponderosa; but as none of them occasioned any precipitation or change in the appearance of the liquor, it was evident that neither sea-salt, nor alum, or, in short, that no saline matter containing marine or vitriolic acid, was to be found in it.

Upon the whole, it seems that this liquor was not any kind of pickle put into the coffin for the purpose of preserving the body, but that it was produced by the dissolution of the body itself; since sixteen parts of animal flesh yield above thirteen parts of pure aqueous fluid.

It must not be wondered that this fluid was found without any particular taste or smell, because in the long period of years which have elapsed since the putrid fermentation was accomplished, all the solid parts, which had any taste or smell, must have been decomposed and deposited; exactly as it happens with wines, which, after a long period of years, become in great measure, if not entirely, tasteless and inodorous.

P. S. The wood of the coffin which contained the remains of the queen, upon a strict examination of its texture, appears to be pine, and not cedar, as some have imagined; which is farther confirmed by observing, that cedar is the produce of America, which country had not been yet discovered at that time when this coffin was made. It is likewise worthy of notice, that this rotten wood, when put upon a hot iron, yielded the same smell as the residuum of the liquor found in the coffin of the king."

TO THE EARL OF LEICESTER, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, &c. &c.

My LORD,

I beg leave to subjoin to the Papers of Mr. Emlyn and Dr. Lind a few particulars connected with the subject.

It appearing, upon opening Edward the IVth's vault, that another corpse had been deposited there, it became matter of curiosity to attempt ascertaining who this person might be. Speed, in his Chronicle, mentions, that Mary, Edward's fifth daughter, who died in 1482, *was buried at Windsor*. The first conjecture, therefore (and it seemed well-founded), assigned the remains in the wooden coffin to this princess. But Dr. Lind, from certain marks well known to anatomists, was of opinion, that the skull was that of an aged person; whereas Mary was only fourteen years of age when she died. A more accurate inspection of Speed soon decided the inquiry in the most satisfactory manner. For it was found that, in speaking of Elizabeth Wodeville, king Edward the IVth's widow, he expressly says—"That, being condemned in a præmunire by Henry VII. she was confined to the monastery of Bermondsey, where, not long after, she left the troubles of her life, and enjoyed a quiet portion or burying place, *by her last husband King Edward, at Windsor.*"

There

There is a vault near that of Edward IV. in which, probably, his daughter Mary, and his third son George, created Duke of Bedford, who died young, lie interred; for we know, on Speed's authority, that George *lieth buried at Windsor*.

This vault escaped the examination of the pavours, as did also that of Henry VI. When, in the progress of their work, they had reached the arch¹ in the fourth aisle, under which Henry was buried, in digging ground for the new pavement, they found the entrance into the vault, but were directed not to open it. Some gentlemen, indeed, expressed a desire to have this done, with a view to examine whether the body was still there. For Ross of Warwick (Hist. Reg. Angl. p. 217.) speaking of Henry VI. says, "iterum tertio creditur, a pluribus, sepeliendus;" and Stowe, in his Chronicle, tells us, "his tomb was removed from Windsor, and it was not commonly known what became of his body."

The notion, that there had been such a removal, probably had its foundation in a bull obtained from the Pope by Henry VII. (and which is printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, Vol. XIII. p. 104.) to remove the body from Windsor to Westminster, to be buried with great solemnity.

But we can appeal to very authentic proofs, that the purpose of this bull was never carried into execution. Henry VII. in his last will, says, "We propose, right shortly, to translate into the same [he speaks of his chapel at Westminster] the body and reliques of our uncle of blessed memorie, king Henry VI." This was not, however, done while he lived. We know, for certain, that, near forty years after, the body was still at Windsor; for Henry VIII. in his last will, gives directions, "that the tombes and altars of Henry VI. and also of Edward IV. be made more princely in the place they now be, and at our charge."

Under the strong conviction afforded by those facts, that the notion of the removal of Henry the VIth's body from Windsor was ill-founded, it was judged unnecessary to examine the contents of the vault. And there was this additional reason for not venturing to lay it open; as, with all imaginable care, the depredations of the workmen employed could not, we had grounds to fear, be effectually prevented.

The south door of the choir opening within the compass of the arch, under which Henry VI. lies interred, no memorial of him could be fixed up directly over his vault; but, by his Majesty's order, a marble grave-stone has been laid down upon the pavement in the adjoining part of the fourth aisle, with his name inscribed, *HENRY VI.* and the royal arms².

The famous steel-monument which had been placed on the north side of Edward the IVth's vault, and open to the aisle, has been most judiciously moved, that it might be placed within the choir, where it makes a most conspicuous addition to the numerous ornamental improvements lately introduced. The vacancy thus left on the north side of the vault has been filled up by a new monument, in which the parts marked *a* in the plate are of ancient materials. Of this, and of the rood-loft (erected by Henry VIII. in the body of our chapel, and lately taken down), I have sent Mr. Emlyn's drawings; which, at my request, he has prepared for the Society.

I am, my Lord, &c. &c.

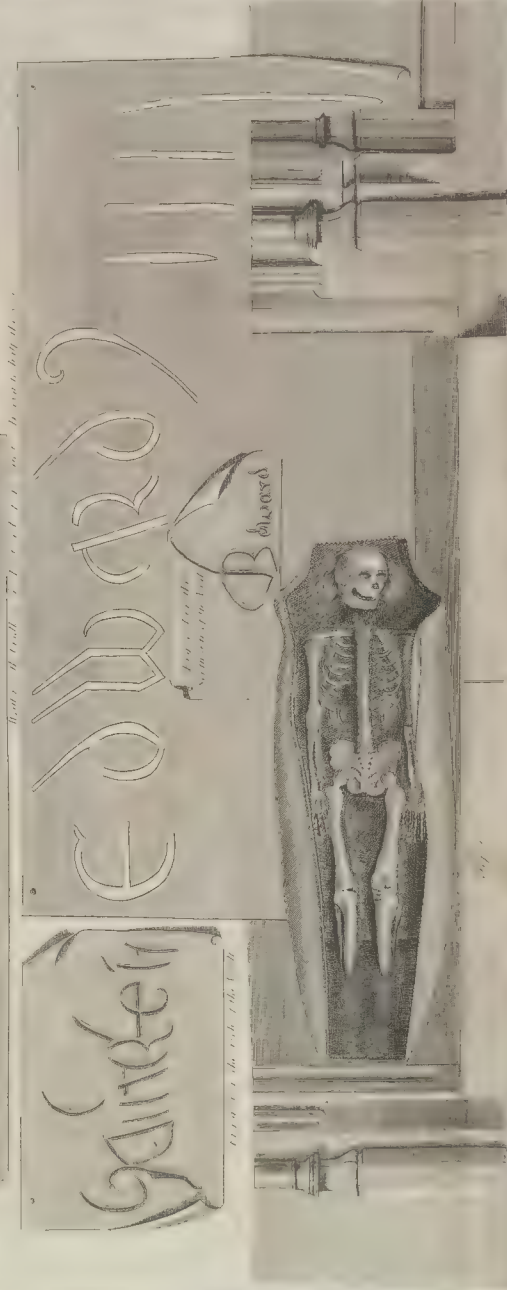
March 2, 1790.

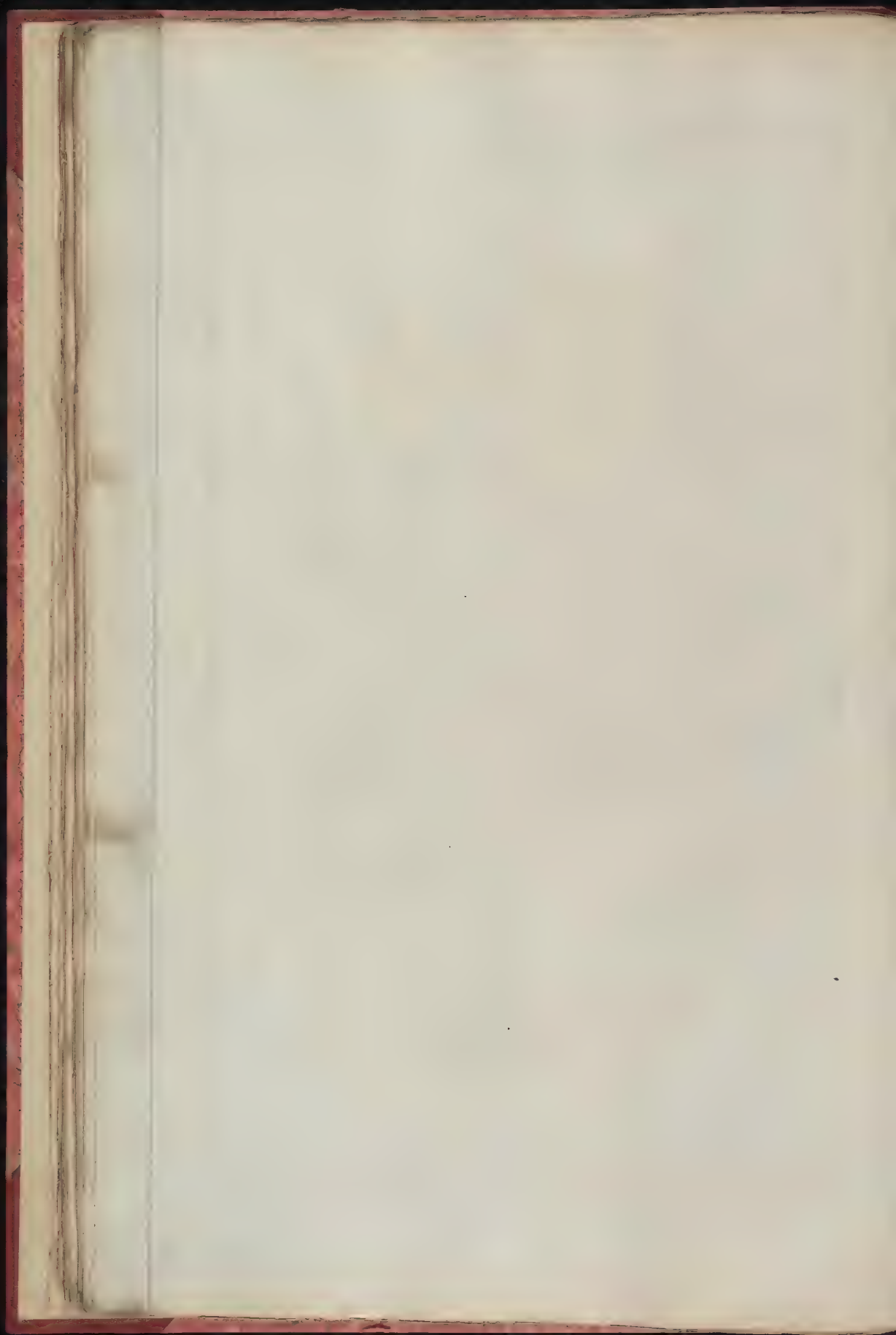
J. CARLIOL.

¹ Ashmole (p. 136) says, that Henry VI. is buried under the uppermost arch, on the south side of the choir; and that Edward IV. lies under the opposite arch. It is strange that he should be so inaccurate, for we have the most indubitable proofs that Henry's vault is under the next arch westward. This mistake of Ashmole is of less consequence than another committed by him, and in which he has been followed by later writers. He asserts, that the tomb-house was built by Cardinal Wolsey; whereas the clearest evidence exists of its having been built by Henry VII. See Pote's History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle, p. 60.

² Till very lately, nothing remained to distinguish the grave of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in St. George's chapel, but a rude brick pavement. It is now covered by a marble stone, with his name and arms inscribed.

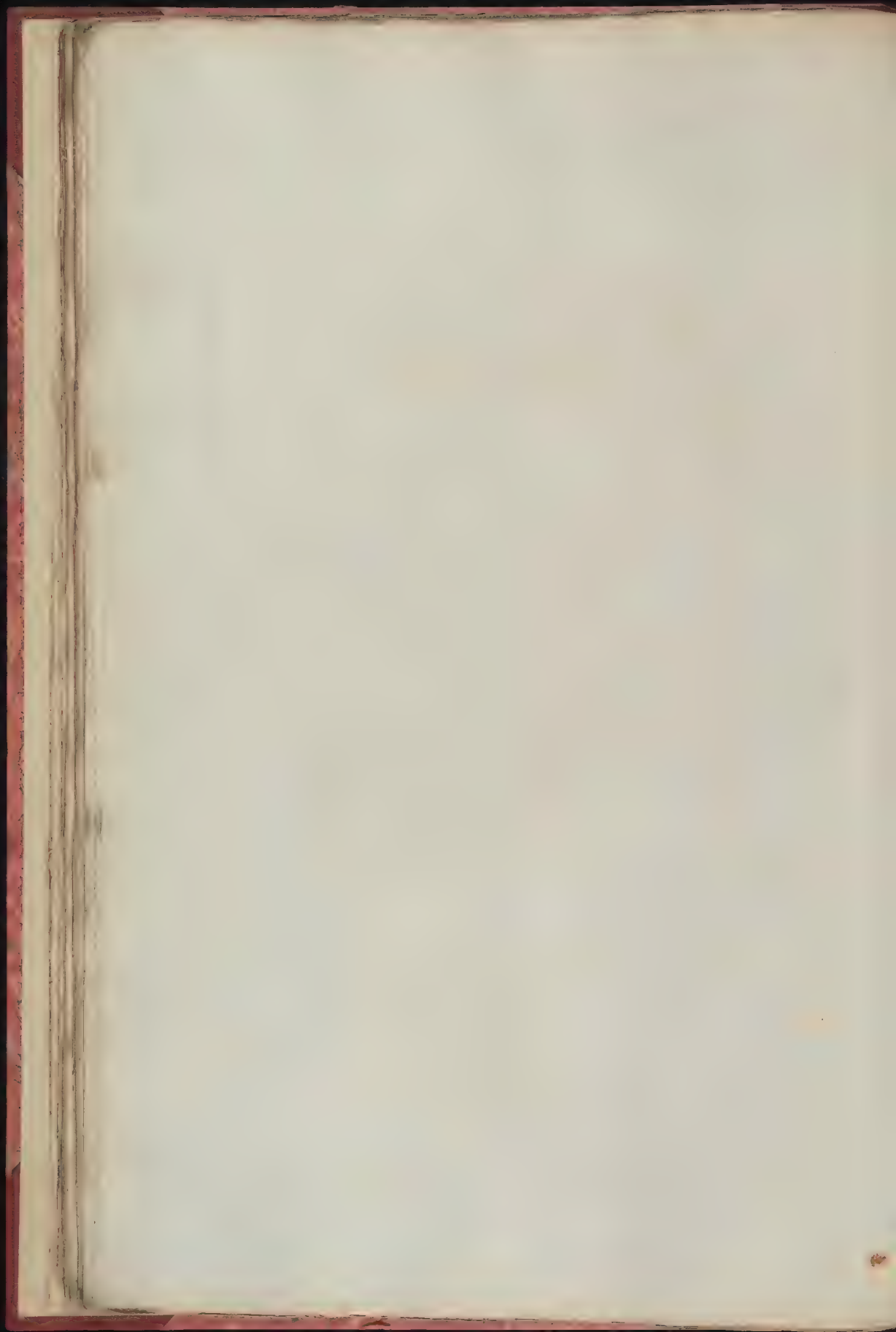
Handwritten text in a stylized, cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The text is arranged in two columns, with the left column containing a single line and the right column containing two lines.

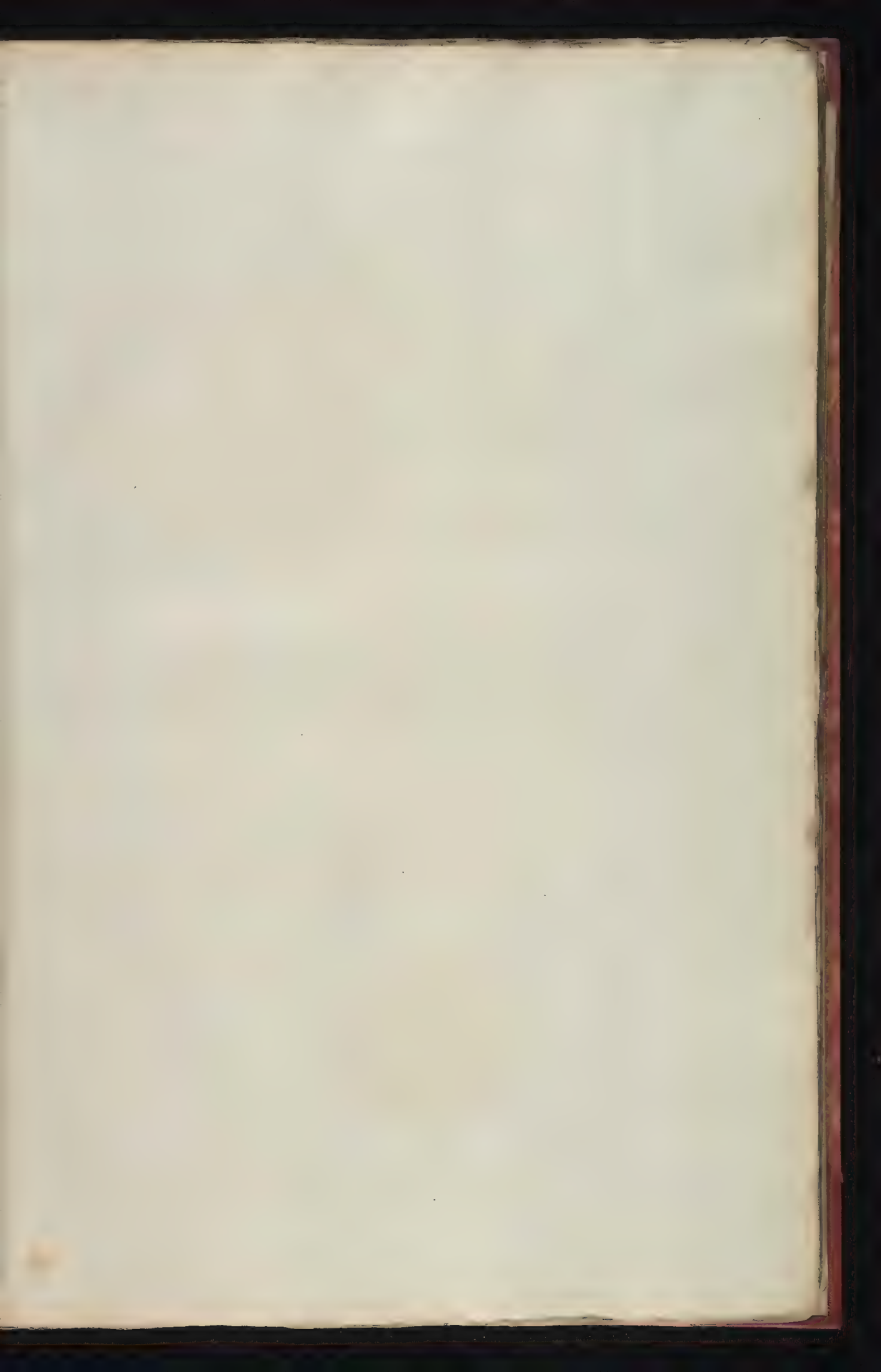






Monument of King EDWARD IV. in ST GEORGE'S Chapel at WINDSOR.

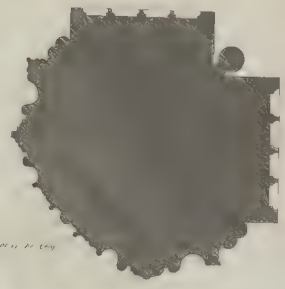




*Plan and Elevation of the
at WINDSOR, taken down*



*View of the
from the
to the
to the
to the*

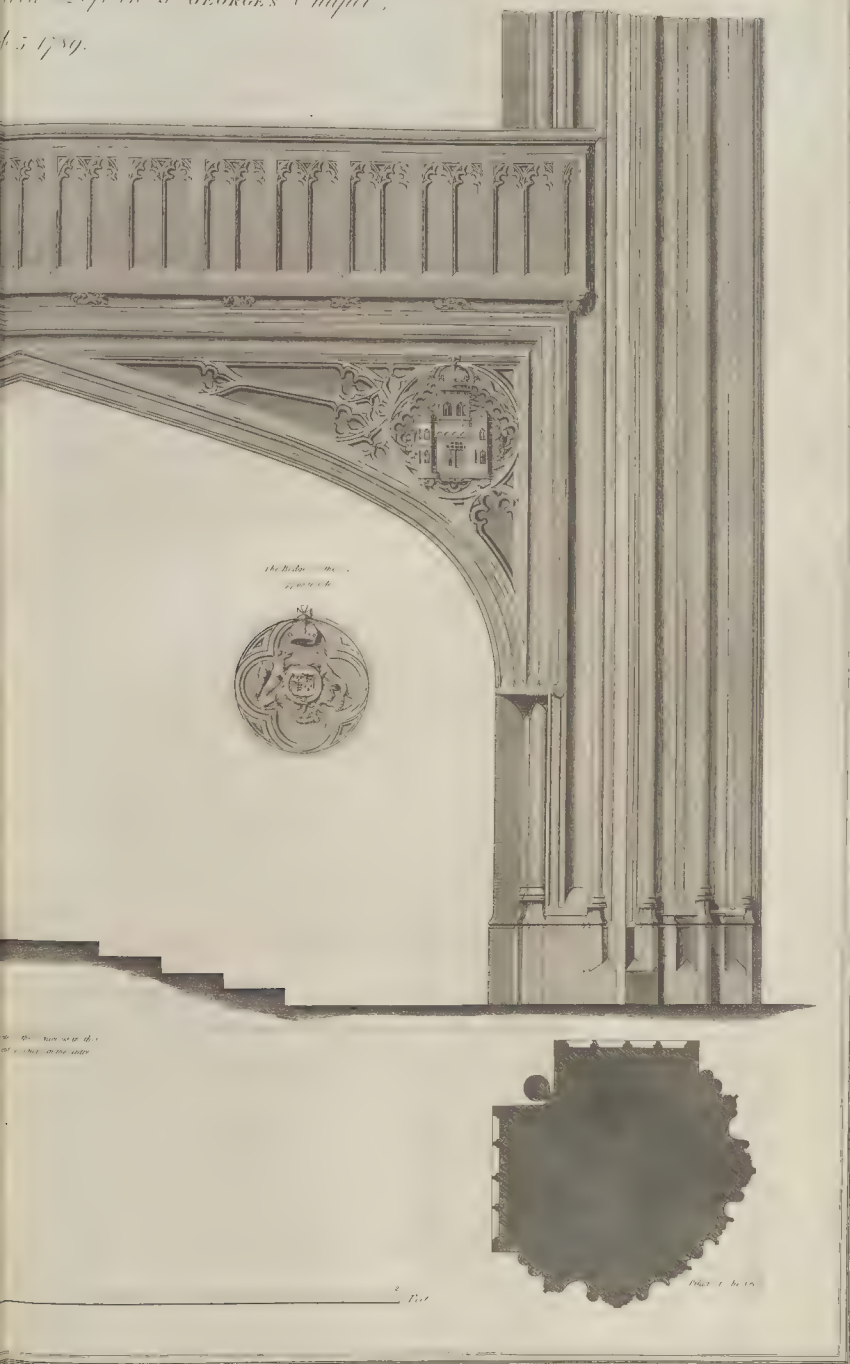


PLAN OF THE

16

Side View of St GEORGE'S Chapel.

1789.



1789. 1789. 1789. 1789.

1789

Plate X

VOLUME III.

Plates X. XI.

THESE Plans and Descriptions of the Cathedral at Lincoln were made in consequence of the account of the church erected by Remigius, presented to the Society by the late Mr. Essex, and published in the *Archæologia*, vol. IV. p. 149; in which the mistakes committed in the visible parts of the West steeple, and also discoverable upon examination of the parts hid by the additional works, induced Dr. Gordon to order correct plans and uprights to be made, which were, with great labour, attention, and very frequent goings-up and down, picked out by Mr. William Lumby, clerk of the works of that fabric.

It may be proper to observe, that in what are called the remains of Remigius's church there are two distinct styles of architecture; and, contrary to the received opinion, it is probable bishop Alexander was not the author of the present nave and aisles, but that there remains no more of what he did than the three doors, with their ornaments, which have always been considered as designed by Remigius with the rest of his work. They seem not of Remigius's time, from their different style of workmanship, and the irregular manner in which they join to his work; the stones also lie in different beds and courses. Pointed arches in the Gothic manner did not come in (at least did not universally prevail) till towards the end of Henry II's reign, and Alexander died before that time. The work Alexander is said to have done at Newark is of this style. He is also said to have built the church of Kirton in Holland, where remains a door-way in the same style; and, what is remarkable, it has a pointed arch.

Mr. Lumby, in his letter to Sir Joseph Banks accompanying these plans and elevations, promises to make some remarks on that curious and ancient structure the church at Stow, whose history and architecture are so interwoven with the church at Lincoln, as to be a proper companion to it; and part of whose architecture being older than any at Lincoln (except some detached specimens, as the font, a drawing of which he has made), on investigation will, from the little he has read of the style of that time, throw considerable light on the subject of Saxon and Norman building.

REFERENCES TO THE PLANS.

Plate X. N° 1. Plan of the remains of St. Remigius's church, taking in different situations from the pavement to A on the West elevation.

B. The original staircase; but where it communicated with the floor is not now even to be conjectured. The present way to it is by a staircase made when the additional chapels and other works were added, the doors C and D being then broken through the old work for that purpose, and a new staircase made at E, that leads to the old one, which now commences at A (see the West elevation), over the heads of the niches, and which also made it impossible to go to the floor without taking some other direction; and this it plainly does at F, and has gone forwards towards the South-west window on a level, or with the least descent, till it is lost in the later works. The outward circle shews the diameter of the staircase at this place, being ten feet six inches; the inner dotted circle shews the diameter at the present top of Remigius's steeple: from which strange circumstance of the inside of the top of that leg standing upon nothing as it were, much of the ruinous work is occasioned; though more is made by the South-west and North-west parts of the legs of the steeples standing on so small a base as ZZ.

G. Those steps are made to form a communication across the present windows. They are of later work, and rise from the bottoms of the present windows to the places H. From the direction the steps or way takes at F, and other circumstances, there was originally a way across the West end of the church, on a level, and which communicated with the places H, and the place called the prison over K. The Dean and Chapter's prison was probably at this place, for in searching at G for the original staircase from the floor, a part of an iron fetter was found; but there had been no staircase there, though from some alteration it appeared as if there had.

The use of the places H is not, I believe, known; there does not appear to have been doors or window-shutters to them.

I. There was no porch on the North side, as on the South, but a door under a large arch into a place K; there are two loop-holes, one on each side the door. The doorway is so low that one must stoop to go into it; and the door itself opened inwards. If for a place of confinement, this low door corresponds with Mr. Howard's notion of prison doors being so made.

What the intention of the arch L was, I am not able to say, unless all the space within the arch was formerly open, and the present doorway and loops made since. The arch sprung from no lower situation than the present doorway, neither are there any impost or jambs, to suppose it the head or top part of a gateway, &c. There was not originally a door from the church into this place; the door you now go through into it, which is the way to the great bell (expressed by dotted lines on the plan) being evidently broken through the wall since. The frames of stone, L, which are fixed in the arched roof or ceiling of this place, have the appearance of being intended for something like trap-doors to convey things to and from the place or prison above: you may see them on the floor of the place above, but which have no rebates for a door to have shut in. This upper place or prison (which is between the place K in N° 1 and D on N° 2) had a way to it, at G, from the original gallery across the West windows; and also by a door on the North side, to which there appears to have been no access but by a ladder. The door itself is now there, a very strong one, with an iron grating over the top; the bottom of the door is several steps above the floor. On the same side is another opening, now hid by some newer work. At the East end is another opening, now made up, which was probably a window, like that at the West end.

Plate X. N° 2. Plan from A to B on the West elevation.

A is a gallery or way quite across the West front. The steps B are in the original work.

C is a place over the South porch, on the walls of which several figures of crucifixes, beasts, &c. are cut, seemingly with a knife point, or nail; which perhaps may have got it the name of prison, supposing nobody but through necessity would have staid so long in such a gloomy spot as to complete them. There are three of those places above each other on the North side, and two on the South; one of which on each side is immediately under the roof, and does not seem to have had doors to shut them up, as the others have.

The walls of the upper part of the steeples (except on the East sides) are built double, as expressed by the dotted lines G, and with a staircase in the four West legs from X to Y. There is the appearance of a door or niche at E on the inside, but not seen now on the outside.

N° 3. Elevation of the remains of Remigius's church.

DD. There are now statues in each of these recesses lately put up, and had been in some other places before.

E. The figures or relievos are illustrative of some parts of Scripture. They are thought to have been brought from some other more antient building, on account of the irregular manner in which they are placed.

In what manner the windows were made, or their size, does not appear; though they could come no lower than the gallery and place marked H.

G. The window which gives light to the prison described over the place K (see the ground-plan N° 1.) and H, gives light to the bottom or present beginning of the original stairs, whose communication with the floor is not known.

I. I. These intersecting arches are visible as the front now is; as are also the water-tables K, the pillars and arches L to the front angle M, and somewhat past the corner, though behind some of the new work. The pillars and arches N are also seen behind the newer work; and these parts having corresponding ones on the North and South fronts, both as to height and manner of work, there cannot be a doubt but the general appearance of the front was as is represented. There might be some difference in the ornaments of the gables from the North and South sides, but it is most probable they were alike.

Mr. Lumby had supposed the part P round the legs of the steeples, which formed the communication with the roof and gutter on the South front W (to which there is a door, like Q, in the North and South legs at C on the South elevation) to be finished with pillars and arches, from the circumstance of the pillars at the end of each gable O being short ones, as if to make a preparation for this sort of finishing round the corner to the other gable; but, from a place he has since observed, where one may see a part of R return from the North front plain, it may have been left without ornament: some repairs which are necessary to be done will discover it.

There are many circumstances to suppose the center arch over the middle window to rise from S; how the gable and parts above were ornamented, there is nothing now even to guess from, though there is good evidence that the roof went no higher than as expressed by the plain line.

T is an arch called the *Stone Balk*; of a very singular construction. The extent is twenty-eight feet in breadth, twenty-two inches on the top, and thirteen inches on the bottom, so much of each lower edge being chamfered off as makes the difference. It is six inches and a half lower at the North than the South end, and rises thirteen inches in

In the mean; Mr. Lumby uses the term *mean*, because it does not appear to be a regular segment, though some very small settlement may have occasioned this. The under side is twelve inches above the present stone vaulting. It is not to be seen whether it abuts against Remigius's steeple, or a casing of stone work U brought up to this place, and which begins upon the set-off where Remigius's ceiling rested, which was about the bottom of some chequer or mosaic work, which is seen in the porch or vestibule between the steeples.

The workmanship of this arch or balk is by no means nice, the joints being filled or wedged with oyster shells, bits of slate, &c. It has a sensible vibration when jumped upon. Mr. Lumby never heard a reason assigned for its erection that he thought satisfactory. If so apparently slender a work is a poise or prop to each steeple reciprocally, it must be calculated upon some very nice principle. Remigius's roof going no higher than here marked (and which there is every evidence to support), it was not built by him, because it would have been then in part exposed to the weather, which must soon have ruined it; and also its edge being chamfered off is not characteristic of Norman work. Perhaps it was meant as a gauge to discover any settlement that might happen while the upper or later part of the steeples was carrying on.

Plate XI. N° 4. South elevation, and as much of the North as is different from it, being only the lower part.

The whole of this and the North front may be seen now, part from the church-yard, and part behind the additional works, except at A, which was spoken of before, and the lower part B of the porch, which is made up by the staircase that leads to the original one.

At C is the door from the staircase into the gutter by which they went round the leg of the steeple to the West side.

For what reason the recess D was set out of the center does not appear.

E. Door to place marked K in Plan, Fig. x.

F. Door to prison. There is a staple at G to fasten the doors on the outside.

N° 5. Half the great West door.

A. The plan.

B. Place of a pillar which is wanting.

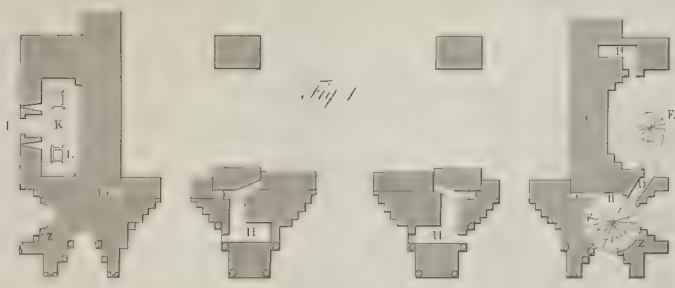
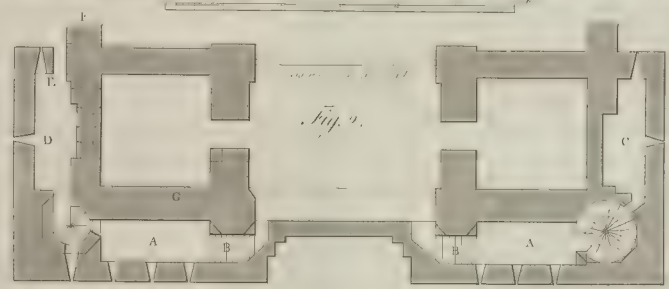
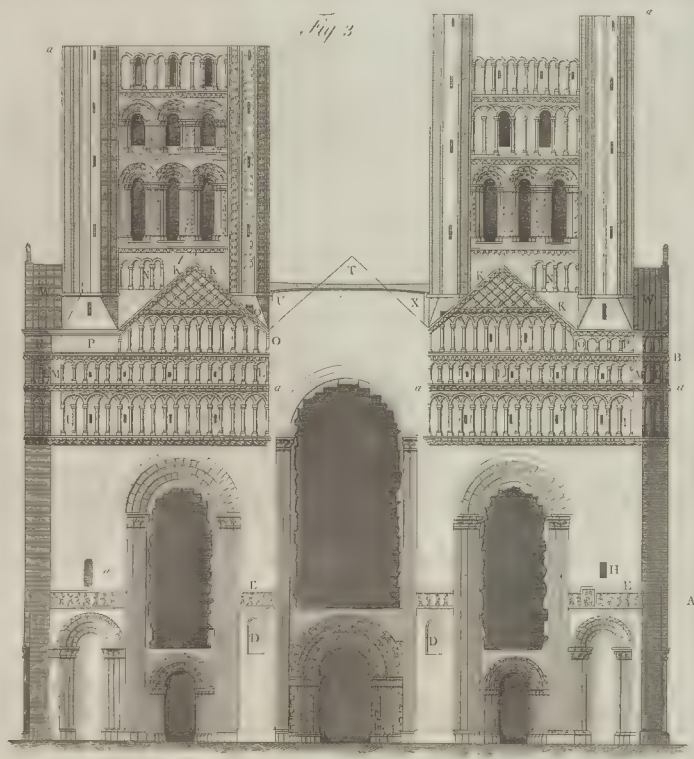
C. One of the capitals, to a larger scale.

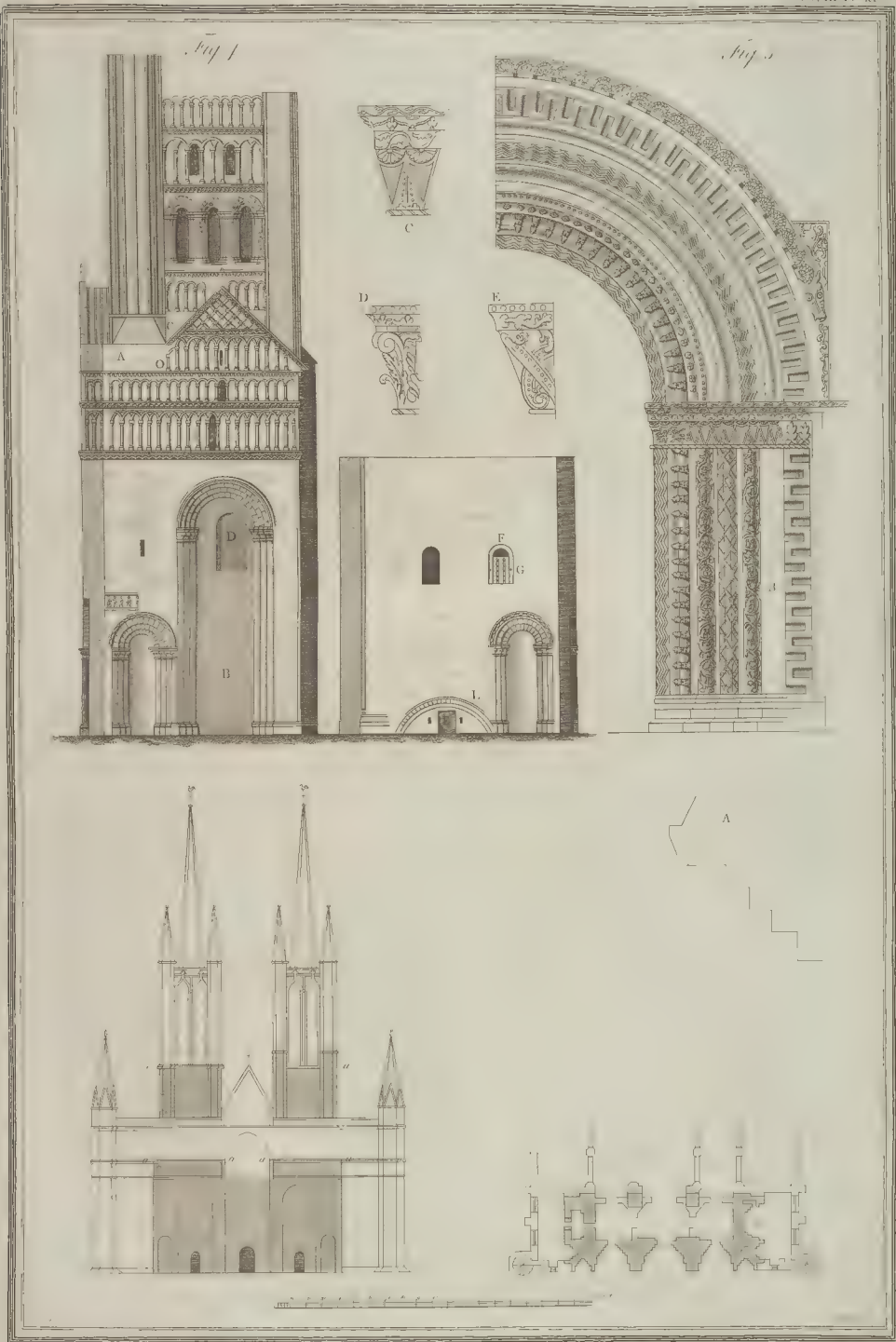
D. Capital to one of the pillars of the North door. The North and South doors are in the same style and manner as the great one. The pillars are now plain, but have most probably been carved. Three of the capitals on one side the North door are like D, and three like or nearly so to E. The resemblance of the capital D to the Corinthian is very striking. It is impossible to make out any connected story from the reliefs on the pillars, if any was intended.

The capitals to the South door are all in the style of C, with some little variation.

The supposition of statues having been placed on each side the great door, as Mr. Essex thought, is inconceivable.

To what height the steeples were carried is not known; but from a sort of groove on the turrets of the South steeple, and the situation of the old timber work for the bells within, they were not much if any higher. These grooves, by their slanting direction, seem to indicate that the steeples were covered by a pyramid whose base was equal to the whole side of the steeple, and these grooves are necessarily cut to receive the lead where the turrets intercepted the pyramid; for supposing the pyramid or spire made with timber, and covered with lead, the turrets would of course be finished in the same manner. This, it is believed, was the Norman way of finishing their towers. Southwell is in this manner now; and if Lincoln was built after the model of the church at Aix la Chapelle (a representation of which appears on a seal), it will favour this supposition.





VOLUME III.

Plates XII. XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. XVII.

THE crosses erected by Edward I. to the memory of his consort Eleanor are now reduced to three. They were originally no fewer than fifteen. "In omni loco & villa quibus corpus pauperis, iussit rex crucem cum tabulatu erigi ad reginæ memoriam, ut a transeuntibus pro ejus anima deprecatur, in qua cruce fecit imaginem reginæ depingi:" says Walsingham¹.

The place of her death is by the same historian fixed at *Herdeby by Lincoln*². Bishop Gibbon³ thought this was a village of the same name near Bolingbroke, at the head of the river Witham, on the opposite side of the county. But the true place is in *Nottinghamshire*, in the parish of North Clifton, on the Trent, five miles from Lincoln, where was a villa and chapel of ease to that parish, which is one of the prebends of Lincoln. Accordingly Mr. Sandford⁴ says, "the queen died in the house of one William Weston at HERDEBY, co. Nottingham." The king founded a chantry in *Herdeby* chapel, which was afterwards removed by her son to Lincoln cathedral⁵, where her bowels were deposited, under the East window, under a sumptuous marble cenotaph, or altar monument, whereon was the queen's effigy at full length in gilded brass, which, according to the description given of it by bishop Sanderfon⁶, appears to have been a counterpart of the monument in Westminster abbey. The endowment of the chantry priest at Herdeby was 100 shillings a year, payable by the prebendary of Clifton, who was to receive 10 marks, and out of them further to find the necessary furniture, &c. for the altar, and a house, or lodging⁷, for the chaplain.

The disorder which proved fatal to her majesty is called by Wikes⁸ a flow, or slight fever⁹; by Trivet¹⁰ a more violent illness¹¹. She was not in the prime of life, and had borne her royal consort seventeen children. As she was his constant companion in his expeditions, and had accompanied him even in that perilous one to the Holy Land, we shall not be surprized that she sunk at last under these accumulated fatigues. She was married to the king when prince of Wales, in her fifteenth year, at Bures in Spain, 1254, 39 H. III.; was crowned with him 20 years after, and lived with him 36 years: so that she will have been turned 50 at the time of her decease.

¹ Ypod. Neufr. p. 477. "In every place in which the body of the queen was stated in bringing up to London, the king caused a stately cross to be erected of cunning workmanship, every one of them being garnished with the image of the same queen, also with his arms, and hers." Stowe, Annals, p. 113. Holinshed, II. 799-b.

² Stowe adopts the mistake. Survey of London, 1633, p. 279.

³ Camden's Brit. Lincolnsh. Wikes had placed it at *Grauntham*.

⁴ P. 29, a.

⁵ The instruments and records of foundation from the Lincoln registers, together with the king's letter to the monks of the Cluniac order, to pray for her soul, may be seen in the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," I. 65. notes. The king gave the dean and chapter 100 marks, with which they purchased the manor of Navenby, still belonging to them.

⁶ In Peck's *Deficiencia Curiosa*, VIII. 1.

⁷ Modice febris igniculo contabescens.

⁸ *Hæstium*.

⁹ P. 266.

A

¹⁰ P. 121.

¹¹ Corporis gravi infirmitate correpta.

The

The important events of Edward's reign, and the transactions he was engaged in, must have been deeply felt by such an affectionate consort, who seems to have inherited the true spirit of the nation from whom she derived her birth. No sooner was Edward seated on his throne than he found himself involved in a war with his new subjects in Wales, who refused an acknowledgement of vassalage and tribute, which they had submitted to pay to his father. This war waged at different times lasted in all six years, and required Edward's personal attendance at the head of his army in Wales to put an end to it, which was not done but by the death of Llewellyn, and the union of his kingdom to England, 1283. About the middle of the year 1286, three important affairs required the king's attendance in France. His demand from that court of the provinces taken from his predecessors; and the homage he was to pay to the new king of France, which, after long negotiation, ended little to his satisfaction'. These two affairs kept Edward at the court of France a whole year. But the accommodation which he undertook to bring about between the kings of Sicily and Arragon employed him much longer, and involved him in a great deal of trouble, for which he had no other recompence but the satisfaction of having endeavoured to reconcile those two houses. Peter III. king of Arragon, who claimed the succession of Sicily against Charles of Anjou, and lost his life in the prosecution of his claim at the siege of Gironne 1285, was the great grandson of the queen of England's great aunt Sancha, daughter of Alphonso VIII. king of Castile, and had made an alliance offensive and defensive with her brother Alphonso X. king of Castile; a formal renunciation of the kingdom of Arragon having been made by the king of Castile, in the person of Eleanor's great grandfather Alphonso VIII. above 50 years before*. The mutual harmony between the royal families of England and Spain was cemented by the intended marriage of the princess royal of England (Eleanor) with Alphonso III. king of Arragon, who died before the marriage was consummated the year after the queen of England. By Edward's mediation a truce was agreed to between France and Arragon 1287, for five years, which the next year produced a peace, whereby the house of Arragon remained in possession of the island of Sicily; and the kingdom of Naples became a separate establishment†.

In this absence of Edward from his dominions for above three years‡, it is highly probable, he was accompanied by his amiable consort; and the rather, as she would embrace so good an opportunity of seeing her relations. Her husband and her cousin met at Oleron in Bearn, 1287§. The mal-administration of justice during his absence called loudly for reformation on his return. His attention was next turned to the settling two more of his family by the marriage of his second daughter Joan, furnished of Acres from the place of her birth, with Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and Margaret his third daughter with John, eldest son of John duke of Brabant. The first of these was celebrated April 23, the other, July 9, 1290.

The treaty of marriage between prince Edward, the king's eldest son, and Margaret, granddaughter of Alexander III. king of Scotland, and daughter of Eric king of Norway, had been begun before the queen's death¶. Edward seems to have formed the design of uniting the two kingdoms ever since the death of Alexander. The letter of the states‡ of Scotland, desiring the king to think of it, is dated from Brigham, 1289§, Edward's commission to bishop Bek to treat with the king of Norway, April 10, 1290¶, his majesty's letter to Eric, 15 cal. Maii, from Ambref-

* See Rapin, IV, 18—20.

† Ib. 20—29. *Mexical days*, Edward went over to Sicily to talk with James, 2d son of Pedro, who was named by his father's will king of Sicily. But our historians are silent.

‡ Rapin, ib. 29.

§ Ib. 28. An instrument is dated Nov. 3, 1288, in camera dñi regis Angliæ apud Oleronem in Bearna. Rymer, II. 392.

¶ The letter from the regents of Scotland, empowering certain persons to treat before the king of England with the king of Norway's messengers, is dated Melros abbey, Oct. 3, 1289. Rymer, II. 431.

‡ *Commentar.* Friday after St. Gregory's day. Rymer, II. 471. 472.

* Ib. 474.

bury,

bury', the full powers from the regency of Scotland and from the king of England to treat of this match with the king of Norway, bear date, the one from Kal-thou, 2 kal. Aug.; the other from Northampton Aug. 28, same year¹. The safe conduct to the princefs to come to England is dated at *Giddington*, Sept. 1¹. The king was at King's Clypion in the county of Nottingham, near Mansfield, Oct. 14 and 23⁴. Two deeds bear date from *camera palatii d'ni regis* there. The next instrument in the *Fœdera* to which the king puts his seal, is the letter to the abbot of Clugni beforementioned, to pray for the queen's soul, dated Ashridge, Jan. 4, 1291⁵.

These little circumstances are recited to mark the progress of the king from Northampton to Geddingham, thence to his *palace* at King's Clipston, a little N. E. of Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, from which *Herdby* lies in a line almost due east, at the distance of it may be twenty miles. In this progress, it is probable, the queen accompanied him. He had been at Clarendon and Salisbury in November 1289⁶.

Walsingham⁷ informs us, the king, after the marriage of his two daughters, had set out upon his first expedition into Scotland to decide by the issue of war the controversy concerning the lawful heir; but when he drew near the borders of that kingdom, the queen died at Herdeby near Lincoln. The bishop of St. Andrews (William Frazer's) letter, dated Leuchart⁸, in Fife, 1290, *die Sabbati in crastino S. Fidei virginis*, which is October 7⁹, advises him to hasten to the Marches, to prevent the consequences of a report of the death of Margaret princefs of Norway, which had actually happened about the end of September. "He prepared," says lord Hailes, "to visit the North of England, but the indisposition and death of his beloved consort Eleanor interrupted for a while the projects of ambition. She died in Lincolnshire, Nov. 20, 1290. He returned to Westminster, and there paid the last honours due to the faithful companion of all his fortunes"¹⁰.

Whether the queen was actually with her royal consort, or following him by short and easy stages, as his second queen afterwards appears to have done in his Scottish expedition¹¹; the words of Walsingham¹² in both the passages referred to do not clearly determine. Thus much, however, is certain, that he gave up his expedition, and returned to London *with the funeral*¹³. It is remarkable, that the king shewed the same pious attention to his mother Eleanor, who dying at Ambresbury about Midsummer 1221, he returned from Scotland to England, to assist at her funeral¹⁴, which, however, waited for him till the Lady-day after her decease.

Let us now attend the royal corpse in funeral procession from Herdby to Westminster; and though we have no documents of the ceremonial, no estimate of the costs, no list of the assistants, no order of the stages, we may endeavour to supply the last deficiency by the concurrence of historians with the few monuments which remain, and which this Society have thought themselves interested to preserve by accurate representations before they suffer any further damage or decay.

¹ Rymer, II. 474.

² Ib. 486. 487. Several other instruments relative to this business and others bear date the same day.

Ib. 488. 489.

³ Ib. 491.

⁴ Ib. 495. 496.

⁵ Ib. 498.

⁶ Rymer, ib. 445. 447. 449. Walsingham, in his History of England, antedates all his events a whole year, putting the king's return from Galloway to London, and punishing the judges, under 1290, or at least *circa* tempus istud. p. 54, and death of Alexander III. the same year, which it is well known happened 1285; but Ypod. Neufst. 277, he makes the queen die 1290.

⁷ P. 54. Dimicaturus de iusto herede.

⁸ *Lectis.*

⁹ Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland, I. 197. n.

¹⁰ Annals of Scotl. I. 197. 198.

¹¹ See his Wardrobe account, published by this Society, p. 179, and observations on it, p. xxxix.

¹² *Dum finibus Scocie appropinquaret regina defungitur.*

¹³ *Dimisso capto itinere* (not as Hist. p. 54. *capto itinere* *inire*, which words are a corruption of the other) *versus Scotiam Londonias finis deducendo reuertitur.* Walsingham. ubi sup.

¹⁴ Ib. 54. 479.

If we believe Walsingham, we should expect to find them in every place ("locus") and town ("villa") where the body rested. But the fact is, we have accounts of them only in considerable towns, to the amount of fifteen, including Herby and Charing.

These were,

HERBY.
LINCOLN.
NEWARK.
LEICESTER.
NORTHAMPTON.
STONY STRATFORD.
DUNSTABLE.
ST. ALBAN'S.
WALTHAM.
CHAFAPSIDE.
CHARING BY WESTMINSTER.
GRANTHAM.
STAMFORD.
GEBDINGTON.
WOBURN.

What reason there is for fixing one at *Herby* does not appear, except that it was the primary station from whence all the rest were to be ranged.

Dr. Stukeley¹ says, "in Leland's time one of the stone crosses of queen Eleanor "was here, [at LINCOLN,] standing in the market place." All that Leland² says is, "[a little] without bare is a very fair [cross], and large." If this is to be understood of an Eleanor cross, it is the situation wherein such crosses stood at Grantham, Northampton, Waltham, &c. Mr. Camden³ puts one at Lincoln.

Dr. Stukeley, in a MS note on his Itinerary, I. p. 34, inclines to transfer the crosses from NEWARK and LEICESTER to *Grantham* and *Stamford*. He says nothing of it at Newark, p. 99, nor at Leicester, p. 103.

GRANTHAM and STAMFORD were two stages.

"Mr. Howgrave says, there was a queen's cross at *Stamford*, and the like is affirmed "of Grantham, and that it stood in the open place in the London road; and I saw "a stone carved with foliage work, said to be part of it; and I believe it, seeming "of that sort of work. If so, then *Newark* and *Leicester* must be left out; and "they travelled with the queen's corpse by way of Oundle to Giddington from "Stamford; the present road from Stamford being, I suppose, impassable, or not "having at that time royal seats, manors, or abbies, by the way, sufficient to entertain "the calvalcade. Mr. Peck, in his *Antiquities of Stamford*, asserts, Grantham and "Stamford to be two of the stages where crosses were erected. No doubt that at "Grantham stood in the open London road, opposite my neighbour Hacket's house, "called *Peterchurch* hill, and the people have some memory of it. Mr. Peck puts in "*Woburne* between Dunstable and St. Alban's, on what authority I know not."

But the existence of such a cross at Stamford is put out of all doubt by Mr. Butcher, who, in his account of the town printed 1646⁴, says, "Not far from High Dike, "on the North side of the town of Stamford, near unto York highway, and about "twelve score from the town gate, called Clement gate, stands an ancient cross of free-

¹ *Itin.* Cur. I. 87.

² *Itin.* I. 33.

³ Stukeley, *Itin.* Cur. I. 34: 35. 2d ed.

⁴ *Remains, art. Wife Speeches*, p. 260.
p. 27.

"stone,

"stone, of a very curious fabric, having many scutcheons insculped in the stone about
 "it, as the arms of Castille and Leon quartered, being the paternal coat of the king
 "of Spain, and divers other hatchments belonging to that crown, which envious
 "Time hath so defaced, that only the ruins appear to my eye, and therefore are not to
 "be described by my pen. This croffe was called *Queen's croffe*, and erected by
 "king Edward I. in memory of Eleanor his wife."

In the MS copy of the second edition, published by Mr. Peck at the end of his
 Annals of Stamford, p. 17, *flood* is substituted for *standi*, which shews the said crofs
 was demolished between 1646 and 1660.

The queen is said, by Mr. Butcher, to have founded a religious house in this town;
 but Mr. Peck could find no evidence of it; and bishop Tanner takes no notice of it.

In Mr. R. Symonds' MS pocket book, Harleian MSS, 944, p. 19, we have the fol-
 lowing account of this monument, then entire:

"1645, *Saturday, Aug. 23.* To Stamford, co. Lincoln, 4 parish churches in it.
 "On the hill before ye come into the towne stands a *lofty large crofs*, built by Edw. III.
 "in memory of Eleanor his queen, whose corpe rested there coming from the North.
 "Upon the top of this crofs these three shields are often carved: 1. *England*; 2. *Pon-*
 "*thieu*; 3. *Castile and Leon*, quarterly."

The croffes at GEDDINGTON, NORTHAMPTON, and WALTHAM, are actually remaining.

Of that at STONY STRATFORD, Dr. Stukeley says, that "it stood a little North of
 "the Horfeshoe inn till pulled down in the rebellion, which shews that the town
 "was on that side of the bridge in the time of Edward I."

The same author adds, that at DUNSTAPLE, "in the centre of the four streets,
 "intersecting at right angles, stood one of those beautiful croffes of queen Eleanor."

"In the heart of the town of St. ALBAN's stood one of queen Eleanor's croffes,
 "which they (the inhabitants) entirely demolished; not considering that such kind
 "of antiquities invite many curious travellers to come thither."

"The great croffe in WEST CHEAPE was erected in the yeere 1290 by Edward
 "the First, upon occasion thus: Queene Eleanor his wife died at Hardeby (a towne
 "neere unto the city of Lincolne); her body was brought from thence to Westmin-
 "ster, and the king in memory of her caused in every place where her body rested
 "a stately croffe of stone to be erected, with the queene's image and armes upon
 "it, as at Grantham, Woborne, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Dunstable, St. Al-
 "bane's, Waltham, West Cheape, and Charing, from whence shee was conveyed
 "to Westminster, and there buried. This croffe in West Cheape being like to those
 "other which remaine till this day; and being, by length of time, decayed, John
 "Hatherley, maior of London, procured in the year 1441 licence of king Henry
 "VI. to re-edifie the same, in more beautifull manner, for the honour of the city,"
 "&c. &c. The design of this new crofs was totally different, and the statues con-
 "verted into scripture history and saints."

"CHARING crofs, builded of stone, was of old time a faire piece of work, there
 "made by command of Edward I. in the 21st yeere of his reign, in memory of Eleanor
 "his decaised queene, as is before declared."

"There is an antient monument within the libertie of Westminster, called *Charing*
 "*croffe*, erected about the yeere of Christ 1290, by Edward I. in memoriall of the

¹ Ubi sup. 108.

² Ib.

³ Ib. p. 111. When the corpe reached St. Albans, it was met at the town's end by St. Michael's church
 by the whole convent in their copes, who conducted it to the high altar, where they attended it the whole
 night, celebrating the proper offices. From thence it moved to town, where the king, nobles, and bishops, met
 it; and, after embalmment, it was deposited in the church of Westminster, with all due reverence and honour.
 Sepulchr. Mon. 1.65.

⁴ Stowe, Survey of London, 1633, p. 279.

⁵ Ib.

⁶ Ib. 495.

"death of Elineor his queene, who died at Hardlie [read Harddie] near Lincolne, "and was buried in Westminster'."

This cross stood in the centre of the three streets, having on the West St. James's hospital, now occupied by St. James's palace and park; on the South on the right hand, the Tilt-yard, and, on the left hand, a space, now called Scotland-yard, formerly occupied by buildings for the receipt of the kings of Scotland, and other estates of that country¹. What authority there is for supposing *Charing* the name of a *village*, does not appear². Mr. Camden³ only places this cross near the Mews. The Society have a drawing of it by Mr. Vertue, representing it in a far less perfect state than the others, but when it was taken does not appear. It was succeeded by the statue of king Charles I.

Mr. Camden (who undoubtedly had seen all these crosses) enumerates *ten* in his *Remains* (art. Wife Speeches, p. 261. 347), *Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, and Westminster*, called *Charing* cross; and this will justify Sir H. Englefield in not admitting *Herby, Newark, Leicester, Cheap, and Woburn*.

From Lincoln, taking it for the first stage, where the bowels would be buried at the time the body rested, to Grantham, are 20 miles.

From Grantham to Stamford,	20
From Stamford to Oundle,	15; and so to Geddington.
Thence to Northampton,	29
Thence to Stony Stratford,	13
To Dunstable,	15
To St. Alban's,	12
To Waltham, across the country, not less than	20
To Westminster,	16

The body was buried December 17th.

The greatest difficulty is to account how the procession came to *Waltham*, unless it struck across by the North edge of Enfield chace, from Barnet; perhaps out of compliment to that mitred abbey of antient and royal foundation, or for better accommodation. That the body rested there the cross itself bespeaks; and by this road only could it be conveyed through Cheapside, and probably rest in St. Paul's cathedral.

Mr. Vertue, with great probability, supposed these crosses were built on the designs of Peter Cavalini, a Roman sculptor, whom, from various circumstances, he discovered to have been the architect of the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster abbey. Whether this artist was invited hither by abbot Ware about 1260, or followed king Edward after his visit to pope Gregory X. at Rome; to him we may also ascribe the tomb of Edward's father Henry III. in the same church, beautified in the same taste, with porphyry and mosaic, and the first brazen statue known to be cast in England lying on it. The old paintings⁴ round the chapel of St. Edward, and those in a very beautiful and superior style, though much decayed, over the ragged regiment, Vertue ascribed to the same Cavalini. This painter and sculptor probably gave the designs for the crosses erected by Edward to his beloved Eleanor⁵. Mr. Walpole pursues the conjecture further, and suspects that a son of Peter Cavalini is the person called *Peter le Orfevre*, mentioned in a precept of Edward the Second. He is there intitled *of Stamford*, and brought an action against certain persons for assault and battery. As one of queen Eleanor's crosses was erected there, it is not improbable that a son of Cavalini might marry and settle in that town⁶. The head

¹ Norden's Middlesex.

² Stowe. Ib. 495.

³ A view of Westminster abbey and St. James's, from the village of Charing, supposed by Hollar, was engraved in *Amiq. Repert.* l. 40. pl. ix. p.

⁴ Brit. Middlesex.

⁵ Stowe's Annals, p. 113.

⁶ Should we not read *carving*, and understand them of the reliefs of the history of the Confessor, on the frieze at the back of the high altar; engraved by Mr. Carter in his N° III—VI. of *Ancient Painting and Carving*? If *paintings* is the true word, those in the Confessor's chapel, as well as others, in this church, are now vanished.

⁷ Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, l. 18—20.

⁸ See Peck's Stamford, b. x. § 13.

of a statue' inserted in the wall of the inclosure of the Grey friars at Stamford, and imagined to have been part of the figure on the tomb of the fair maid of Kent, mother of Richard II, who was buried in that church 1384, and the lower half of a statue, which was some years ago laid horizontally in the same inclosure, might have been one of the figures on the Eleanor cross; if we could suppose they were transported by any accident to a different part of the town.

If Cavalini gave the designs for these crosses, the conformity between them and the tomb of the queen in Westminster abbey, would justify a conjecture, that that also came from his hand, as well as its counter-part erected over the queen's bowels at Lincoln, and perhaps a third over her heart in the church of the Black Friars, or Friars Preachers, in London*. It is needless to transcribe the description of the monument in the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain;" the plate of it from which will justify the comparison of the tomb with the crosses; the sameness of the foliage, and the similarity of the statues. Dr. Stukeley was perhaps warranted in thinking all the statues of this queen copies of each other, and of her real features: for certainly the merit of such an artist as Cavalini would else be entirely thrown away. If the reign of Edward the First was not fertile in painters, it patronized a statuary who embellished the country, and provoked imitators among our own people in the succeeding reigns.

The king, a. r. 27, gave to the convent of Westminster the manor of Birdbroke, in Essex; Westerham, in Kent; and Hendon, in Middlesex; for her anniversary. William Peche had before given Birdbroke to the king and queen Eleanor¹. The king gave Westerham and Edulrenbruge, now Etonbridge, its appendage, by letters patent dated Berwick on Tweede, Oct. 20, a. r. 20⁴; also Arden's Grafton², and Langdon³, and certain lands in Alspath, Buleye, Hulverleye, Witlakesfield, Kinwaldefherye, Nuthurst, and Didington, all in Warwickshire, and Turveston in Buckinghamshire, on condition that the abbot, prior, and convent, or in the abbot's absence, the prior and convent, on the eve of St. Andrew the Apostle, on which day the said queen's anniversary had used to be kept, being solemnly invested in the choir of that monastery, should sing Placebo and Dirges with nine lessons, one hundred wax candles, weighing twelve pounds apiece, burning about her tomb, and every year new ones to be made for that purpose, and to burn from the eve of the said anniversary on the day thereof till high mass were ended, and all the bells, great and small, ringing, they should sing solemnly for the health of her soul; and that on the day of the said anniversary, the abbot, or prior, if a more eminent prelate could not be procured, should sing mass at the high altar, the candles burning, and bells ringing, and every single monk of that abbey a private mass, the inferior monks the whole Psalter, and the friars converts of that house the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Aves, as many as the abbot and convent should appoint, for her soul, and the souls of all faithful deceased; and there was to be distributed to every poor person repairing to that house on that day one penny sterling, or money to that value, the abbot and convent staying there till three o'clock, expecting their coming before they should begin the dole, which was to be unto seven score poor people. Of the waxen tapers before specified thirty were to remain all the year about the said queen's tomb, until the renewing of them on the day of her anniversary, all to be lighted on the great festival days, and on the coming of any nobleman thither, and as oft else as they should think fit. The said abbot and convent, and their successors, were to find two wax lights, each weighing two pounds, to burn continually at the said tomb. All which being performed, the surplusage of the revenue arising out of the said lands was to remain for their pittance, to be provided as they liked best. And for the more strict observance hereof, every abbot was to take an

¹ Engraved in Peck's Stamford, b. xii. § 10. See also viii. § 39. p. 56.

² Walsingham, Hist. 551. Wikes, 123. She had been an especial benefactrix to this order; and by the help of the king, and Robert Kilwardby, archbishop of Canterbury, and others, they had built a very handsome church and convent. Tanner, Not. Mon. 313. She was also a great benefactor to St. Catharine's hospital by the Tower. Ib. 311. Ducarel, p. 44. And is said to have founded a house of Black friars at Chickletter. Tan. ib. 563.

³ Tremaine's Piece of the Crown, 637. Dugd. Warwickshire, 701. (2d ed. 958.) Hasted's Kent, I. 382. Pat. 27 E. I. m. 1. or 2. confirmed Pat. 9 E. II. p. 2. m. 32. 10 E. II. p. 1. m. 31. Rec. in Seaco. 15 E. II. Hist. ex. heads given for alms for her soul. Dugd. Warw. 722, 2d ed. Pat. 22 E. L. Dugd. ib. 950.

oath before the restitution of his temporalities, and the king's grant was to be publicly read every year on St. Andrew's eve in the chapter-house before the whole convent.

The king's liberality for the benefit of his consort after her decease bore a full proportion to the ample provision he made for her while living, which, by favour of Thomas Aſke, esq. we are here enabled to recite from the public records.

Upon his marriage with her, he settled on her the castle of Tikhill and Stamford, and some other manors in England, and certain manors and castles in Gascony, and, at the request of her brother Alphonſus king of Caſtile to him when in Gascony, he added to all these lands to the value of 4000 pounds in dower; which, in the third year of his reign, he augmented 500 pounds sterling more, for her use, as long as she lived¹. In his 10th year he assigned her the chattels of Baldwin Wake, Longwood chace, and the long forest, Rughey chace, with right of taking deer therein, Chute forest, with right of felling oaks there². In his 11th year the privilege of a market in the manor of Whitley³. In his 11th year he gave her all the goods and chattels of all converted Jews concealed and forfeited to the crown⁴; also the manor of Bankerbury, and the land of Kenthyr, late Owen ap Griffin ap Madoc's, and escheated to the crown⁵. In his 12th year the manor of Stokehampton, and Hampton in Arden, co. Warwick⁶. Next year the hundred of Gartre, Leicestershire⁷. A. r. 14, the custody of John, son and heir of Richard de Hispania of Essex, born an idiot⁸. A. r. 15, the manor of Erlethoke in exchange⁹. A. r. 18, the manors of Havering, Kingſton, and Kokham (*Cockham*)¹⁰; and since that to her and her heirs for ever the privilege of three fairs in a year in Sandwich¹¹. 7 E. 1. Thomas de Pyn and Hawise his wife demised and granted to Eleanor queen of England the manor of Dulverton, co. Somerset, to hold to her and her heirs¹². Peter de Montfort granted to Eleanor queen of England, the marriage of John his eldest son and heir¹³. 28 E. 1. an agreement was made between John de Vefey and Eleanor queen of England that if Isabella, cousin to the said queen, whom her majesty had given in marriage to the said Sir John, died without heir, the said John should pay to the queen 55 lb. of silver¹⁴.

¹ Rex omnibus, &c. Cum dudum quando dilectam consortem ſuam Alianoram Regiſ Angli deſponſavimus aſſignaverimus eidem Alianore p cartam ſuam, caſtra de Tykhill & Scunford, & quedam alio maneria ſua in Angli, & etiam quedam caſtra & maneria ſua in Valcon, habend' in dorem; & nobis nuper agentibus in partibus Valcon, ad infantiam magnifici Principis Alphonſi Regis Caſtell' illuſtris fratris pdece Alianore, conceſſimus eidem quatuor millia libratarum terre, & tunc de gratia ſua ſpeciali quingentas libratas terre ſterlingorum, nomine dotis, omnibus diebus vite ſue, &c. Cart. 3 E. 1. n. 4.

² De caſtali Baldwin Wake pro Alianora regina. Clauſ. 10 E. 1. m. 2.

Longwood chacea & le lunga forella pro eadem regia. Clauſ. 10 m. 8.

Rughey chaces. De capriolis capiend' ibidem pro eadem. Clauſ. 10 m. 7.

Chute foreſt. De quercubus capiend' ibidem pro eadem. Clauſ. 10 m. 3.

³ Whitley m'. De mercato ibidem pro eadem Alianora. Clauſ. 11 m. 7.

⁴ Rex conceſſit Alianore Regiſ Angli omnia bona & caſtalla quoruncumque Judaeorum dampnatorum nobis conceſſas & forſaſa que ad manum ſuam nondum deveniſſent, &c. Pat. 11 E. 1. m. 20, in cedula.

⁵ Rex conceſſit Alianor' Regiſ Angli manerium de Bankerbury & terram de Kenthyr, que fuerunt Oweni fil' Griffini fil' Madoci & que ſunt eſcheata ſua, &c. Cart. 11 E. 1. n. 31.

⁶ Stokehampton m', pro Alianora. Clauſ. 12 E. 1. m. 9.

Hampton in Arden m', pro Alianora. Clauſ. 12 m. 3.

⁷ Gartre hund', pro Alianora. Clauſ. 13 E. 1. m. 4.

⁸ Rex Viccomiti Eſſex, &c. Quia acceptus per iniqui' quod Johannes fil' & heres Ric' de Hiſpania a nativitate ſua, purus idiota extitit & adhuc exiſtit. Commiſimus cuſtodiam terrarum & ten' prelat' idiol' Alianore conſortis ſue. Et ideo tibi precipi' quod eidem Regine terras & ten' predi' ſine diſpoſe libris, &c. Clauſ. 14 E. 1. m. 8.

⁹ Erlethoke m' & al', pro rege & regina in exchange. Clauſ. 15 E. 1. m. 6. dorſo.

¹⁰ Havering m', & Kingſton, & Kokham maneria, pro Alianora regina Angli, &c. Clauſ. 18 E. 1. m. 9 & 10.

¹¹ Rex conceſſit eidem Alianor' quod iſſa & heredes ſui imperpetuum habeat tres ferias ſingulis annis apud villam de Sandwich, &c. Cart. 18 E. 1. n. 19.

¹² Thomas de Pyn & Hawiſa ux' ejus diſmiſerunt & conceſſerunt Alianore regine Angli manerium de Dulverton, in com' Somerſet, hinc ſibi & heredi ſuis, &c. Clauſ. 7 E. 1. m. 3. dorſo.

¹³ Petrus de Monteforti conceſſit Alianore regine Angli maritagiū Johis ſenioris filii & heredis ſui, &c. Clauſ. 8 E. 1. m. 7. dorſo.

¹⁴ Coavent. inter Joſiem de Vefey & Alianoram regin' Angli quod ſi Isabella conſanguinea predi' regine, quam iſſa regina prefato Johi dedit in uxorem, ſine herede decederet, tunc predi' Johes ſolveret prefate regine 55 lb. argenti, &c. Clauſ. 8 E. 1. m. 2.

Plates XII. XIII.

THE cross near NORTHAMPTON being the first in point of order, as well as of preservation, is here first described :

It stands at the meeting of four roads, on a rising ground, on the East side of the London road, somewhat more than half a mile from the town of Northampton, in the parish of *Hardingstone*. It is divided into three stories : the first octagonal, fourteen feet high. The sides divided by puffed finials are charged with arches of two compartments under a pointed puffed pediment. Under the arches of the compartments are hung on foliage of different patterns, shields of arms. On the South and East side, those of *Castile* and *Leon* quarterly, and of *Ponthieu*, in Picardy, single. On the North, *Castile* and *Leon* quarterly, the arms of her father's, and *England*, single. On the North-east side, *England*, and *Ponthieu*, the arms of her mother, each single. The arms on the West, South-west, South-east, and North-west sides are entirely obliterated. From the centre mullion of each of these compartments projects in high relief an open book lying on a desk. The second story, shaped like the former, is but twelve feet high. In every other face, within a niche, under a projecting and insulated canopy with a puffed pediment terminating in a bouquet, stands a figure of the queen, about six feet high, crowned, and royally habited. There remain traces of a sceptre in her right hand, while the left perhaps held a globe, or lay on her breast, as on her monument. The habits of each figure differ from the other. The figures and ornaments are in good repair. The upper story is square, eight feet high, the sides adorned with arches, with quatrefoils in their points in relief ; and under them a sun-dial, put up 1713, with mottos which were omitted when re-painted, 1762.

E.	AS ORTU SOLIS
S.	LAUDATUR DOMINUS
W.	USQUE AD OCCASUM.
N.	AMEN. M DCC XIII.

On the top of all is a cross, three feet high, facing the North and South ; and added when the whole was repaired by order of the bench of Justices, 1713.

In the West face of the lower story fronting the road has been inserted the arms of Great Britain in a garter under a crown, and below, the sword and sceptre in saltire behind the shield, with the motto, "*Semper eadem*;" under the shield, palm

² These are the two first coats that were borne quarterly in one shield, which our king Edward III. afterwards imitated, 1341, quartering France and England. Sandford, p. 129. On her seal engraved by Sandford, p. 120, the queen is represented standing, holding her sceptre in her right, and her cordon in her left hand, as on her tomb, between lions and castles alternately.

C

branches,

branches conjoined form a mantling. Below the arms, on a square tablet of white marble, is the following inscription :

In perpetuam conjugalis amoris memoriam
 Hoc Eleonoræ reginæ monumentum
 Venustate pene collapsam restaurari voluit
 Honorabilis Justiciariorum cœtus
 Comitatus Northamptoniæ
 M DCC XIII.
 Anno illo felicissimo,
 In quo ANNA,
 Grande Britannię suæ decus,
 Potentissima oppressorum vindex,
 Pacis bellicę arbitra,
 Post Germaniam liberatam,
 Belgiam prædiis munitam,
 Gallos plus vice decima prodigatos,
 Suis focolorumque armis
 Vincendi modum statuit,
 Et Europę in libertatem vindicatę
 PACEM restituit.

On the South side of the lower story is fixed a shield of white marble charged with the following inscription :

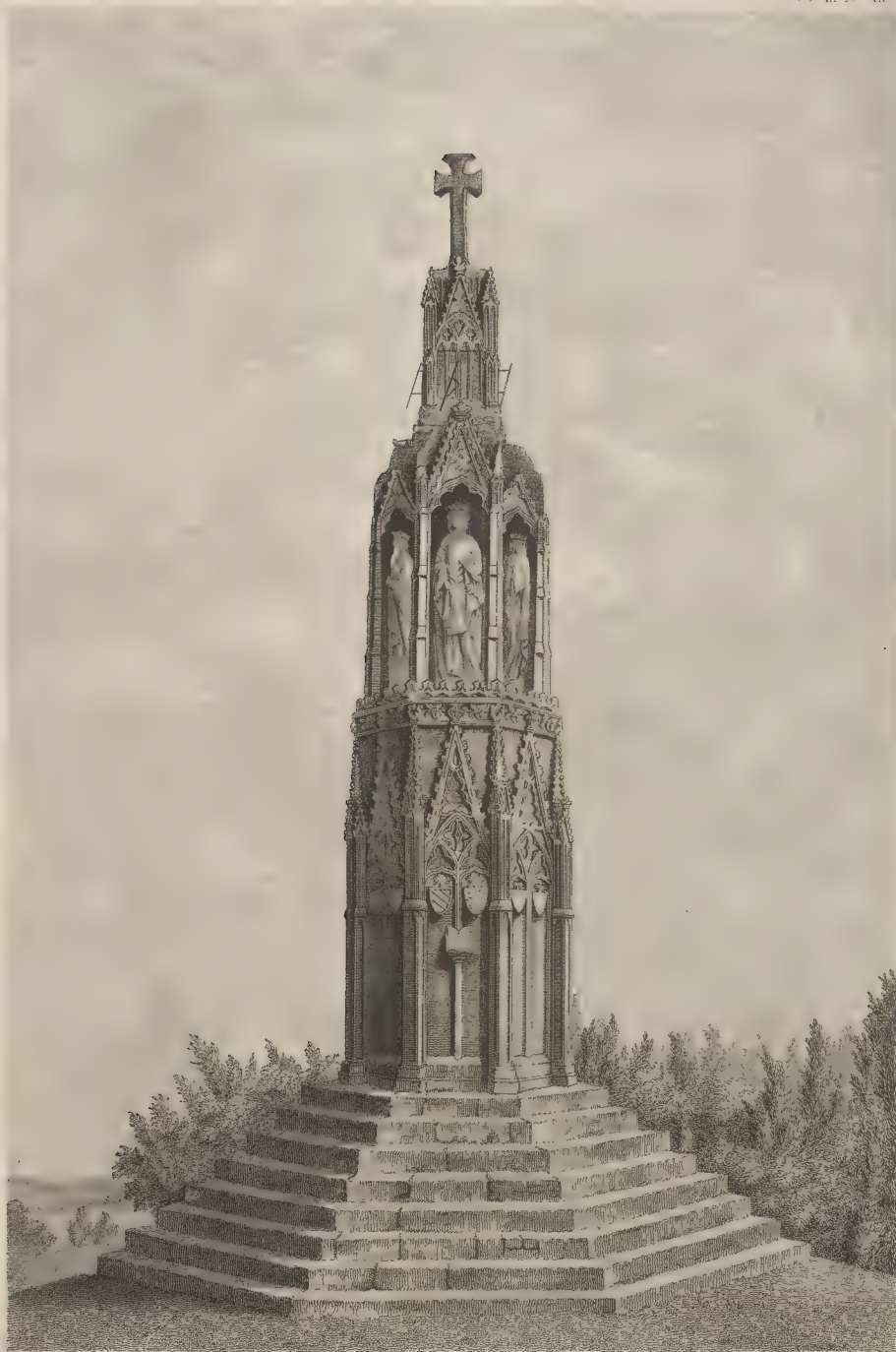
Rufus emendat. & restaurat.
 GEORGI III. regis 2^{da},
 DOMINI 1782.
 N. Baylis.

The base is formed of an ascent of eight steps, each about a foot broad, and nine inches high.

This beautiful monument might have been an ornament to the plantations of the honourable Mr. Bouverie at Delapre adjoining, and derived protection from his inclosures, but for an apprehension that the fences might be broken down by the curious examiners of it.

Mr. Bridges says, "Near the cross several Roman coins, and particularly one of Nero in silver, have been found in ploughing. There is an oval camp of an acre on a hill in this parish."

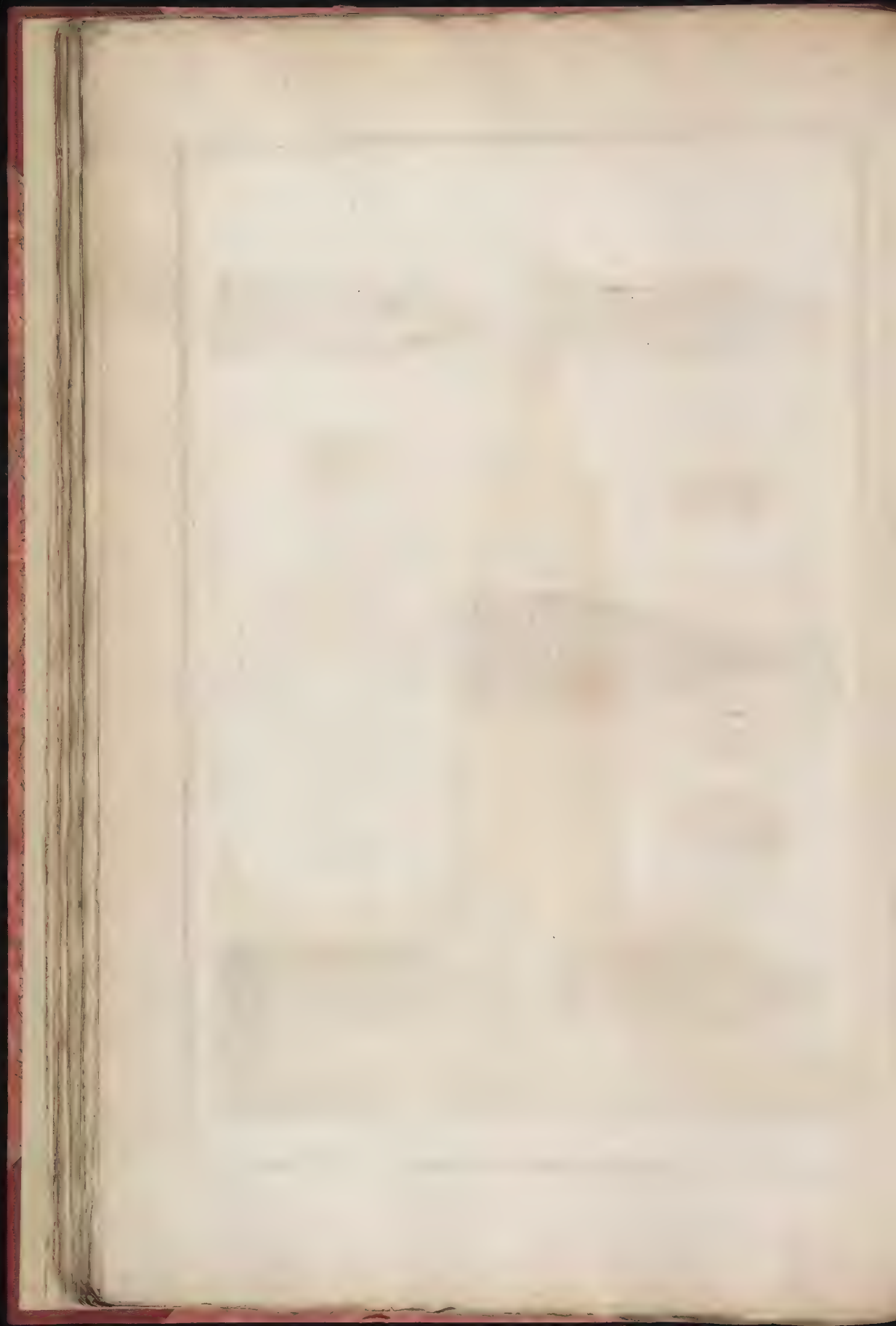
* Bridges, History of Northamptonshire, l. 358. 359. Antiquarian Repertory, l. 74—76. where is a print of it. See also Gent. Mag. 1765, p. 124. a transcript of the latter.



The Cross erected in memory of Queen ELEANOR, near Northampton

Sculptured by J. G. Thompson

Published by J. G. Thompson, at the Northampton Press





Figures, Ornaments on a wall-drawing of a

manuscript, in the library of the

British Museum, in the library of the

Plates XIV. XV.

THE village of *Gaddington* lies about four miles from *Kettering*, almost on the edge of the duke of *Montague's* noble seat at *Boughton*. It is now very mean, having scarce a house better than a cottage, except that built on the site of the nunnery, and inhabited by ——— *Lockwood*, esq. The cross stands at the meeting of three streets, and at its foot rises a beautiful spring. West of it is a building apparently once a chapel, with an elegant window at the gable, and marks of a door or window below it. From these it seems of much later date than the cross. It is now a dwelling house. Nothing remains of the nunnery (of which bishop *Tanner* takes no notice) but the gate-house, serving as an entrance to Mr. *Lockwood's* seat.

The cross is triangular, and, with the eight steps, is nearly forty-two feet high. Of its three stories the first is solid, and each face divided as it were into four panels entirely covered with roses, in no inelegant taste, or contemptible execution; though too crowded, and therefore wanting in effect; they are of an antique appearance, and carved with much delicacy. A moulding and battlement separates this from the next story. In each of the upper panels is a heater shield, with the arms of *England*, *Castile*, *Leon*, and *Ponthieu*.

The second story is also triangular, having its angles corresponding with the middle of each side of the lower story, and from each of the angles of that story rises an elegant pillar supporting a canopy, under which is placed a statue of the queen. An obvious absurdity is perceived in this mode of construction, as the statues in a front view are cut in two by the pillars supporting the canopy, and when the eye is in a line with any of the sides, the whole of the upper part must appear out of the centre.

The statues are almost similar to those at *Northampton*, and represent the queen as very beautiful, clothed in a long flowing robe, and a veil, which descends on her shoulders, over which is a coronet, the flowers of which are now quite effaced.

The third, or upper story, as it now remains, is an assemblage of slender pinnacles and finials rising one above another, in a manner neither easy to be drawn nor described. The shaft itself is again subdivided into a sort of cluster of angular pillars, which terminate in points or finials, ornamented, as are all the others, with oak leaves, and a large flower at top not unlike the fleur de lis. All above these finials is now destroyed; but, from the general form of the whole, and the elegant pyramidal shape of it, it is conjectured to have terminated in a spire surmounted by a cross.

¹ It is believed to be mistakenly so called. See hereafter.

The design of all the parts of this structure is very elegant, and the execution such as would not discredit any age. The statues, though mannered and rather stiff, yet have a great share of merit. The air of the head is rather graceful, the drapery falls in natural though too minute folds, and the hands and feet are well drawn. On the whole the statues are thought to bear so great a resemblance to the style of the ancient Italian school, that it is highly probable Edward had artists of that nation in his service, if not sent for purposely on the occasion.

Such is the account given of this monument by Sir H. C. Englefield, bart.

Mr. Bridges¹ describes Geddington as "a village of 135 houses," and having antiently a royal seat in a close to the North-east of the church, called the Castle, or Hall close, where the surface of the ground is very uneven, and many foundations are still visible. At this castle in 1188 was held by Henry II. a council or parliament to raise money for an expedition into the Holy Land². In 1194, Richard I. and William king of Scotland were here on Good Friday, and thence proceeded next day to Northampton³. In this castle was a free chapel. 9 Henry II. three tuns of wine were brought to the king's cellar here from Southampton⁴. 38 Henry II. the sheriff accounted to the exchequer for his expences in removing the waincot from the king's chamber into the chapel, and for putting up waincot painted green with small gilt shields beyond the king's bed⁵.

On the North side of Wickley wood is a small piece of arable called *King's land*⁶.

The manor was in the crown from Henry II. to Henry VIII. when it was granted to the Tresham family, and came from them, through several intermediate possessors, about 1715, to the duke of Montague, whose representatives at present hold it.

In the South-west part of the village, as may be conjectured from the foundation and ruins, was a considerable building; the gate-house to it is still intire⁷.

¹ Hist. of Northamptonshire, II. 308. 309.

² Spelman, Concil. II. 116. Hoveden, 426.

³ Hoveden, 737.

⁴ Rot. Pip. 9 H. II.

⁵ Ib. 38 H. II.

⁶ Bridges ubi supra, Hoveden, 737.

⁷ Bridges. Rot. Pip. 9 H. II.



The Cross erected in memory of Queen ELEANOR at Goddington.

Designed by John Gwynne Esq.

Engraved by J. Gwynne Esq. 1794.





A



B



C

D



K



F



E



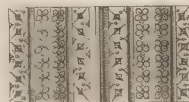
L



G



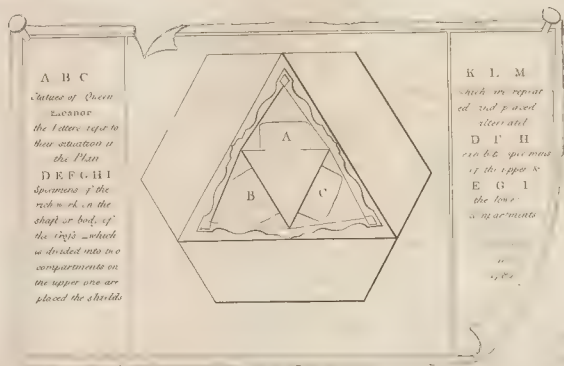
H



M



I



A B C
*Statue of Queen
 Elizabeth
 the letters refer to
 their situation in
 the Plan*
 D E F G H I
*Specimens of the
 richness of the
 chapel or body of
 the crypt - which
 is divided into six
 compartments on
 the upper one are
 placed the shields*

K L M
*which are repeat-
 ed and placed
 alternated*
 D I H
*can be seen from
 the upper part
 of the lower
 square*

Figures of Ornaments on Goldington Cross



Plates XVI. XVII.

THE cross, commonly called by the name of WALTHAM cross, is really situated in the parish of *Chefhunt*, at the head of the road which turns down from the high North road to the town of Waltham, the latter parish not beginning till we have crossed the river Lea, which is the boundary both of the parishes and counties. It is probable this cross stood as insulated as that near Northampton; or at least that the only building near it was the inn which now has for its sign the Four Swans, and which lately bore marks of antiquity in the form of its chimnies, and in the quantity of chefnut timber employed about it. But the resort of travellers rendering more houses of entertainment necessary on this spot, the cross has been almost taken into the end of a second inn erected contiguous to it, whereby much of its beauty is concealed, and its ornaments damaged. When Dr. Stukeley was secretary to this Society, and presented to them his drawing of it Feb. 8, 1720-1, he received directions from them to pay for setting down certain posts to protect it from injury by carriages. He exhibited a new drawing of it July 24, the same year, which was engraved at their expence by Mr. Vertue, 1721, and makes Plate VII. of the first volume of their *Vetusta Monumenta*. This, however superior to the prints in Dr. Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, I. pl. XII, to that prefixed to Mr. Farmer's history of the town of Waltham, and to a third, engraved by J. Harris 1720, at the expence of J. B. after a drawing by Peter Tillemans, the plate of which was sold among Millan's in March 1781, by no means supercedes the representation now exhibited of the present state of this cross.

To return to the interest the Society have taken in the preservation of this curious monument. In 1757 Dr. Stukeley wrote to lord Monson, lord of the manor of Chefhunt, that the posts before mentioned being removed by the commissioners of turnpikes, he prayed his lordship, in the name of the Society, to build brick-work round the stone-work at the base, and to set up posts. With this request of the Society his lordship was pleased to comply, and received their thanks with a print of the cross. The Doctor lamented the encroachments of the adjoining house on the cross, which he observed had originally ten steps round it, and that the roof leaned against one of the fine images of the queen. He adds that the manor of Waltham Holy cross formerly belonged to the earl of Richmond, and that a chapel stood hard by the cross. This may have been succeeded by the inn abovementioned.

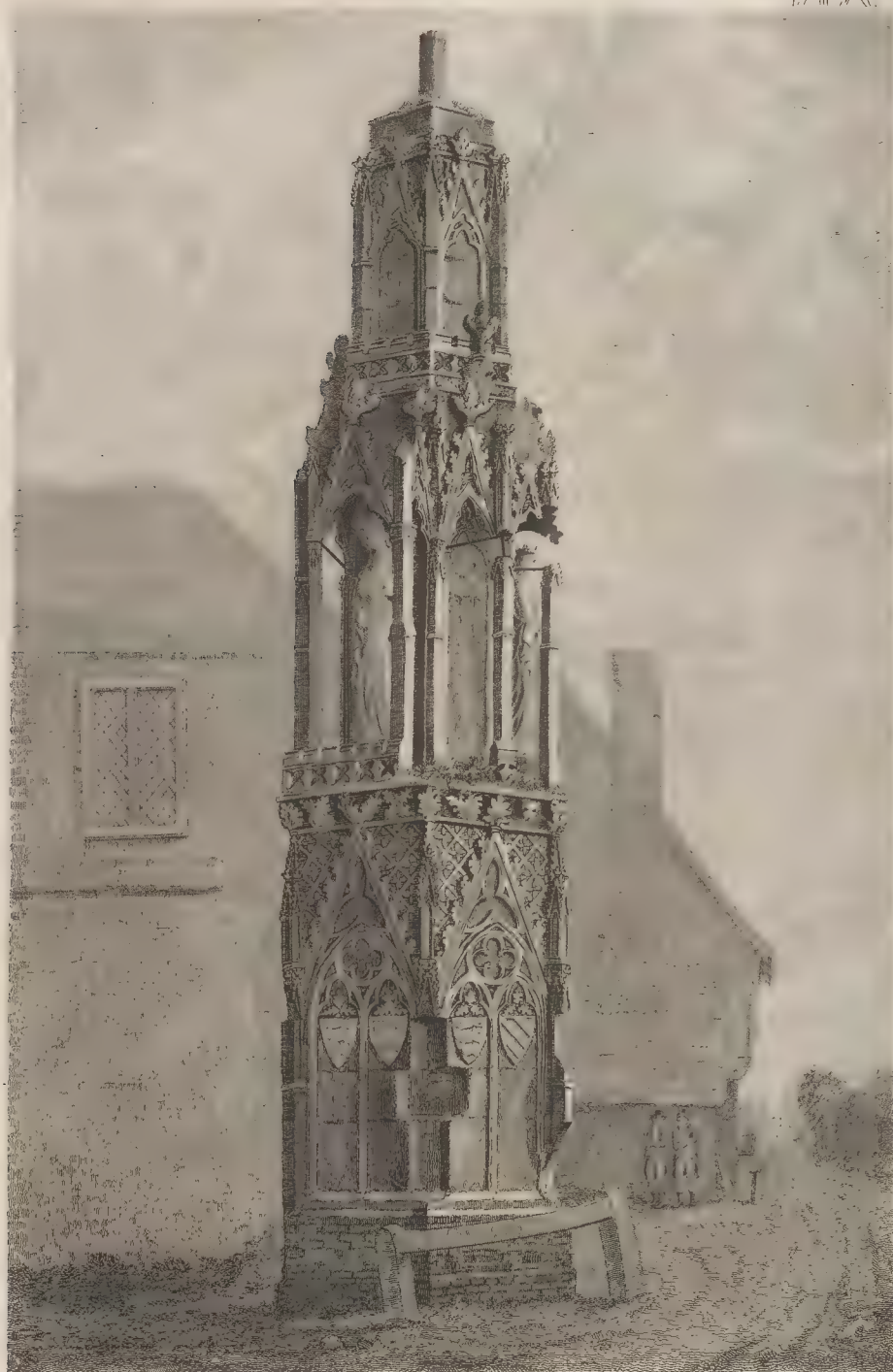
To this fortunate interposition of this learned body the existence of this monument is at this moment owing. But the upper parts have, notwithstanding, suffered great mutilation, and not the least of these was the late fixing up a direction for the road among the foliage of the spandrils of one side.

* Which had been before sent to Mr. Robinson for his care in putting down the posts 1720.

This cross is hexagon, each side of the lower story, divided into two compartments, charged with the arms of England, Castile and Leon, and Ponthieu, in shields pendant each from different foliage. Over these compartments is a quatrefoil, and over that in the point of the whole, a trefoil. The pediment of each compartment is richly frosted with leaves. The spandrils of each pediment are carved with eight leaved flowers in lozenges, and the pannels are parted by pursled finials divided by two niches. The cornice over the first story is composed of various foliage and lions' heads, surmounted by a battlement pierced with quatrefoils. The second story is formed of twelve open tabernacles, in pairs, but so divided, that the dividing pillar intersects the middle of the statue behind it, as in the other two crosses. These tabernacles terminate in ornamented pediments, with a bouquet on the top, and the pillars that supported them are also pursled in two stories. This story also finishes with a cornice and battlement like the first, and supports a third story of solid masonry, ornamented with single compartments in relief, somewhat resembling those below, and supporting the broken shaft of a plain cross. The statues of the queen are in an attitude similar to the others, crowned, her left hand holding a cordon, and her right a sceptre or globe.

It has been conjectured before, that the circumstance of Waltham abbey being an antient and royal foundation, obtained it the honour of lodging the royal body, which must certainly have been carried all the distance between St. Alban's and Waltham out of the way. Among the benefactions to this house of Austin canons conferred by our sovereigns from Henry II. who first changed it from a college to an abbey, we shall find not a few conferred by Edward I. and several of them after this event; though their greatest benefactor appears to have been his grandson Henry III. is said to have passed much time at the abbey, and granted a market and fair in the town. The gate leading into the abbey precinct is still remaining, and bears on the bases of its arch the arms of England and France quarterly, as in the time of Edward III. All the Eastern part of the church, with the transepts, was pulled down at the Dissolution, and occasioned the fall of the centre tower, which was re-built at the West end, 1558, in the fifth year of Philip and Mary. From the shafts and capitals of small pillars of Purbeck marble dug up in the ruins it may be presumed that the style of the choir was that of the reign of Henry III. That of the nave is much older. The massive pillars with wreath work, vulgarly supposed to have been filled up with brass, and the zigzag and dental round arches, bespeak it of a date coeval with the foundation by Harold, or about the time of the Conquest, and the remaining arch of the old tower, and some windows of the transepts, are of the same style.

* Tanner, Not. Mon. 119, 120.



The Cross erected in memory of Queen ELEANOR, near Waltham

Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Smith



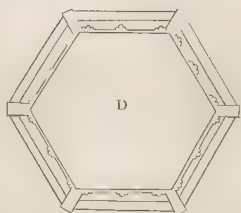
A



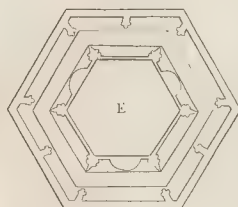
B



C



D



E



G



F



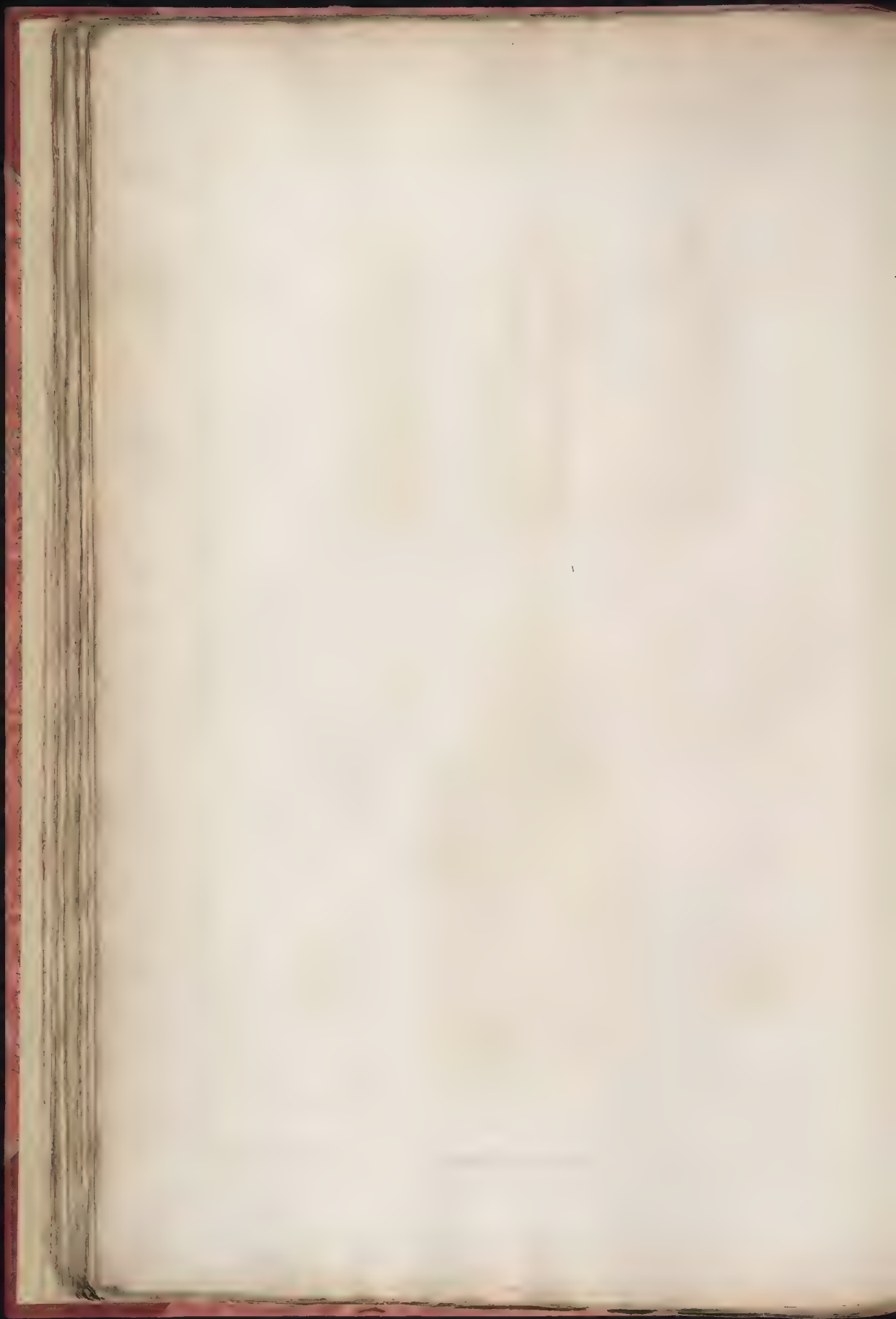
F. View of the Side

G. View of the Quadrant

A B C Figures as Withham Copy

D. Plan of the 1st St.

F. Plan of the 2^d St. showing Situation of the Figures



V O L U M E III.

Plates XVIII. XIX. XX. XXI. XXII.
XXIII. XXIV.

THE Funeral Proceſſion of Queen ELIZABETH, from a drawing of the time, ſuppoſed by the hand of WILLIAM CAMDEN, *Clarencieux* King at Arms, in the poſſeſſion of John Wilmot, eſq. F. A. S. who found it among the papers of his wife's grandfather Peter Sainthill, eſq. and has ſince preſented it to the Britiſh Muſeum.

The order of the proceſſion cannot be better illuſtrated than by reprinting the following little tract at the end of "*Epicidium: A Funeral Oration, upon the Death of the late deceaſed Princeſſe of famous memorye, ELIZABETH, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland. Written by Infelice Academico Ignoto.*" Whereunto is added, the true Order of her Highneſſe Imperiall Funerall. London, printed for E. White, dwelling neere the little North doore of Paules Church, at the ſigne of the Gun. 1603, 4to.

The true Order and formall Proceeding at the Funerall of the moſt high, renowned, famous, and mightye Princeſſe ELIZABETH, of England, France, and Ireland, late Queene; from Whitehall to the Cathedral Church of Weſtmiſter, the 28 day of Aprill, 1603.

BEFORE thou reade, prepare thine eyes to weepe,
If that thine eyes containe one liquid teare:
Or if thou canſt not mourne, fall dead in ſleepe,
For naught but death ſuch ſorrow can out-weare.
Twill grieve heaveſter ſoules as yet unborne,
That one ſoule's loſſe, did make ſo many morne.

Did make ſo many mourne? oh, heavey time,
That brought a period to her happie life.
But, cruell Death, the fatall ſtroke was thine,
Her loſſe is ours, Heaven thereby gaines a wife.
Yet had not ſin bin hug'd in th' armes of Pride,
England had ſmil'd, and Heaven had loſt a bride.

But now, oh now, our mourning weedes are on,
And many thouſand blacks for her are worne:
Which do demonſtrate that Eliza's gone;
For whoſe untimely loſſe ſo many morne.
What theſe ſad mourners are, good reader, ſee;
And ſeeing, reade; and reading, weepe with me.

A

Theſe

These persons heerafter named came in their place and order, as was appointed.
Also the names of such Noblemen and Gentlemen as caryed the standerds and other
ornaments at the funerall.

First, knight marshals men, to make roome.
Then followed 15 poore men.
Next 260 poore women, foure and foure in a ranke.
Then, servants of gentlemen, esquires, and knights.
Two porters.
Four trumpeters.
Rose purfevant at armes.
Two sergeants at armes.
The standerd of the *Dragon*, borne by the worshipfull Sir *George Boucher*.
Two querries leading a horse, covered in blacke clothe.
Messengers of the chamber.
Children of the almondry.
Children of the woodyard.
Children of the scullery.
Children and furners of the paftry, scalding-houfe, and larder.

Then followed groomes; being,

Wheat porters.	Caterye.
Coopers.	Boyling-houfe.
Wine porters.	Larder.
Conduits in the bakehoufe.	Kitchin.
Bel-ringer.	Lawndrie.
Maker of spice bags.	Ewerie.
Cart-takers, chosen by the board.	Confectionary.
Long carts.	Waferie.
Cart-takers.	Chaundrye.
Of the almonry.	Pitcher-houfe.
Of the stable.	Buttrie.
Woodyard.	Seller.
Scullery.	Pantrye.
Paftry.	Bake-houfe.
Scalding-houfe.	Counting-houfe.
Poultrie.	

Then noblemens and embassadours servants,
And groomes of the chamber.
Foure trumpeters.

Blewmanils.

A sergeant at armes,
The standerd of the *Greyhound*, borne by Master *Herbert*¹, brother
to the Erle of Pembroke.

¹ Sir Philip Herbert, created earl of Montgomery, May 4, 1625; and, after the death of his brother, in 1630, earl of Pembroke. He died Jan. 3, 1634.

Yeomen ; being,

Servitors in the hall.	Waferye.
Cart-takers.	Purveyer of the waxe.
Porters.	Tallow chandler.
Almonrye.	Chaundrye.
Herbengers.	Pitcher-houfe.
Wood-yard.	Brewers.
Scullery.	Butterye.
Paftrye.	Purveyers.
Poultrye and fcaiding-houfe.	Seller.
Purveyers of the poultrye.	Pantrye.
Purveyers of the acatrie.	Garneter.
Stable.	Bake-houfe.
Boyling-houfe.	Counting-houfe.
Larder.	Spicerye.
Kitchin.	Chamber.
Ewerye.	Robes.
Confectionarye.	Wardrobe.

Erles and countesses fervants.

Foure trumpeters.

Portcullis.

A fergeant at armes.

Stander of the *Lyon*, borne by *M. Thomas Somerset*.

Two querries leading a horfe trapped with blacke velvet.

Sergeant of the vestrie.

Gentlemen of the chappel in copes ; having the children of the chappel in the middle of their company, in furplices, all of them finging.

Clarkes.

Deputie clarke of the market.	Scullerye.
Clarkes extraordinarye.	Wood-yard.
Cofferrer.	Poultrye.
Dyet.	Bake-houfe.
M. cooke for the houfholde.	Acatrie.
Paftrie.	Stable.
Larder.	

Sergeants.

Gentleman Harbenger.	Larder.
Wood-yard.	Ewerye.
Scullerye.	Seller.
Paftrye.	Pantrye.
Caterye.	Bake-houfe.

M. cooke of the kitchin.

Clarkes of the equerie.

Second clarke of the chaundry.

Third clarke of the chaundry.

Second clarke of the kitchin.

Third clarke of the kitchin.

Supervifors of the drefier.

Surveyor

Surveyor of the dresser for the chamber.

Mustians.

Apothicaries.

Chirurgians.

Sewers of the hall.

Marshall of the hall.

Sewers of the chamber.

Groom-porter.

Gentlemen ushers, quarter wayters.

Clarke.

Marshall.

Avenor.

Chiefe clark of the wardrobe.

Chiefe clark of the kitchin.

Two clarkes controllers.

Clarkes of the green-cloth.

M. of the housholde.

Sir *Henry Cocke*, cofferer.

Rouge Dragon.

The banner of *Chester*, borne by the Lord *Zouch*, betweene two sergeants at armes.

Clarkes of the counsell.

Clarkes of the privie seale.

Clarkes of the signet.

Clarkes of the parliament.

Doctors of phisicke.

Queenes chaplaines.

Secretaries for the Latine and French tongues.

Rouge Crosse.

The banner of *Cornwall*, borne by the Lord *Herbert* (eldest sonne to the Earl of

Worcester) betweene two sergeants at armes.

Chiefe officers to the lord maior of London.

Aldermen of London.

Solicitor.

Attourney.

Sergeants at law.

M. of the revels.

M. of the tents.

Knights bachelers.

Lord chiefe baron.

Lord chiefe justice of the common ples.

M. of the jewell howse.

Knights which have beene embassadours.

Gentlemen agents.

Sewers for the queene.

Sewers for the bodye.

Esquires of the bodye.

Gentlemen of the privye chamber.

Gentlemen pencioners, holding their pol-axes heades downewards,
covered all with blacke.

Heere, Reader, stay: and if thou aske me while,
 'Tis to intreate thee beare them company.
 But if th' high spirit cannot weepe so lowe,
 Weepe with these flowers of honour that drooping goe.

Lancaster.

The banner of *Wales*, borne by Viscount *Bindon*.
 Lord Mayor of London.
 Sir *John Popham*.
 Sir *John Fortescue*.
 Sir *Robert Cicill*, principall secretarie.
 Controller of the houlholde.
 Treasurer of the houlholde.
 Masters of requests.
 Agents for Venice, and for the Estates.

Windsor.

The banner of *Ireland*, borne by the Earle of *Clanricard*.
 Barons.
 Bishops.
 Erles eldest sonnes.
 Viscounts.
 Dukes second sonnes.
 Erles.
 Marquesses.
 Bishop of *Clichifter*, almoner, and preacher at the funerall.
 Lord Keeper.
 Archbishop of *Canterburie*.
 French embassadour.
 Foure sergeants at armes.
 The great imbrodered banner of *England*, borne by the Earle
 of *Pembroke*, assisted by the Lord *Howard of Effingham*.

Somerset and *Richmond*.
Yorke, helme and crest.
Chester, target.
Norrey king at armes, sword.
Clarencieux king at armes, cote.

Art thou yet dry, as if thou hadst not wept?
 Reade further then, and thou wilt force a teare.
 But hadst thou seene her figure as she slept,
 In memorie thou wouldst her semblance beare.
 Whole deere remembrance would so touch thy minde,
 That in thy passion thou no meane couldst finde.

The lively picture of her Majestie's whole body, in her parliament robes,
 with a crowne on her head, and a sceptre in her hand, lying on
 the corpes inlithred in leade, and balmed; covered with
 purple velvet; borne in a chariot drawne by
 foure horses trapt in blacke velvet.

Gentlemen ushers, with white rodde.
 A canopic over the corpes, borne by sixe knights.

B

Six

Six earles, assistants unto the bodye.
 On each side the corpses fix bannerols caryed by twelve noblemen.
 Footemen.
 The Earle of *Worcester*, maister of the horle, leading the palfrey of honor.
 Two esquiers and a grooms, to attend and leade him away.
 Gentlemen usher of the privie chamber.

Garter king at armes.

The lady Marques of *Northampton**, chiefe mourner : assisted by the lord treasurer
 and the lord admirall ; her traine caryed up by two countesses,
 and Sir *John Stanhop*, master vice chamberlaine.

Two earles assistants to her.
 Fourteen countesses assistants.
 Countesses.
 Ladies of honour.
 Viscountesses.
 Earles daughters.
 Baronesses.

Maides of honour of the privie chamber.
 Captaine of the guard, with all the guard following, five and five in a ranke, holding
 their holberds downeward.

Loe heere are all that in blacke weedes do mourne,
 And now methinkes I see thy count'nance turne :
 What trill thy teares ? may (Reader) then adon.
 The firmament containes but one cleere Sun.

And since that Delia is from hence bereaven,
 We have another Sun ordein'd by Heaven.
 God grant his virtues may so glorious shine,
 That after death he may be crown'd divine. Amen.

* Hellen, daughter of Wolfgangus Swavenburgh, a Swede, and third wife of William Parr, marquis of Northampton. She re-married with Sir Thomas Gorges, of Langford, co. Wilts, knight, and had a numerous issue. She lived to an advanced age ; and, dying at Redlynch, in the county of Somerset, in April 1635, was buried in Salisbury cathedral, where a sumptuous tomb is erected to her memory. See her Funeral Certificate, l. 8—47. in Coll. Arm.

The twelve bannerols were caried by twelve Barons; beginning at the yongest first.

The first bannet was of King Henry the Second and Elenor of Aquitaine; caried by the Lord *Norris*.

The second, of King John and Ifabel of Angolisme; caried by the Lord *Compton*.

The third, of King Henry the Third and Eleanor of Arragon; caried by the Lord *Chandos*.

The fourth, of King Edward the First and Elinor of Castilia; caried by the Lord *Rich.*

The fift, of King Edward the Second and Ifabel of France; caried by Lord *Darcy* of the South.

The sixt, of King Edward the Third and Philippa of Haynolt; caried by Lord *Cromwel*.

The seventh, of Edmond of Langley Duke of Yorke, and Ifabel of Castil; caried by Lord *Windsor*.

The eight, of Richard Erle of Cambridge and Anne Mortimer; caried by Lord *Darcy* of the North.

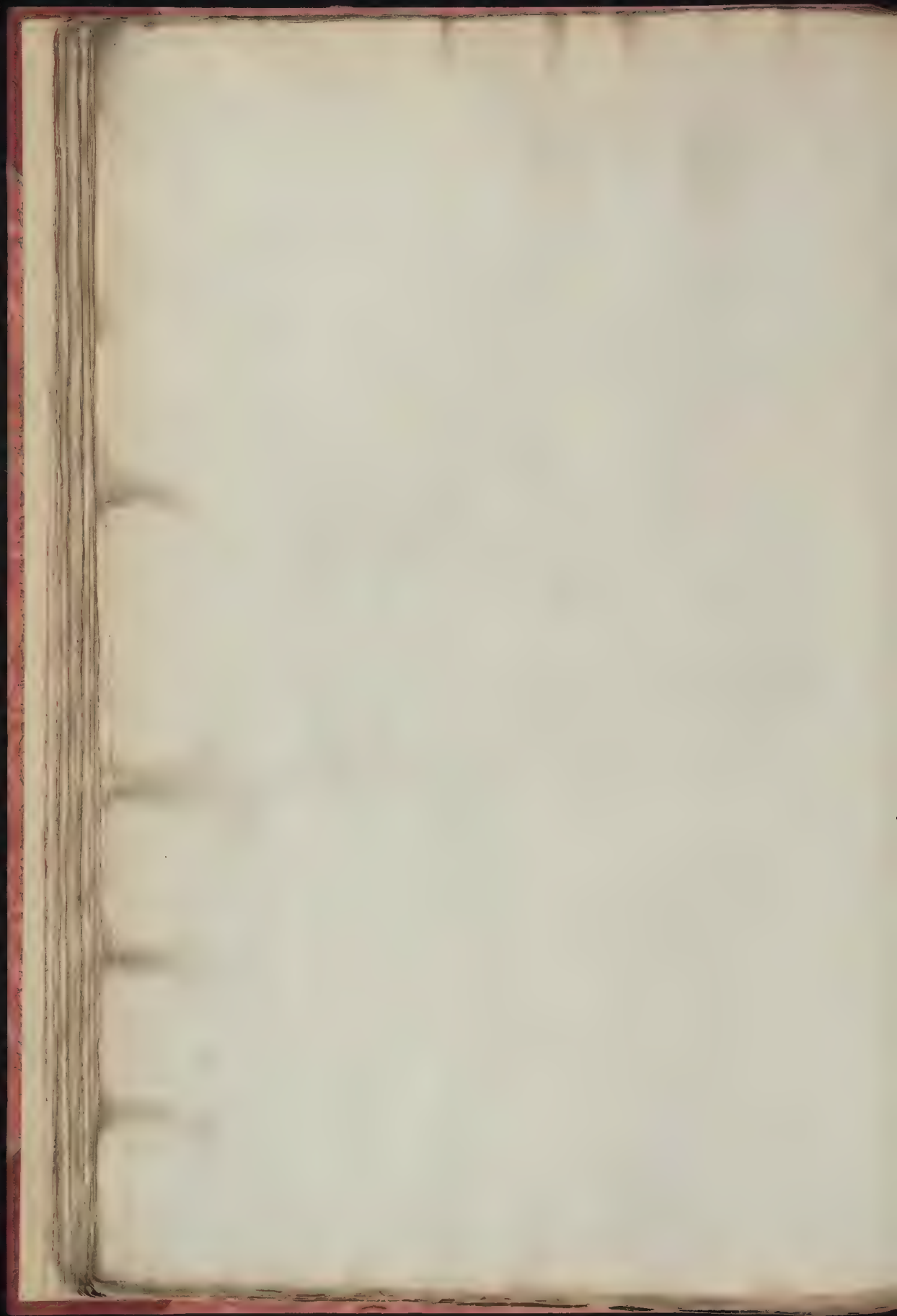
The ninth, of Richard Duke of Yorke and Cicely Nevill; caried by Lord *Dudley*.

The tenth, of King Edward the Fourth and Elizabeth Woodvile; caried by Lord *Gray*.

The eleventh, of King Henry the Seventh and Elizabeth, daughter to King Edward the Fourth; caried by Lord *Cobham*.

The twelfe, of Henry the Eight and Anne Bullcine, father and mother to our late deceased Queene; caried by the Lord *De la ware*.

Vivat JACOBUS, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Rex."



A black and white line drawing of a person in a long, hooded robe. The upper portion of the robe is decorated with a grid of square panels, each containing a stylized floral or fleur-de-lis motif. The person is standing with their arms slightly extended to the sides. The drawing is simple, with no facial features or shading.

The Standard of
The Dragon borne
by S^r George Bourchier

Samptibus Soc. Iniquar. Londini



ber of 266

Servants of ^{Gentlemen.}
Esquires
Knights

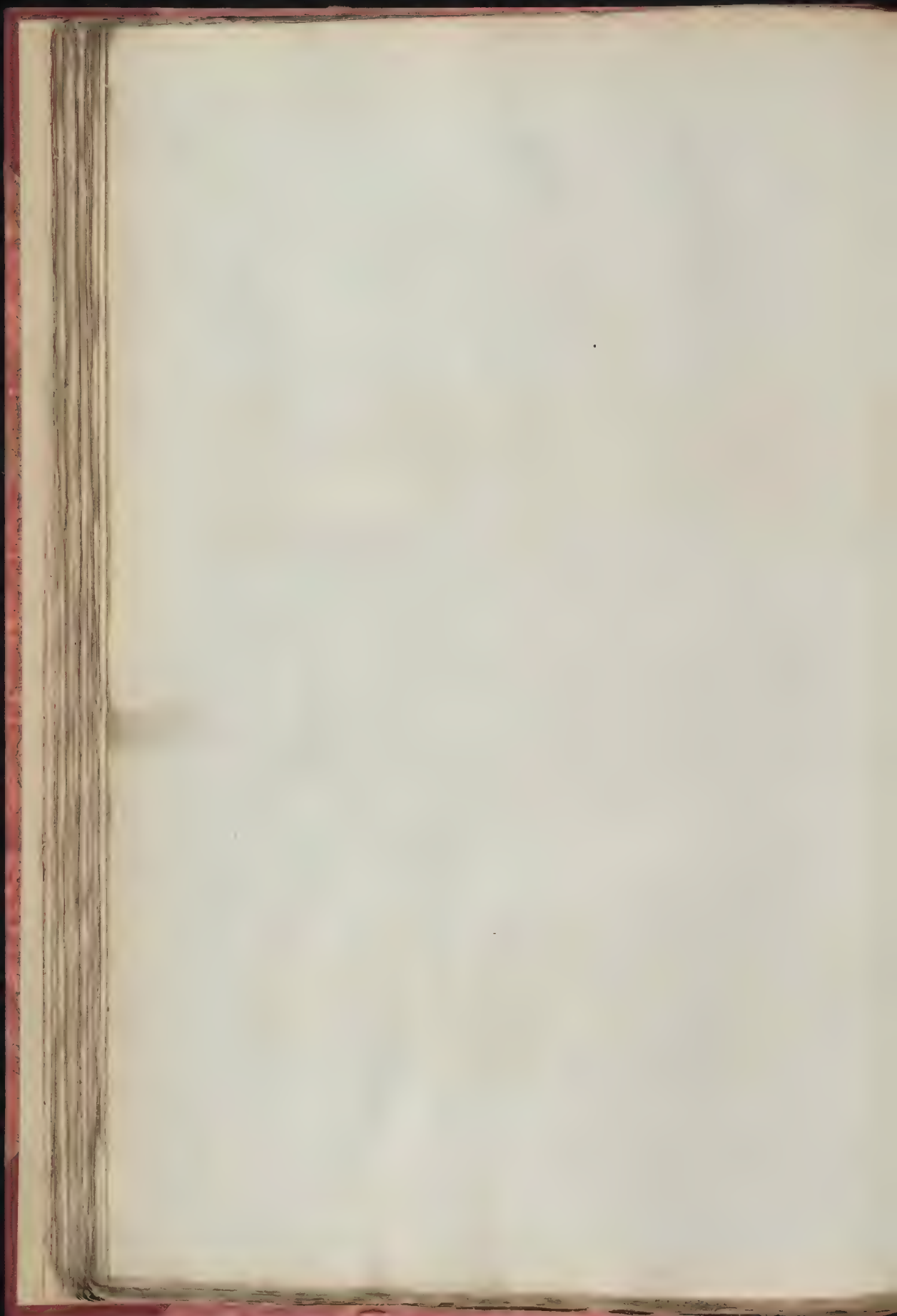
Two Porters

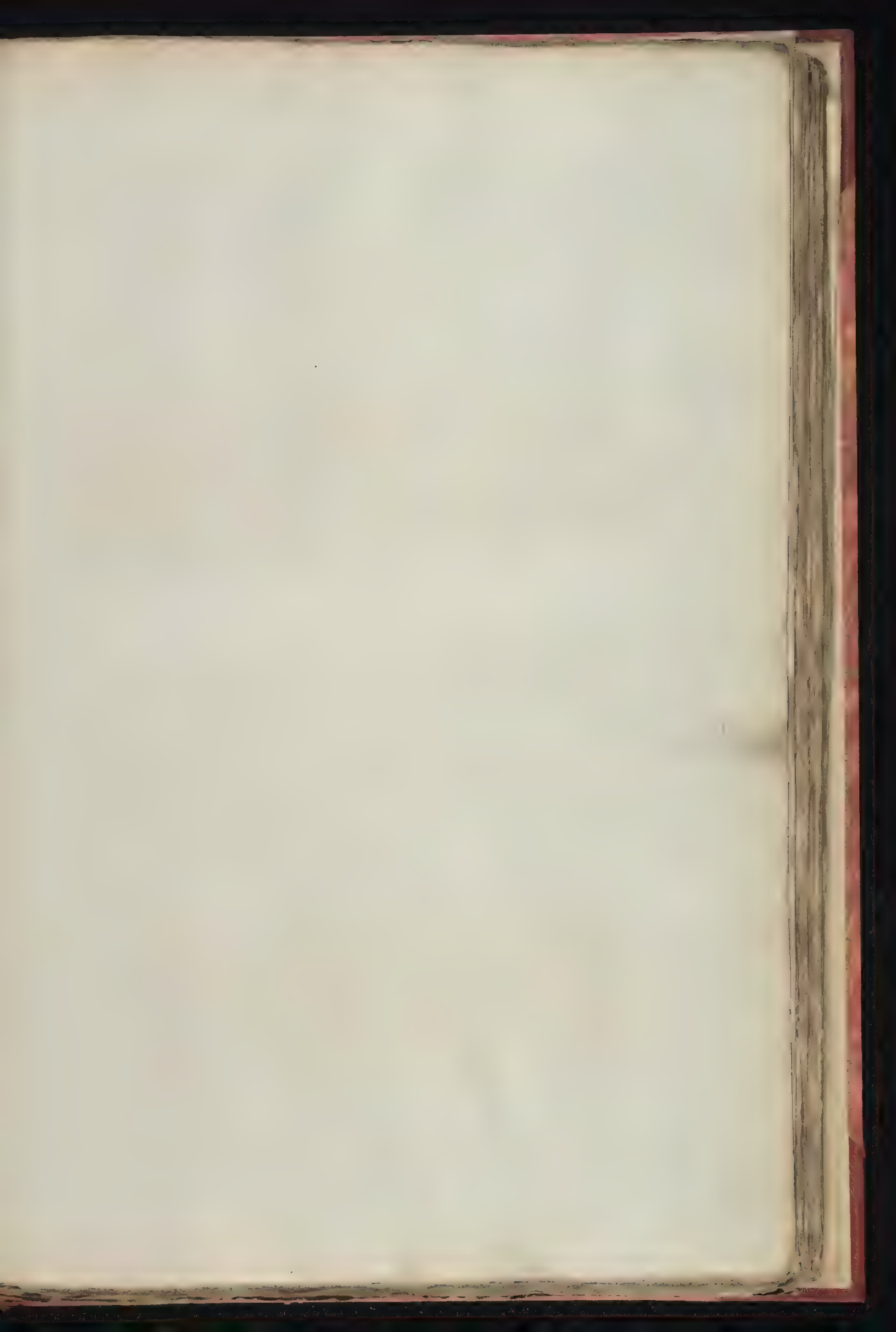
4. Trompettors.



Following Plates contain
supposed to be by the hand of WILLIAM CAMDEN, then *Clarencieux King at Arms*,
John Wilmot Esq. F.R.S.
in the British Museum.

In Manuscript according to the original in the British Museum.





Mary Patten
Flemmarille officer

A Sergeant at
Armes



Cart takers
porters
of the Almonds
Herbengere.

Yeomen
Yeomen
of the
of the
of the

Yeomen Serbitors in the Hall.



Gromes
of the Skallery
of the pastory
of the skald. ghouse
of the poultry.

Gromes
of the Cabinie
of the Boylinghouse
of the Larder
of the kitchen

Gromes
of the laundrie
of the Ferry
of the Confectionary
of the wasery

Gromes
of the Chaundry
of the Butcherhouse
of the Buttrie
of the Seller.

Gromes
of the pantry
of the Bakehouse
of the Complinghouse.



Purveyor of the
 Paulette.
 Purveyor of the
 Achamie
 of the Staple.
 of the Boylinghouse.

Yeomen { of the Larder.
of the Kitchin
of the Entry
of the Confectionarie

Yeomen { of the waferie.
particr of y^e
wax
Tallow Chancel^r
of the Chaundry

Yeomen { of pitch-house
Bruers.
of the Buttrie.
purbeiors.



Officers to the Lord
Mayor of London

Servants of
Noblemen

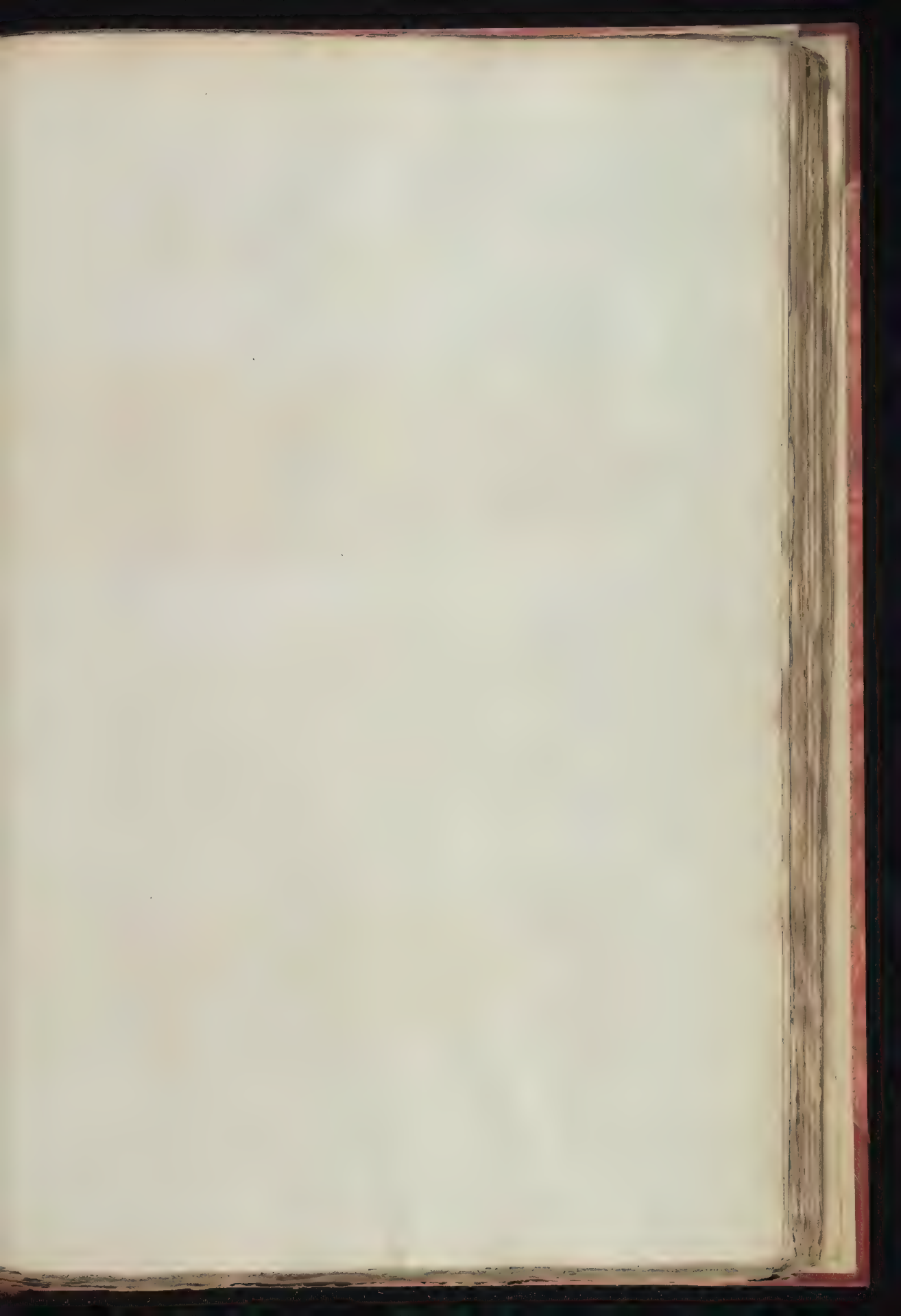
Servants of
Embassadors

Grooms of the
Chamber.

4. Trompettors.







Children of the Chapell.



Gentlemen of the Chapell



Deputie Clark of the
Market.
Clark Extraordinary.
Cofferer.
Dyett.

M^r Cooke for
the Palace.
Clark of the Palace.
Clark of the Larder.
Clark of the Skullery.

yeomen { of Seller
of the pantry
Garnetier
of Bakhouse,

yeomen { of Countinghouse
of the Sperry.
of the Chamber.
Robes & Wardrob.

Esles & Countisses
Servants

Four Trompettors.

Samuell Tomsen
portiller. officer
of Armes.



of y^e Woodyard.
of the Poultrie
of the Backhouse.
of the Achatrie.

Clarks of y^e Stable.
Gentlemen Harbingers.

Sergeants of the
Woodyard.
Poultrie.
Skullery.
Pastrie.

Sergeants of y^e
Catene.
Larder.
Ferry.
Seller.



Reservant at Armes

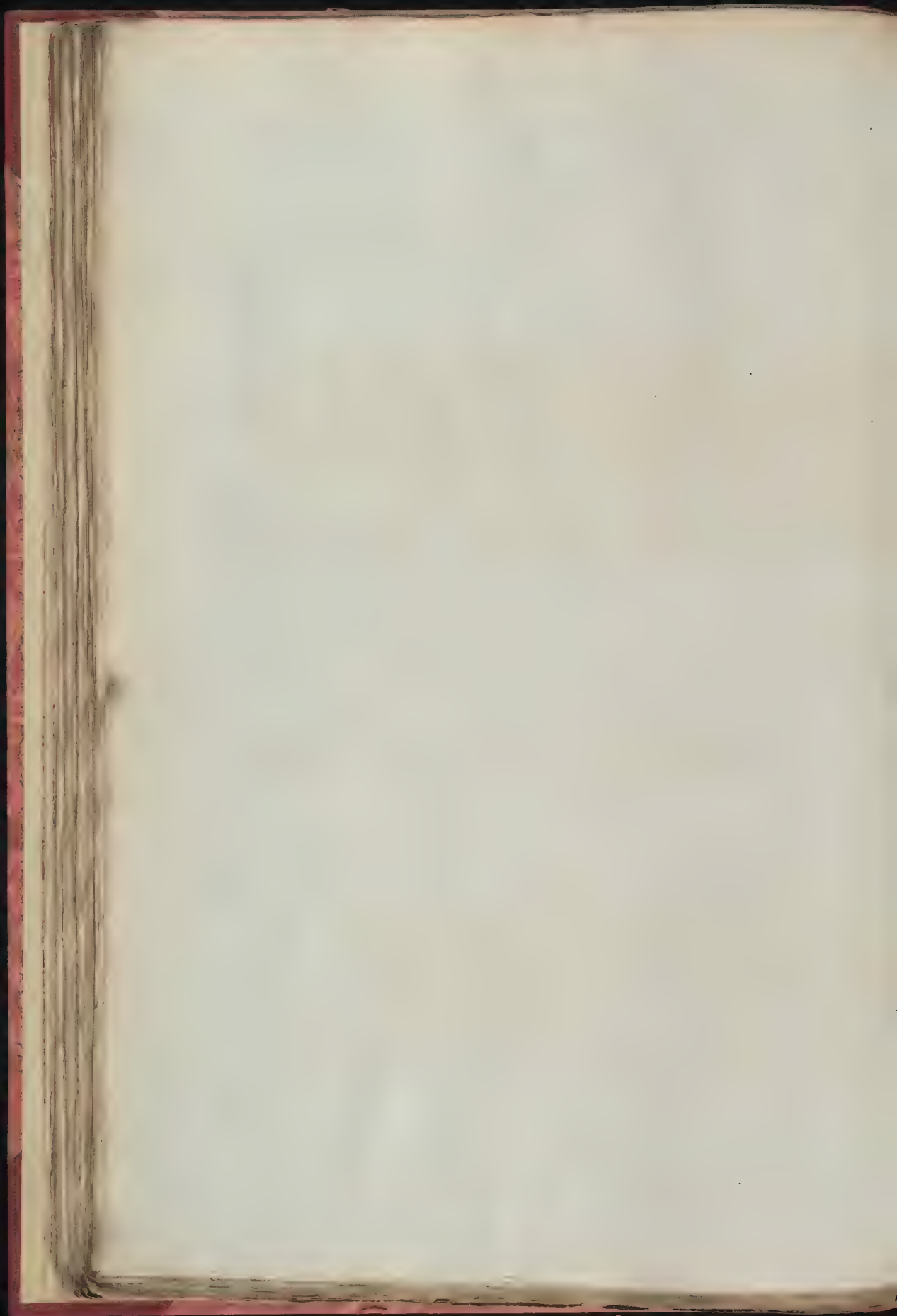


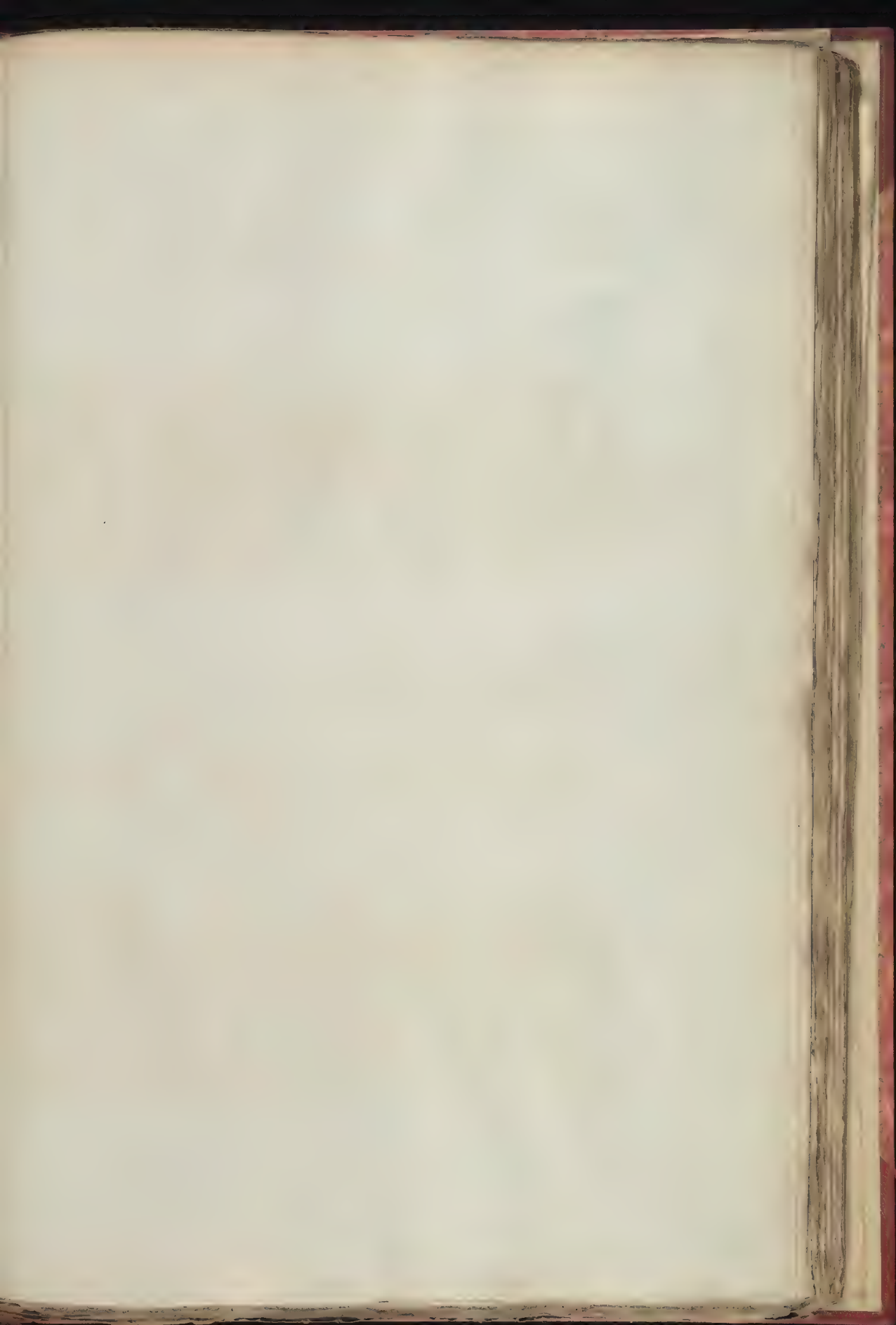
The Standard of the
Lion borne by m^r Thomas
Somerset.

The Host Trapped wth
Velvet, Ladd by two
Querries.

The Sergeant of
The vestrie.







Clarks of parliament
Doctors of phisick.

Chaplains to y^e Quene.

Secretaries of y^e Latin
and French languages.

Thomas Knight Rougecroix
Viguerie



Clark Marshall &
Aucier.

Choff Clark of y^e
wardrob
Choff Clark of y^e
Kitchen

Two Clarke
Controllors

Clark of y^e Greene
Cloth
M^r of the Household

Cofferer
St^r Henry Cock

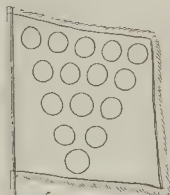
W^m Smith
Dragon off
Armes.



2. Sergeants
at Armes.

Aldermen of London
& The Recorder.

The Quenes } Solicitor.
Attorney
Sergeant



The Banner of
Cornwall, borne by
The Lord John & here
to the Earle of Worcester.



2. Sergeants
at Armes.

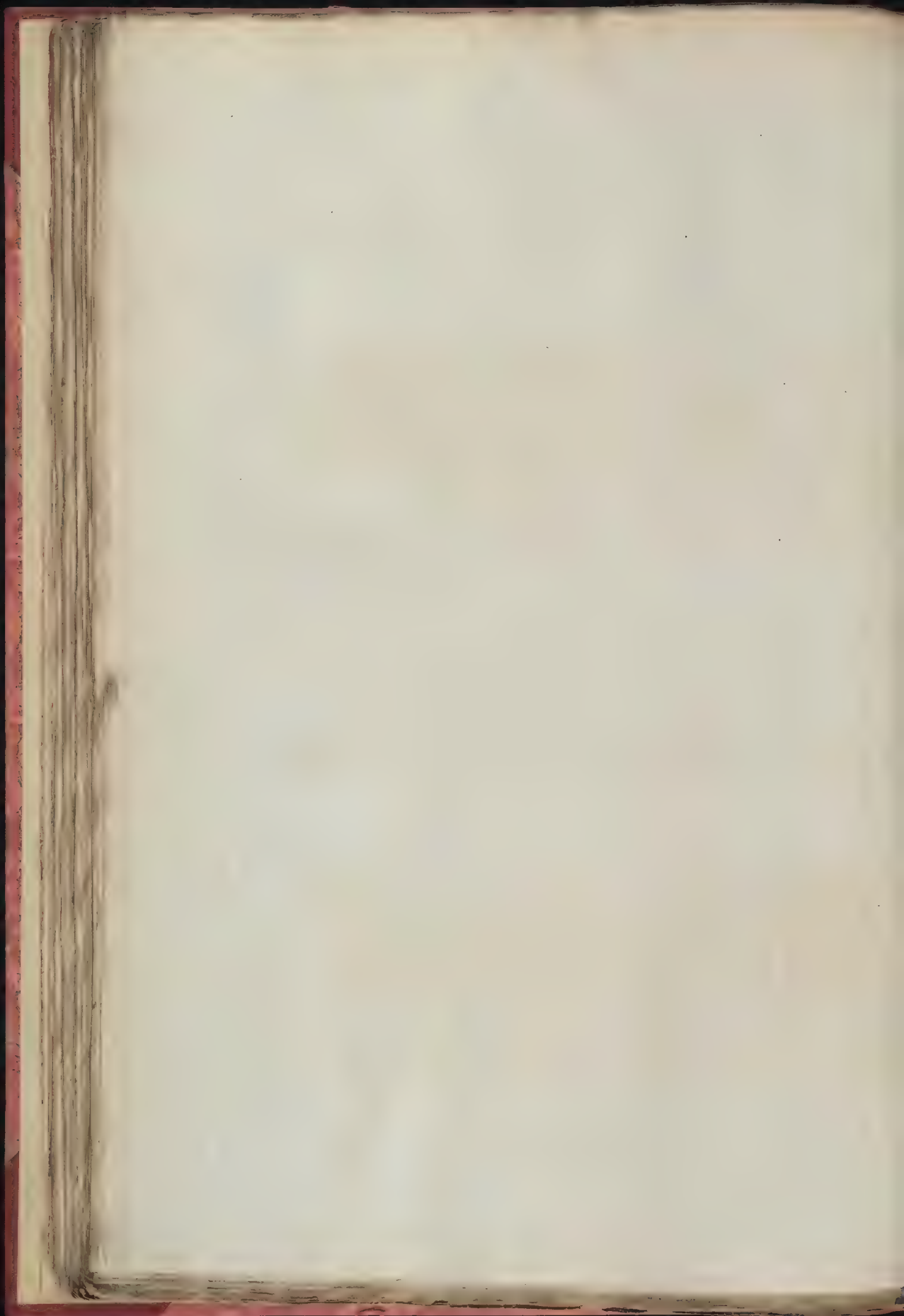
Clarks of
the Countell

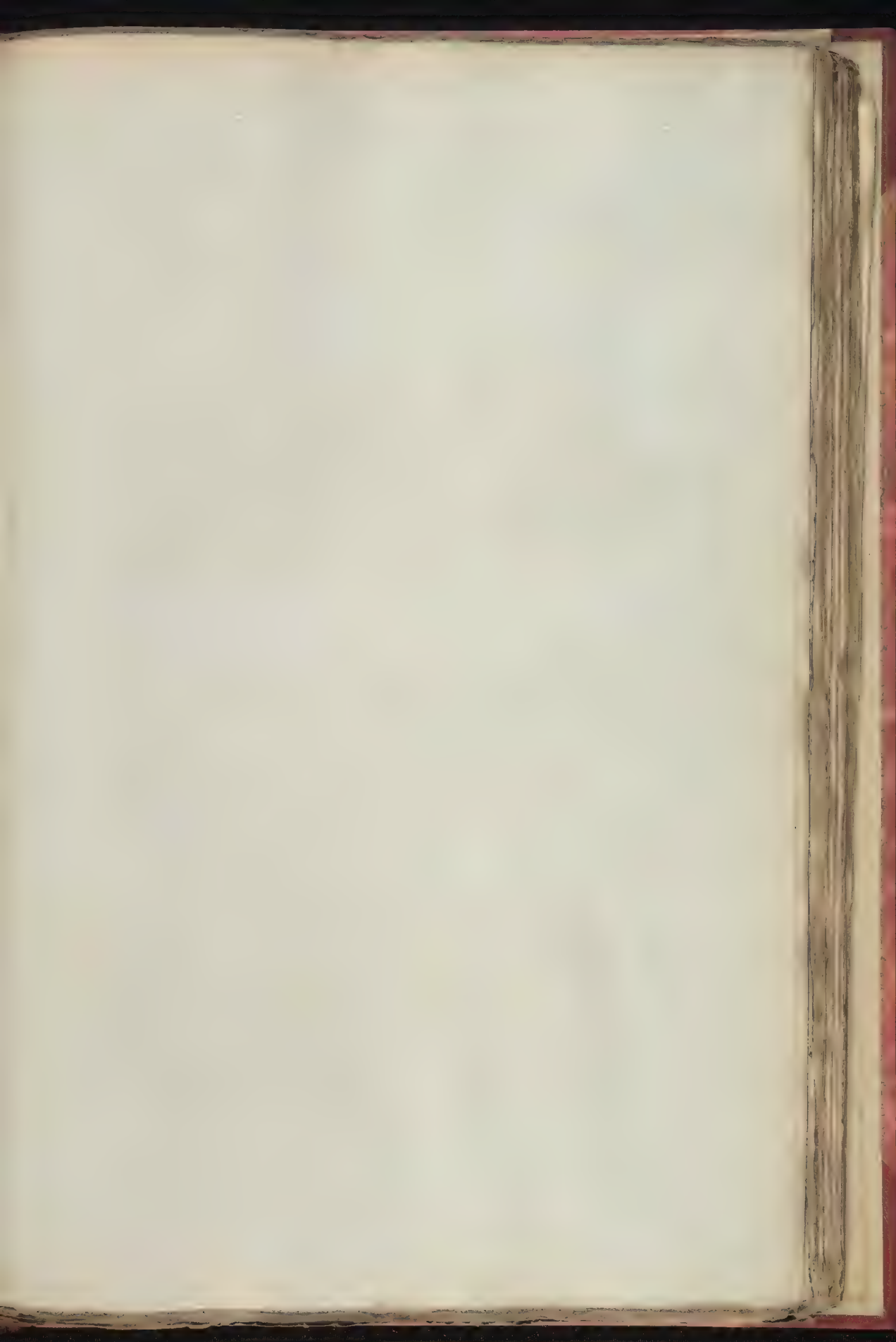
Clarks of the pryvy Seale
Clarks of the Signett.



The Banner of Chester
borne by the Lord Southe







The Masters of the Requests.
Julius Caesar & Roger Wilbraun.

Agents for Venice
And the Estates.

The Lord Chiefe Justice of
England S^r John Popham.
The Chanceller of S^r Exchequer
S^r John Forbesse

The Principall
Secretary.
S^r Robt Cecil.

Controller of S^r Household
S^r Edward Wotton.
Treasurer of S^r Household.
S^r William Knowles

Richard & George
Herold of Armes



19

M^r of S^r Reuells. Knights Bathelors.
M^r of S^r Tent.

Lord Cheiff Baron and
L^d Cheiff Justice of S^r Common Pleas.

M^r of the Jewell
the use
S^r Edward Carey

Knights, w^h have by
Embassadors
And Gentlemen Agents





The Banner of Ireland
borne by the Erie of
Clancard.

Barons

Bishoppes

Eres & eldest sonnes.



Squires
for the Queene
for the Body

Squires for y^e Body
Gentlemen of y^e privy
Chamber.

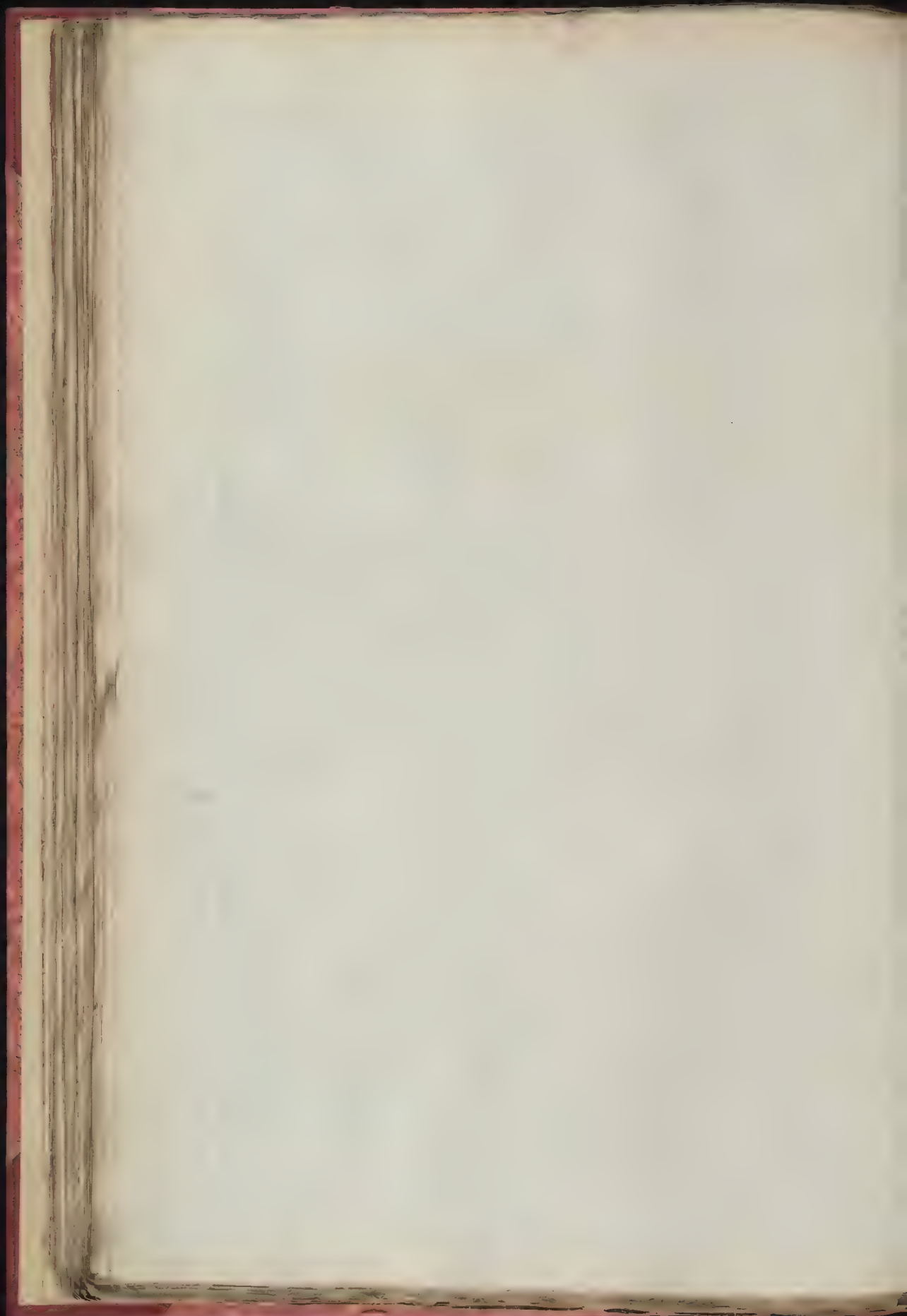
Frances Throner Lancaster
Herold of Armes

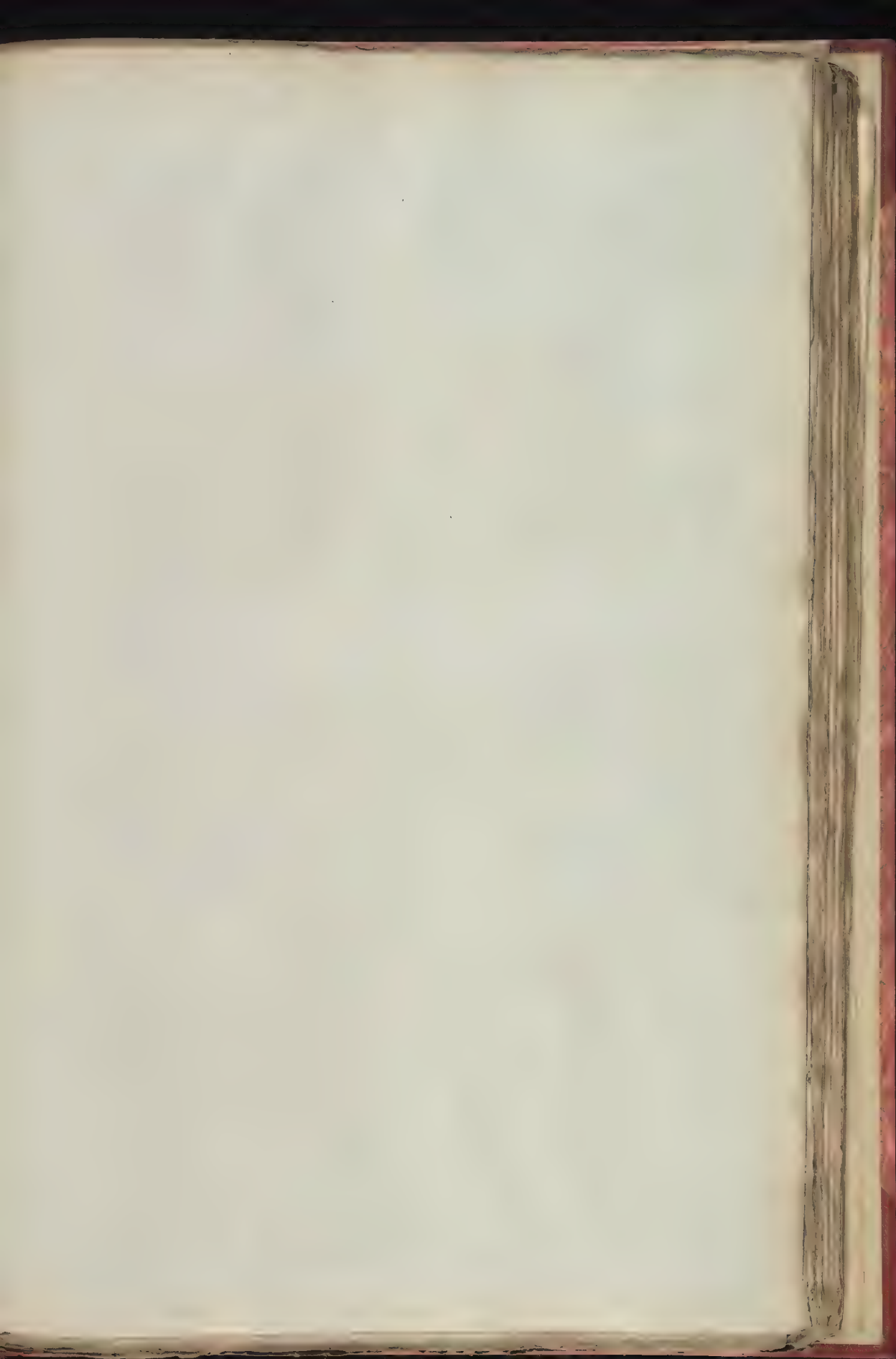
The Lord Mayor of
London.



The Banner of Wales
borne by y^e Viscount
Bendon







The Targett borne by
James Thomas Chaffer
Herald of Armes.

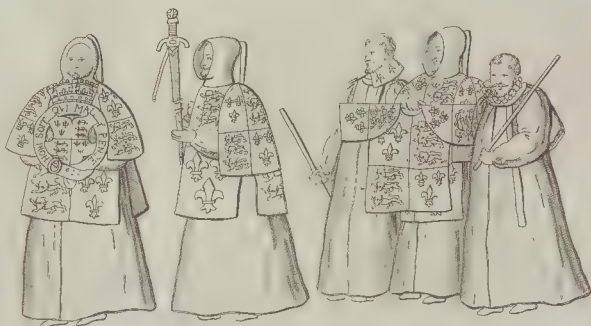
The Sword borne by
William Seger Norrey
Kinge of Armes.

A Gentleman
Offer wth a
white rodde.

The Cete borne by
William Camden
Clavensius Kinge
of Armes.

A Gentleman
Offer wth a
white rode.

The Charrell borne
by 4 Charrell sters
velvet & uppe that
borne by 6 knights



Viscounts & Dukes
Second Sonnes.

Isles and
Marqueßes

Bishop Anthony wasson
Bishop of Chichester the
Queens Almoner, preacher.

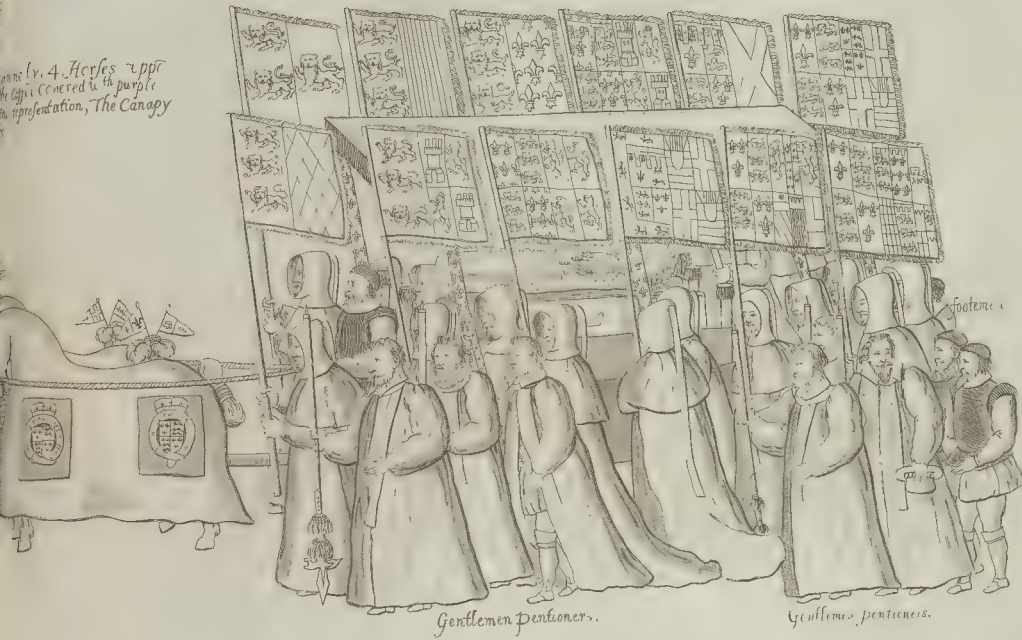
the Lord Zepher,
the Archbishop of
Canterbury.

the Egerton
Duchess of
whitgift.

The French



... 4. Horses appo
... covered in purple
... representation, The Canopy

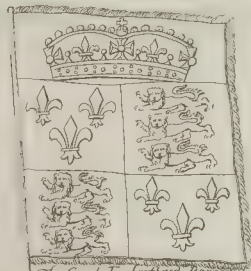


Gentlemen pentoners.

Gentlemen pentoners.

... slaynder

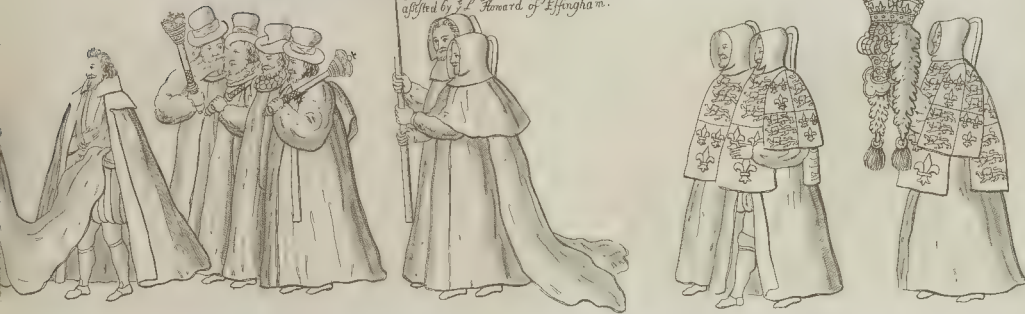
The Squire at
Armes

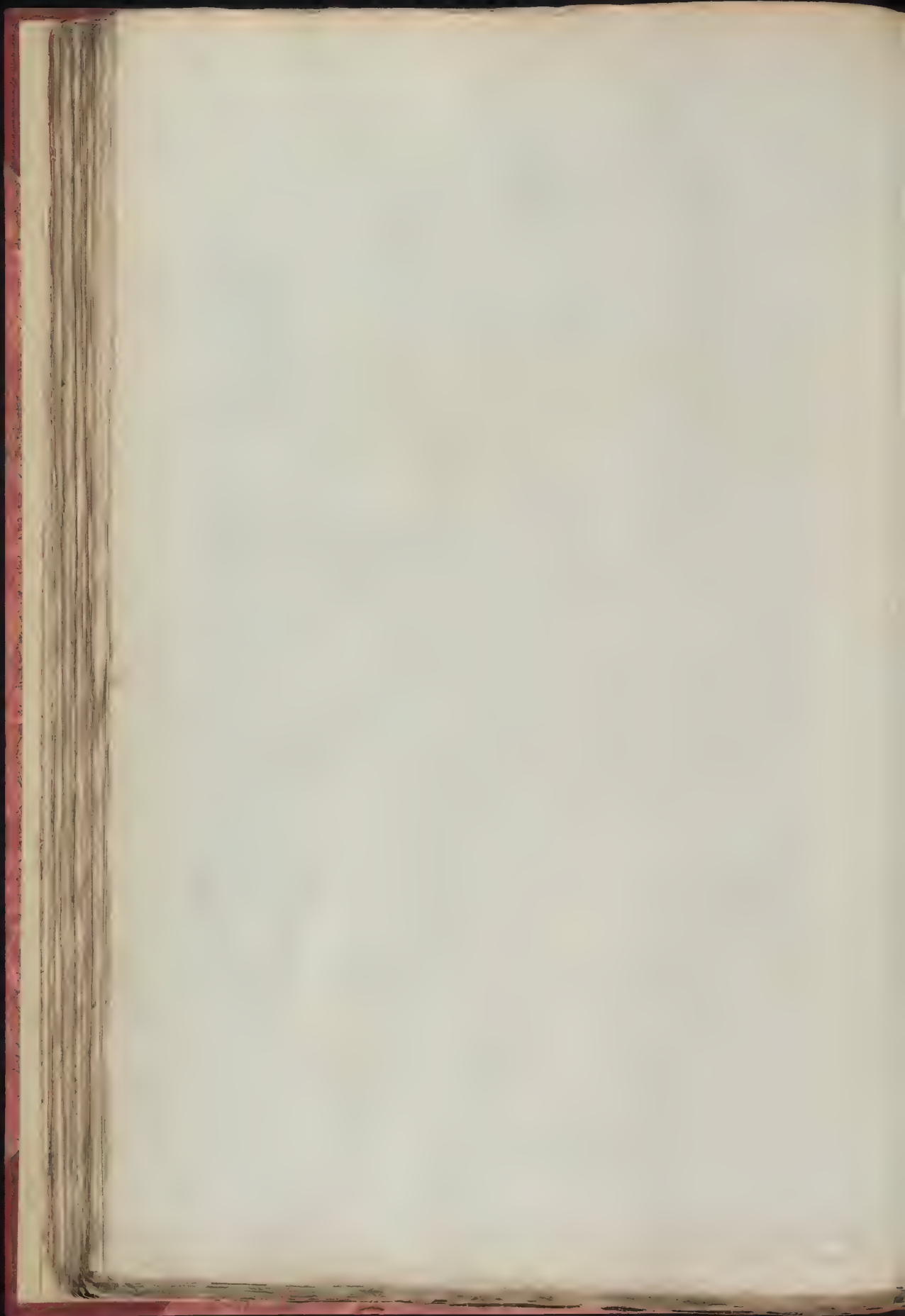


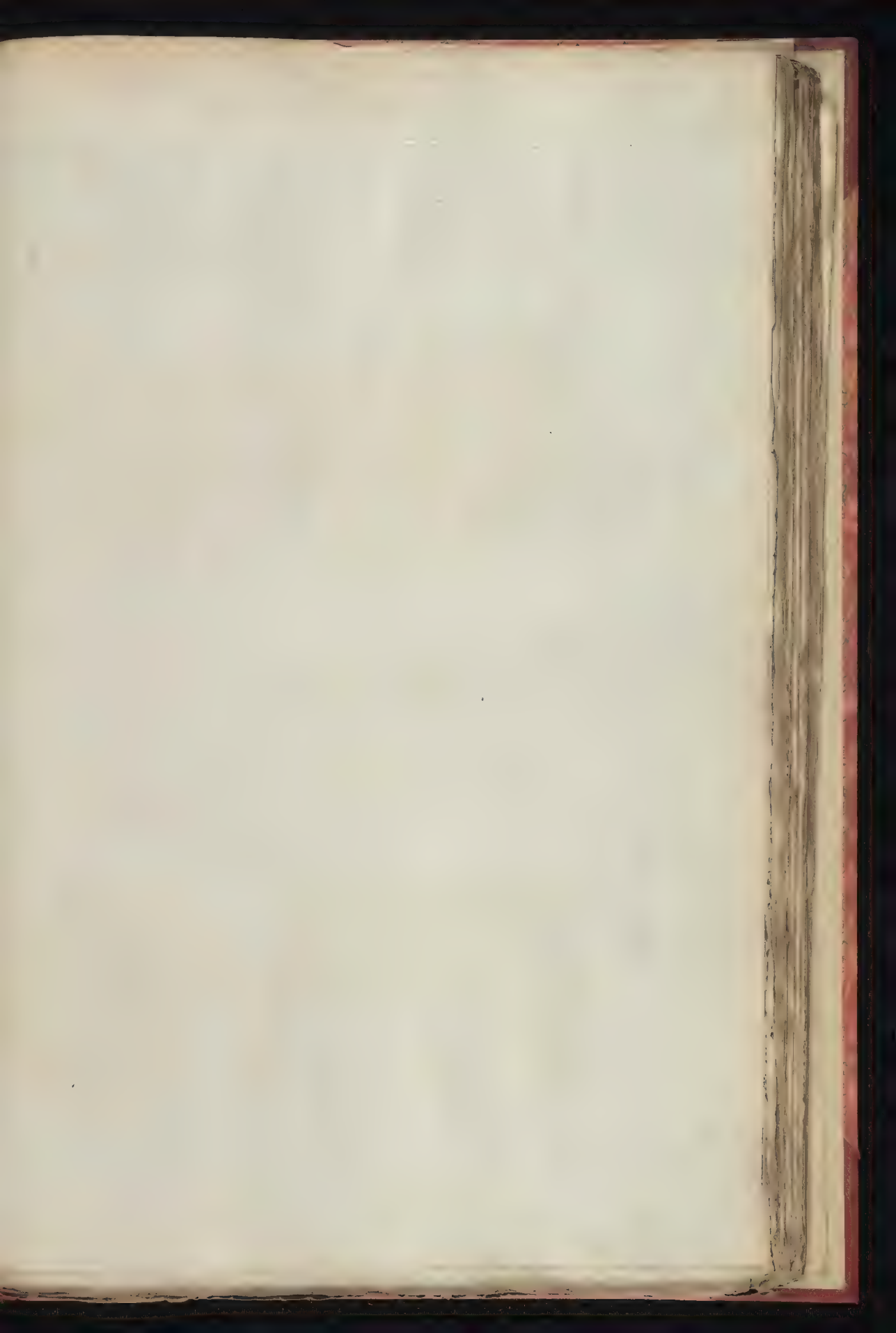
The Great Embroidered Banner of
England borne by the Earl of Pembroke;
assisted by the Herald of Eslington.

Robert Treswell Somerset &
John Raven Richmond Herald
of Armes.

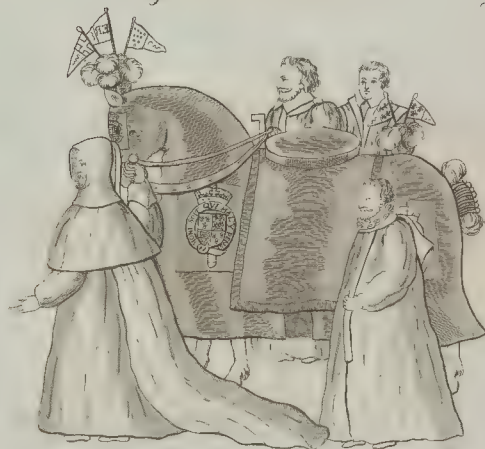
The Helm Crest
borne by Roger Brooke
York Herald of
Armes







The Earle of Worcester N^o of the
Horse Leading the paltry of Estate. 2.
Esquires & a groome attending to lead him
onny



A Gentleman usher of the
privy chamber.
William Dethrick Garler
principall Kynge of Armes

The Lady Marchioness of
Northampton Principall
mourner assisted by the Lord
Buckhurst Lord Threshover & the
Earle of Nottingham Lord Admirall



Esles Doughters and
Baronesses.

Maydes of Honor and of
the privy Chamber.

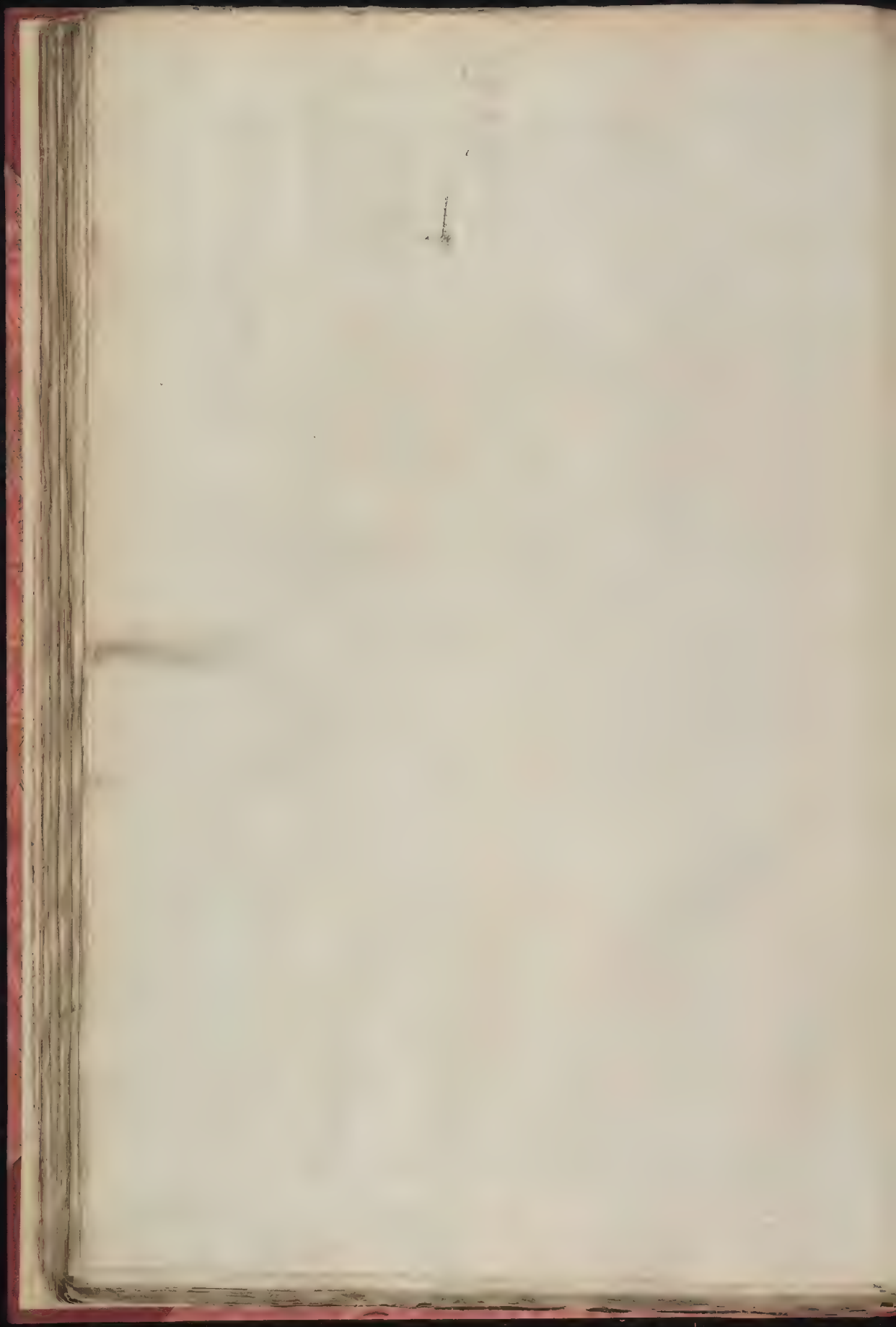


The Capitaine of the
Guard, Sir Walter Ranelagh



Countesses and Viscountesses.





VOLUME III.

Plate XXV.

THE two fonts represented in this plate are remarkable for their beautiful covers made of oak, and embellished in the richest style of Gothic ornament.

The first of these, in Ufford church, described in *Archæologia*, vol. X. p. 206, was probably the gift of the UFFORD family, which was settled in that parish from the reign of Henry III. and gave several earls to the county. *Robert*, grandson of the first Robert who occurs here, was advanced to the dignity and title of *Earl of Suffolk*, 11 E. III. and distinguished himself by eminent achievements till his death, which happened 1368, 42 E. III. He was succeeded by his second son *William*, who also took an active part in our foreign wars, and died suddenly 1382, 5 R. II. without issue; and this manor, with others, was assigned to his issue Isabel for her life, which ended 1416, 4 H. V. To one of these two noblemen may be ascribed this monument of antient magnificence, which bears their arms, S. a cross engrailed O.

The other font is in the church of St. Gregory at *Sudbury*, in the same county of Suffolk; and though it bears no arms whereby its donor may be ascertained, it may not be an improbable conjecture to refer it to the munificence of archbishop Sudbury, who was a native of this town, and having, when bishop of London, with his brother John, purchased this church of the nuns of Eaton in Warwickshire 1374, and next year procured the same to be made collegiate, and founded, in the place where his father's house stood, a goodly college for six secular priests, one of whom was to be warden or master, the bishop built the chapel or upper end of the church, as appeared by this inscription in the window in Weever's time.

Orate pro domino Symone Theopold, alias Sudbury, qui istam capellam fundavit A. D. m. CCCCLXX, in commemoratione omnium animarum dat. dicat, consecrat.

In the same chapel Weever saw "a marble stone four yards long and two broad, sometimes inlaid all over with brass, under which the inhabitants say that Theobald, alias Sudbury, lyeth interred, which may be true, for howsoever he hath his tombe in the cathedrall church, Canterbury, of which he was archbishop; yet may be perhaps onely his cenotaph, or honorarie funerall monument."

Whether this tomb belonged to the archbishop, or any of his family (as archbishop Chichele's family were buried under handsome brasses still remaining in Higham Ferrars church), it is certain that his head is still preserved here in a grating in the said chapel, and supposed to bear the marks of the violent death which he suffered from Wat Tyler's mob 1381.

Admitting these conjectures to be well founded, these two fonts will be nearly coeval. The style of the archbishop's monument at Canterbury is peculiarly light and airy, and not unlike that of the cover of the font at St. Gregory's.

Such covers to fonts seem to be confined to the Eastern counties.

¹ Dugdale, Baronage, II. 47-49.
² Fun. Mon. 743.

³ Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 509.
Dart's Canterbury, 154.
A

Mr. Vertue had seen several, richly adorned and carved. He engraved, 1753, at the expence of Henry Barker, patron of the church, a font with a similar cover in the church of Worlingworth, Suffolk, from a drawing made in 1739 by Nicholas Revett, *elq.* But either the work itself, or the drawing, are much inferior to those here exhibited.

The church of Worlingworth belonged to the abbey of St. Edmundsbury, and it is not improbable this font and cover were made at the expence of some *abbot* about the same period with the other.

The font at Alldon in Essex, near Saffron Walden, has a rich wooden cover of this kind, and is also itself inclosed in a pannelled case, one of the sides serving as a door, as if the more completely to guard it against forcery or superstitious abuses.

The font at Luton, besides standing under an octangular arched canopy of stone, is large enough to contain ten persons round the basin.

Mr. Blomefield describes, at Kenninghall¹, a cover of a font neatly carved, and old, which seemed to have been put up with the screens between the nave and chancel at the expence of one *Oakley*, whose device, an oak branch and *laye* under it, are carved in the arch. The cover of Stow Bardolph font is of wood, carved and painted, but with the arms of *Hare* upon it, and the date 1625²; this is probably more in the style of Sir James Westminster, and many others. Weever³ has given a good representation of a very rich modern cover of the font at East Winch in the same county, erected by some of the Howards, whose arms, with others, are carved on it. Somewhat similar to this, but less ornamented, is that at Winterborn Whitchurch, Dorset⁴.

R. G.

¹ See *Archæologia*, X. 206. 222.

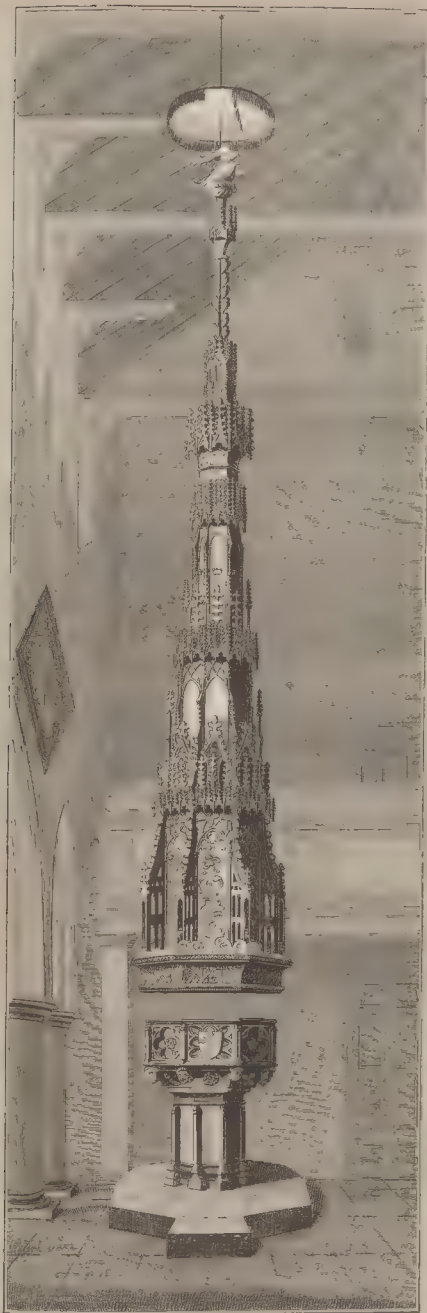
² Steele, in *Biblioth. Top. Brit. N^o. VIII.* and, thence correct the account of its being *wooden* in *Arch.* X. 206.

³ I. 148.

⁴ IV. 176.

⁵ P. 848.

Hutchins.

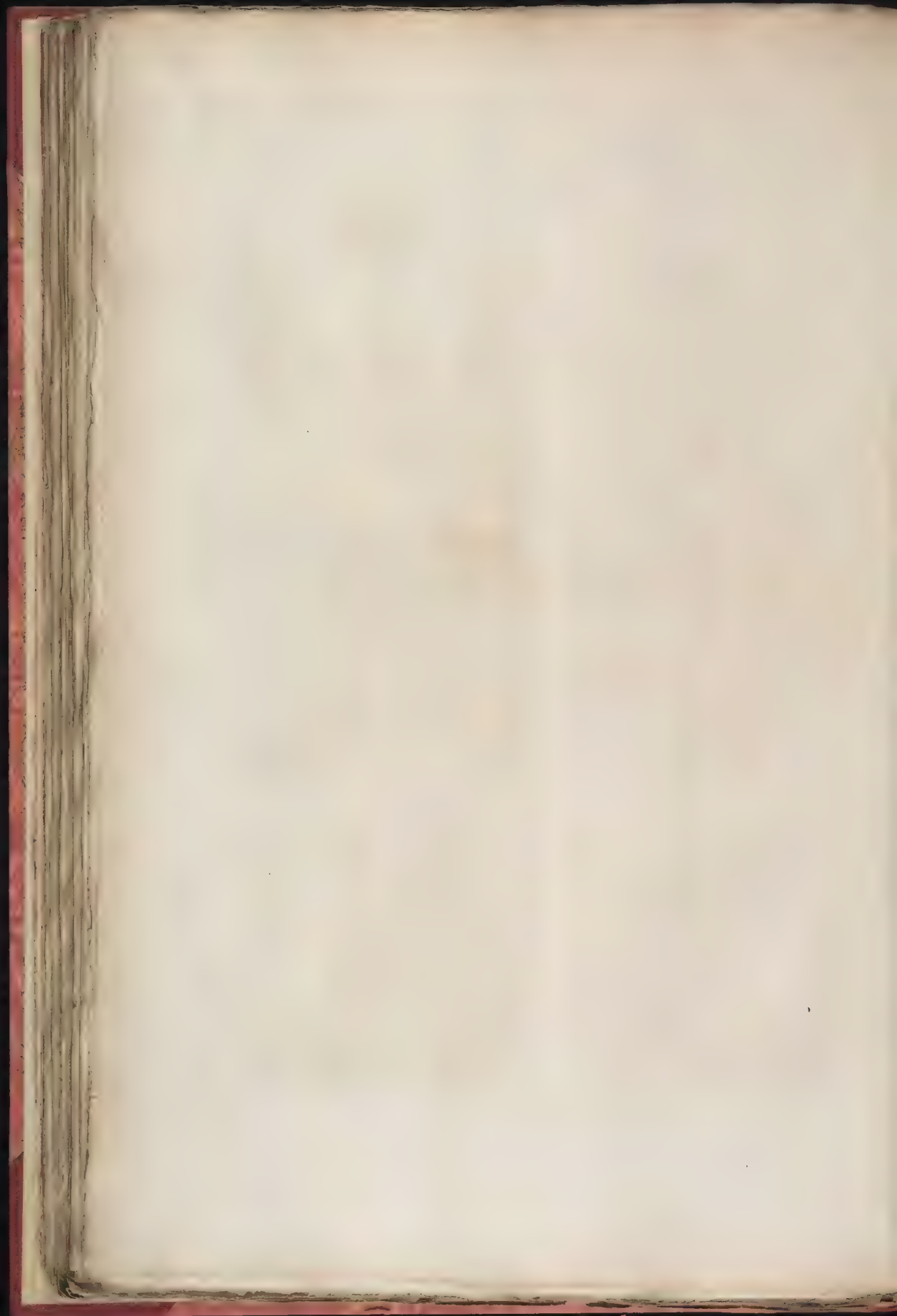


St. Andrew's Church, London

FONTS
in
Suffolk

St. Gregory's Church, Sudbury

Engraved by J. G. Smith, 1841



S E A L S
OF THE
KINGS, ROYAL BOROUGHS,
AND
MAGNATES
OF
SCOTLAND.
PLATES XXIV—XXX.
VOL. III.

ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA.

Page 6, note 1, for Aberrothie read Aberbrothie.

Page 9, Notes; line 14 from the bottom, for nostra, read nostri.

Page 11, N° VII. for Rohan read Rouen.

Page 13, line 16, for Dammferlin read Dumfermlin.

Ib. the last line, for Thistle read Tree.

Page 14, note 1, for Nimius read Nimmo's.

Ibid. add to N° V. Legend, Obverse, "SIGILLUM BEATI NICOLAI ABIRDONENSIS" . . . "

Reverse, "SIGILLUM DE COMMUNI ABIRDONENSIS."

Ibid. and Plate XXV. N° V.—The reverse of the Seal of Aberdeen may be interpreted from the following paragraph in the "Ducatus," vol. I. p. 197, Amst. 1738. "Cnales des Sams are of two sorts, one in the form of a coffer, the other surmounted with pyramids, and bearing the resemblance of a castle, which last, as Foretierre observes, were termed Maufoles."

Page 15, N° VII. for Blaugi read Beauge.

Page 17, lines 16 and 38, for ALLAN read ALAN.

Page 19, N° III. Legend, Obverse, "SIGILL' ROGERI DE QUINCI COMITIS WINCESTRIE."

Reverse, "SIGILL' ROGERI DE QUINCI CONSTABULARII SCOTIE."

Page 23, line 23, for chosen Guardian, read chosen one of the Guardians.

Page 30, line 7 from the bottom, for 1346 read 1357.

A N A C C O U N T
O F
T H E S E A L S
O F
THE KINGS, ROYAL BOROUGHES,
AND MAGNATES
O F S C O T L A N D.

By THOMAS ASTLE, Esq. F.R.S. AND F.S.A.

ONE of the CURATORS of the BRITISH MUSEUM, and
KEEPER of the RECORDS in the TOWER of LONDON.

To the E A R L of L E I C E S T E R,

P R E S I D E N T of the S O C I E T Y of A N T I Q U A R I E S.

M Y L O R D,

THE Council having appointed a Committee to consider of engraving such Seals of the Kings, Royal Boroughs, and Magnates of Scotland, as had not hitherto been published, with directions to select such, as in their opinion were most worthy of attention; the Committee repaired to the Chapter-house at Westminster, and they afterwards visited several other Repositories where Records are preserved; from all of which they have selected the *Seals* which appear in the following Plates.

The Records to which these Seals are appendant, chiefly relate to public Transactions between England and Scotland. They furnish many new and important historical and biographical facts, and explain many particulars in our national history, which have hitherto, either been misrepresented, or not understood.

I have, therefore, attempted the following elucidation, which I submit to your Lordship, and to the Society; and am, with great respect,

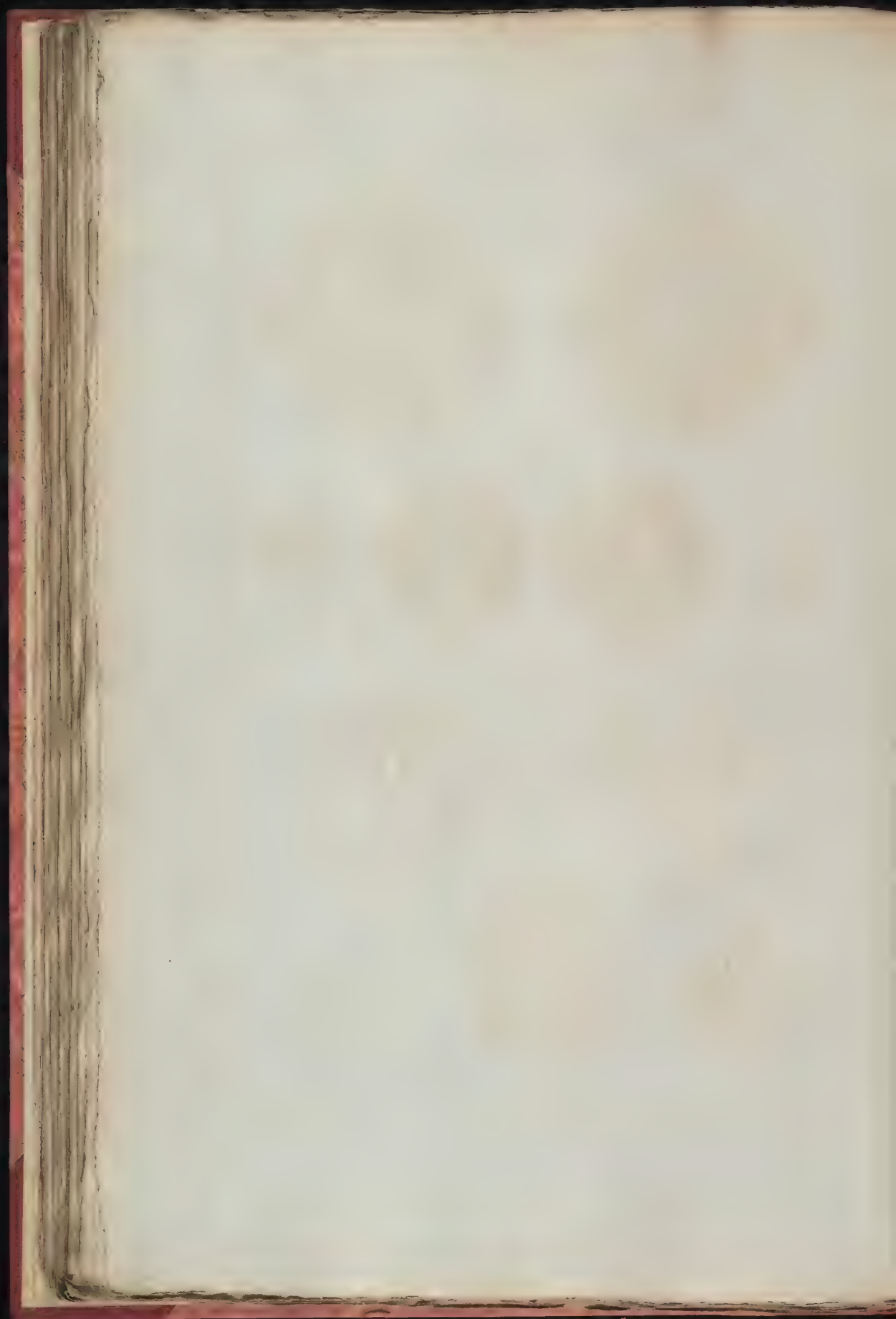
Y O U R L O R D S H I P ' s

M o s t f a i t h f u l, a n d

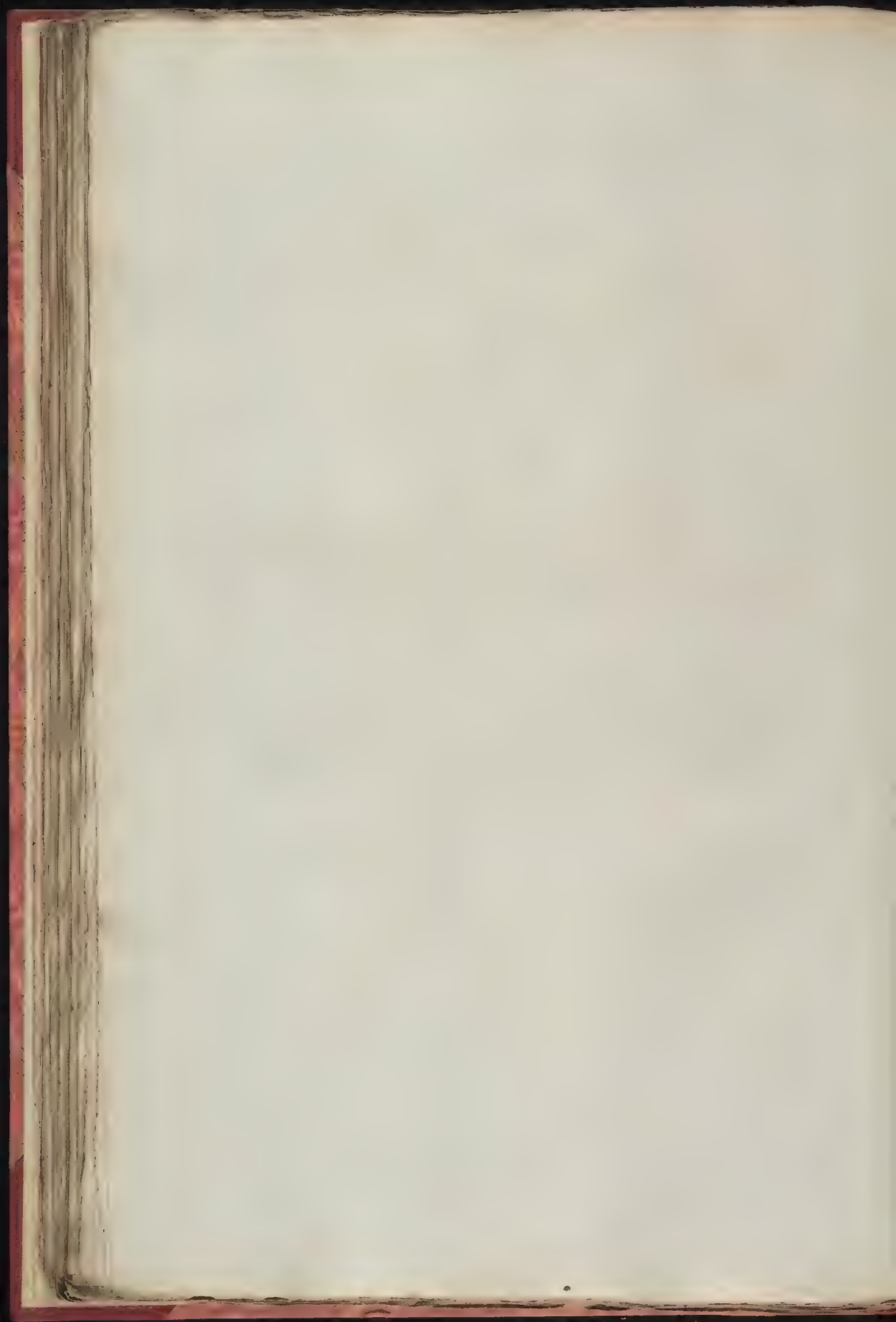
M o s t o b e d i e n t S e r v a n t,

T H O M A S A S T L E.

Battersea Rise, April 18, 1792.







VOLUME III.

Plate XXVI.

*On the ROYAL SEALS of SCOTLAND.*N^o I.

IS a seal hitherto inedited of the great and heroic ROBERT BRUCE, second earl of Carrick, and seventh lord of Annandale of the name of BRUCE, who having, by his superior genius and courage, overcome many formidable difficulties seemingly insurmountable, was crowned king of Scotland at Scone March the twenty-seventh, 1306. The brilliant achievements of this illustrious monarch are so fully recorded in the history of his reign that it would be superfluous to repeat them. After he had obtained many signal victories, in the year 1318 he settled the crown by authority of parliament, in case of failure of issue male of his own body, on his grandson ROBERT STUART, eldest son of his daughter MARJORY, who had married WALTER the lord high steward of Scotland. Towards the end of his glorious reign he formed the design of securing the independency of his kingdom, and with this view he privately negotiated with queen ISABELLA of England, and her favourite ROGER MORTIMER, earl of March, who entirely governed the young King EDWARD the Third. It may be proper to mention some interesting particulars relative to this treaty which are not generally known. In the month of December, 1327, MORTIMER repaired to Newcastle to settle the outlines of a treaty with the earl of Douglas, the confidential minister of the king of Scots. DOUGLAS and MORTIMER having settled the preliminaries, a parliament met at York February the eighth, 1327-8, where it was stipulated that JOHANNA, sister of EDWARD the Third, should be given in marriage to DAVID, the son and heir of the king of Scots; and on March the first, the important preliminary of renouncing all claim of superiority over Scotland was adjusted. "EDWARD willed and consented that the said kingdom, according to its ancient boundaries observed in the days of ALEXANDER the Third, should remain unto ROBERT king of Scots, and unto his heirs and successors, free and divided from the kingdom of England, without any subjection, right of service, claim, or demand whatever; and that all writings which might have been executed at any time to the contrary, should be held as void and of no effect." The general treaty was finally concluded in a parliament held at Northampton in April, 1328; but this article of renunciation had been made at York, probably (says Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE, *Annals*, vol. II. p. 127) that the two kings might treat on an equal footing. This treaty, though advantageous to Scotland and necessary for England, exhausted by long and expensive wars, was condemned in the strongest terms by the people of England: it is called ignominious by our historians; and the marriage of the princess JOHANNA "*that base marriage*," because it was on that occasion that EDWARD the Third renounced all claim of superiority of England over Scotland. The enemies of MORTIMER charged him with having been bribed, for consenting to this article in the treaty; and, in the eleventh article of his impeachment, he is charged with having shared between him and his confederates the 20,000 marks which came out of Scotland for the

¹ *Fred.* tom. IV. p. 337. Sir D. DALRYMPLE's *Annals*, vol. II. pp. 126, 127; and his judicious reflections on this treaty at p. 130.

articles of peace, without any thing received by the king. King ROBERT the First, the restorer of the Scottish monarchy, died at Cardross June the seventh, 1329, in the 55th year of his age, and was buried in the middle of the choir at Dumfermling. His only son prince DAVID, a minor, under the age of six years, succeeded to the throne. In consequence of the act of settlement made in 1318, THOMAS RANDOLF, earl of Moray, the old and faithful companion of king ROBERT BRUCE, and one of the greatest warriors and statesmen that Scotland ever produced, assumed the regency.

This seal is taken from the original in the Harleian Collection of Charters; it is the last great seal of king ROBERT BRUCE; and was probably made about the time of passing the act of settlement in 1318¹.

N° II.

IS appendant to a very remarkable charter preserved in the Chapter-house at Westminster, which is indorsed, "Ratificatio facta per DAVID Regem Scotiæ Magnatibus, Episcopis, Abbatibus, & Prelatis, super Conservatione Jurium & Libertatum, ac prius per ALEXANDRUM S. Regem concessi" salvo jure superioritatis Regni HENRICO Regi Angliæ Domino superiori Scotiæ."

This charter is dated at Perth, June the second, in the first year of the reign of DAVID, the second king of Scotland, A. D. 1330, and in the fifth of EDWARD the Third of England. It recites a charter of ALEXANDER the First, and refers to another of MALCOLM CANMORE, king of Scotland, who began to reign in 1057, and who was contemporary with our king EDWARD the Confessor; but the contents of the charter, and the singularity of the seal, embarrassed me much, the characters being more modern than the date of the instrument warrants, and yet they appear to be certainly as old as the middle of the fifteenth century. I was really at a loss how to form an opinion; at length I had recourse to history and to records, and I shall lay the result of my inquiries before the Society.

In the 19th year of king JAMES the Second, A. D. 1456, DONALD lord of the Isles entered into a combination with the earl of DOUGLAS and the English ministry, who engaged to invade Scotland, probably without the knowledge of king HENRY the Sixth, who was entirely governed by queen MARGARET and her favourites. In the following spring they invaded Scotland on the southern borders, with an army composed of Scotch and English, who passed the East Marches and plundered the country; but they were soon repulsed by GEORGE DOUGLAS, earl of Angus, who obliged them to re-pass the borders with considerable loss. King JAMES the Second being justly offended with the assistance given by the court of England to his rebellious subjects, and inveterate enemy the earl of Douglas, in the time of a truce, wrote an expostulatory letter to the English court, and sent it by Lyon king at Arms. This letter gave great offence to the queen of England and her imprudent ministers, who returned a very haughty and scurrilous answer July the twenty-sixth, directed "*to the illustrious prince JAMES, who behaves as if he was king of Scotland.*" In this letter king HENRY calls king JAMES his vassal, and asserts his right of sovereignty over the kingdom of Scotland. It accuses him of pride, vanity, calumny, cowardice, fraud, perjury, rebellion, and many other crimes; and threatens to chastise him for his impudence and presumption².

The queen and the English ministry knew that all claims of superiority over Scotland had been solemnly renounced by the treaty of Northampton in 1328; but, to give countenance to their unjust proceedings, and to gratify the violence of the queen's disposition, they procured several instruments to be fabricated, in order to prove that both king DAVID the Second and king ROBERT the Second, his nephew and successor, had acknowledged the superiority of England over Scotland. Wicked ministers generally find those who are base enough to engage in their nefarious concerns. JOHN HARDING, the poet and historian, pretended that he could recover unquestionable proofs of the wished-for homage to England; he entered into a contract with JOHN TALBOT, earl of Shrewsbury, then lord treasurer of England, for procuring of them; he had money in hand, and a promise of more upon the performance of his agreement. Whereupon

¹ There are two of these seals in the Harleian library, which are cut off from the instruments; but Mr. WANLEY has written on the labels, that the one was appendant to a deed, dated at Aberbrothie Jan. 10, in the 20th year of king ROBERT the First; and the other was dated at Berwick Nov. 26, in the 21st year of his reign.

² Ford. tom. XI. p. 383.

he went to Scotland, and returned with several charters, which he pretended were proofs of the homage; these he delivered to the lord treasurer, and he had a further reward for his base services on delivery of them into the Chapter-house at Westminster, where they still remain¹.

Before I enter on the discussion of the authenticity of the present instrument, I shall as briefly as possible take notice of several other forged charters in the Chapter-house, which are attributed to HARDING. That of MALCOLM CANMORE, which is engraven by Mr. RYMER, purporting to be a charter of homage from that king to EDWARD the CONFESSOR king of England, has been considered as spurious by him as well as by Bishop NICOLSON, Mr. RIDPATH, Mr. RUDDIMAN, and Mr. ANDERSON². This last author proves the falsity of its contents; it is forged in so bungling a manner, that any person skilled in records would instantly decide against its authenticity. I conceive it to have been fabricated by HARDING, because it is referred to in the charter now under consideration. It seems that HARDING forged charters of these early dates for the purpose of quoting them in the present instrument. King MALCOLM's seal is charged with the arms of Scotland, and is much like the reverse of the present seal; but it is without a legend. The seal alone is decisive against its authenticity; because arms were not in use till long afterwards. The first king of England who bore arms on his great seal was RICHARD the First; and ALEXANDER the Second was the first king of Scotland on whose seal arms are found³.

Mr. ANDERSON, in the essay above mentioned, also gives a supposed charter of EDGAR king of Scotland to the church of Durham, wherein the superiority of England over Scotland is admitted, which he satisfactorily proves to be spurious, from the characters, the phraseology, the style of the king, and from several anachronisms. The seal which is engraven by Mr. ANDERSON is charged with the arms of Scotland; and, to prove it forged, he has given a genuine seal of king EDGAR, which of course has neither shield nor arms, they not being introduced till long afterwards⁴, as has already been observed.

There is in the Chapter-house a letter of homage, said to have been made by king DAVID the Second, dated the twentieth of March, 26th of EDWARD the Third, which has the same seal appendant as the present instrument. The deed mentions that this homage was performed in the monastery of Coldyngham on the day of the date; and the form of the oath is inserted which is said to have been administered before HENRY PERCY, lord of Alnewick, and RALPH NEVIL, lord of Raby, the king's commissioners.

There is another deed in the Chapter-house, dated at the Grey Friars in London, April the twelfth, 1352, anno 27 E. III. in English, whereby king DAVID, after his release from captivity, engages to observe the truces made with "the right noble and myghty prince EDWARD kynge of Englonde, "foverayne lorde of Scotlande." The seal of this deed is torn off; but there is a loose seal in the chest wherein this instrument is deposited.

Another deed in the Chapter-house, dated in the 45th of EDWARD the Third and 1st of king ROBERT the Second, A. D. 1371, contains the homage of the prelates, earls, and barons of Scotland; paying their homage to king EDWARD as superior lord of Scotland. All these charters seem to have been fabricated at the same time.

The English ministry, having about the month of May, 1457, received intelligence that the French intended an invasion, they, on the eleventh of June, concluded at Coventry a truce with Scotland for two years; and on the thirty-first of December in the same year it was continued for four years longer.

The dissensions between the houses of York and Lancaster having arisen to a great height, the English ministry had no leisure for their designs against Scotland; but HARDING claimed the reward of his iniquities, and the ministry thought it necessary to quiet him; for we find, on the

¹ There is, in Mr. ARTHUR AGARD's catalogue of the records in the Chapter-house, the following entry, which proves an intercourse between the lord treasurer and HARDING: "An indenture between JOHN TALBOT, earl of Shrewsbury, treasurer of England, and JOHN HARDING, of Kime, concerning the delivery of certain records, dated the 15th of November, 36 HEN. VI. A. D. 1457." Vide *Calendars of Ancient Charters*, &c. p. 309. London, 1772, 4to.

² Vide ANDERSON's *Essay on the Independency of Scotland*, p. 24.

³ Some authors have supposed that WILLIAM the Lion had arms on his counter seal. I have seen several seals of that king which are without arms.

⁴ Vide ANDERSON's *Essay*, at supra, pp. 35, 60, 71; and Appendix, N° III.; and *Diplomata Scotiae*, plate VI.

patent roll of the 36th of king HENRY VI. (p. 1. m. 8.) A. D. 1458, a grant of a pension to him of 20 l. a year for his life, with the reasons for granting it. This patent sets forth, "that the king, considering JOHN HARDING had procured certain evidences and letters patents of DAVID and ROBERT theretofore kings of Scotland, concerning the king's superiority as supreme lord of the kingdom of Scotland, wherein the said DAVID and ROBERT did bind their heirs and successors to hold the said kingdom of Scotland of the kings of England, for the time being, for ever, by liege homage and fealty as superior lords of Scotland, and that he had acquired them not without great bodily danger and incurable wounds, and at a great expence, which evidences proving the said superiority, notwithstanding that JAMES, the late king of Scotland, offered him a thousand marks for the same." The English ministry must have had a large portion of faith to have adopted all these marvellous relations of HARDING; but it answered their purposes that they should be credited.

I shall next consider the authenticity of the charter, and of the seal. Having declared it to be my opinion that the charters of DAVID the Second and ROBERT the Second were forgeries, and having made the most diligent inquiry, I do not find that either MALCOLM CANMORE, or ALEXANDER the First, ever made such charters as are referred to, or recited in the instrument now before me. This instrument is drawn in an artful manner, and introduces the superiority of England over Scotland in the recital of a pretended charter of liberties to the clergy and peers of Scotland; this superiority is said to be acknowledged according to ancient usage, and as it was in the days of king MALCOLM, father of king ALEXANDER the First. There is also a reservation in favour of the archbishop of York, as Metropolitan of Scotland, and some other reservations are added in favour of the bishop and prior of Durham. The clause in the charter relative to the authority of the English Church over that of Scotland, is a farther circumstance which invalidates its authenticity. The fact is, that the Scottish clergy never acknowledged the Metropolitan authority of the archbishop of York, which had been attempted, but rejected with indignation by the clergy of Scotland.

The seal appendant to this instrument, which is of dark green wax, is very remarkable; instead of the image of the king, who was a youth of about six years of age, is the effigy of a bearded old man, with a regal crown on his head, which a regent was not entitled to wear, and we know from real examples that ROBERT and MURDACH, dukes of Albany and regents of Scotland, appear on their seals with ducal coronets¹. The sceptre is very unlike those of any other of the Scottish kings. MR. HARDING, knowing that king DAVID was an infant, might substitute a representation of the venerable THOMAS RANDOLF, earl of Moray, then regent and guardian of the kingdom, for that of the young king, though the legend is that of the king, "Sigillum DAVIDIS, Dei gratia regis Scottorum." On the reverse of the seal, are the arms of Scotland, a lion rampant within a double tressure fleury and counter fleury; the legend is the same as on the obverse, which is singular. Those round the seals of the regents of Scotland, which are appendant to genuine charters, expressly mention that they are the seals of the regents or guardians of the kingdom. The obverse of this seal is more like that used by king ROBERT the Third in 1399, than of any other Scottish monarch; and by a comparison of the two seals it should seem that MR. HARDING was assisted by king ROBERT's seal in the fabrication of the present². The regent is not mentioned in the instrument; but it stands as the absolute deed of the king. The style of the king is not in the usual manner of those times; it is "DAVID Dei gratia rex Scotie," whereas in a genuine charter it would have been *Rex Scottorum*. Upon the whole, I do not hesitate to deliver it as my decided opinion, that this instrument is a forgery; but, as it has many singularities, I shall give it in a note³.

Nº III.

¹ This was JAMES the Second, the then reigning king; but the English ministry do not allow him the title of king.

² Vide ANDERSON'S *Diplomata Scotie*, plates 62 and 64. WILLIAM WALLACE, regent of Scotland in 1298, used the seal of King JOHN BALLIOL. *Ib.* plate 43.

³ Vide ANDERSON'S *Diplomata Scotie*, plate 60.

⁴ DAVID, Dei gratia rex Scotie, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis per presentes quod nos ad supplicationem & petitionem sim magnatum & dominorum regni nostri Scotie cartam ALEXANDRI dudum regis Scottorum que sequitur in hec verba inspexisse:

ALEXANDER, Dei gratia rex Scottorum, omnibus fidelibus suis tam Anglis & Francis quam Scotis salutem. Sciatis quod nos intuitu Dei & pro salute anime nostre & animarum antecessorum & successorum nostrorum & ad exaltationem sancte ecclesie ac emendationem regni nostri concessimus per presentes pro nobis & heredibus nostris omnibus ejus, abbatibus, prioribus, prelatibus, comitibus, baronibus, militibus, communitatibus, & aliis fidelibus regni nostri predicti omnes libertates suas & jura sua illata ac alias consuetudines ab antiquo usitatas & approbatas habendi & tenendi eis & heredibus suis imperpetuum. *Seduis* semper in omnibus & reservatis reverendissimo domino nostro superiori HENRICO, Dei gratia regi Anglie & heredibus suis imperpetuum omnibus juriis suis superioribus tanquam dominis superioribus regni Scotie ac nobis & heredibus nostris omnibus juriis & prerogativis ac aliis nostris regalibus. Concessimus etiam pro nobis & heredibus nostris quod ecclesia Scotie sit libera imperpetuum

N° III.

IS the privy seal of DAVID the Second, king of Scotland, appendant to an instrument in the Chapter-house, relative to the money which had been stipulated for his ransom. The legend is in a great measure defaced, but on the label are the words

R E R D V.

The events of this king's reign are so generally known, that I shall only take notice of some remarkable circumstances which relate to it. He was the only son of king Robert the First, by his second wife, ELIZABETH daughter of AYMER DE BURGH, earl of Ulster; was born March the fifth, 1323, and succeeded to the crown on the demise of his father, June the seventh, 1329; when THOMAS RANDOLPH, earl of Moray, assumed the regency in consequence of the act of settlement made in 1318.

July the twelfth, 1328, DAVID, then prince of Scotland, was married, or rather betrothed to JOHANNA, daughter of EDWARD the Second, king of England, and they were crowned at Scone, November the twenty-fourth, 1331. She died in 1362. July the twentieth, 1332, RANDOLPH the regent died; and, on the second of August following, the earl of Mar was chosen guardian of the kingdom. In 1333 king DAVID was driven into France by EDWARD BALLIOL, who the same year was crowned at Scone. May the fourth, 1341, king DAVID returned to Scotland, and was soon after restored to his crown. In October, 1346, he was taken prisoner at Nevil's Cross, near Durham, and remained a captive in England till October the third, 1357, when he was ransomed for 100,000 marks.

His intrigues with the court of England, for depriving his nephew ROBERT STUART of his right to the succession, gave great offence to his subjects. Many curious particulars relative to these intrigues are related by Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE, under the year 1363; in which year DAVID married MARGARET, daughter of Sir JOHN LOUIE, from whom he was divorced, but she survived him. King DAVID the Second died in the castle of Edinburgh, February the twenty-second, 1370, in the forty-seventh year of his age, and the forty-second of his reign: he was buried in the church of the abbey of Holyrood-house, and was succeeded by his nephew, ROBERT STUART, son of MARJORY his eldest sister, who had married WALTER, the lord high steward of Scotland.

N° IV.

IS the seal of EDWARD BALLIOL, king of Scotland, appendant to an instrument dated at Wheatley, near Doncaster, May the twenty-seventh, 1363, whereby he granted to EDWARD the Third, king of England, and to his heirs, the castle and town of Helicourt in Viment, within the district of Pontieu. In 1332 EDWARD BALLIOL, being secretly encouraged by the court of England, invaded Scotland, and was publicly assisted by some English barons who claimed estates in that kingdom; they landed at Kinghorn, August 6, and their successes were so rapid, that on the twenty-seventh of Sep-

et habet omnia sua jura et libertates illas prout antiquitus habere consueverat, ex prout tempore patris nostri Malcolmi nuper regis Scotiarum habere consueverat, reservatis semper archiepiscopo Eboracensi, et successoribus suis, omnibus iuribus suis et libertatibus metropolitanis in toto regno nostro Scotie imperpetuum, nec non episcopo Dunelmensi et priori ejusdem loci ac successoribus suis omnibus iuribus suis et libertatibus imperpetuum. Concessimus etiam, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, omnibus prelatibus comitibus baronibus militibus et omnibus alijs liberis hominibus regni nostri quod pax nostra leges et omnes alie laudabiles consuetudines de cetero observentur et teneantur in toto regno nostro imperpetuum secundum ordinationes et statuta inde provisa per predictum patrem nostrum et tempore suo usitata. Concessimus etiam pro nobis et heredibus nostris omnibus prelatibus comitibus baronibus militibus et liberis hominibus regni nostri et heredibus suis imperpetuum quod nos aut heredes nostri aliquas custumas subidia decimas quintas decimas tallagias impositiones ac alias quotas de cis aut heredibus suis five terris vel tenementis eorum quovismodo de cetero non levabimus nisi per considerationem et liberam concessionem trium statuum regni nostri Scotie in pleno parlamento pro tempore existentium. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus literis nostris sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Quam quidem curam in omnibus et singulis articulis ex consensu et consilio trium statuum regni nostri in presenti parlamento nostro existentium per presentes concessimus ratificamus approbamus laudamus et confirmamus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris imperpetuum quantum in nobis est. Dat' per manum nostram sub magno sigillo nostro apud villam nostram de Perth, secundo die Junij anno regni nostri primo.

¹ Annals of Scotland, vol. II. p. 250. ² Vide Sir D. DALRYMPLE's Annals, vol. II. p. 83.
³ Pontieu is a district in Picardy, the capital of which is Abbeville. Helicourt was parcel of the ancient possessions of the BALLIOL family, and this castle and town were settled on EDWARD BALLIOL by his father, on his marriage with the niece of PHILIP king of France in 1295. Vide the treaty of marriage in Ford. tom. II. p. 69.

tember following he was crowned king of Scotland at Scone; but on November the 23d, in the same year, by his letters patents, he subjected the crown and kingdom of Scotland to the crown of England, and having disbanded his troops he retired to Annan to keep his Christmas, but in this place he was attacked in the night by Sir ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, young RANDOLPH earl of MORAY, and Sir SIMON FRASER, so suddenly, that he mounted a horse without a saddle, and escaped to Carlisle, almost naked. He returned to Scotland in the month of March, 1332-3, and was restored to his kingdom by king Edward the Third, after the victory at Halidon Hill. He held several parliaments, wherein he proscribed the family and friends of king DAVID BRUCE, but he was in fact nothing more than the shadow of a king; after having remained in Scotland for about five years, he retired into England in 1338, by the desire of king EDWARD the Third, and had a maintenance assigned him. In 1346, EDWARD BALLIOL was in Galloway, and having been joined by some English troops, he ravaged the Lothians and parts adjacent. In 1349 he opposed the treaty for the release of king David the Second, and was present at the conferences for making that treaty. On the 20th of January, 1355-6, he surrendered all his private estates in Scotland to the English king, and on the same day made an absolute surrender to the said king of the kingdom and crown of Scotland, by delivery of a portion of the earth of Scotland, and also by the delivery of his golden crown¹; his reasons for so doing were in number eleven, which are given by Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE². In return for these surrenders, EDWARD agreed to pay 5000 marks to BALLIOL, and to secure him an annuity of two thousand pounds. There are several instruments in the *Fœdera* relative to the payment of this pension or annuity³. It is singular, that in this instrument EDWARD BALLIOL is styled king of Scotland, although he had surrendered all claim to the sovereignty upwards of seven years before⁴; he declares, that he made this grant to king EDWARD the Third for benefits received, and not by compulsion, and he warrants the same against all men, and promises *in bona fide, et in verbo regio*, that he will never attempt to set it aside. An annuity of 2000*l.* per annum was a large sum in those days; but king EDWARD the Third, considering the great age of his annuitant, might reasonably suppose he could not receive it long: however he lived a few months after the date of this instrument, and died without issue, unnoticed by contemporary writers, who have been very inattentive to the events of his life.

N° V.

IS a seal appendant to an original charter in my library of ROBERT the Second, king of Scotland, the first of the house of STEWART, dated February the fourth, in the 11th year of his reign, A. D. 1381, whereby he confirmed a charter of his son DAVID, earl palatine of Strathern and Caithness, to JOHN ROLLO, ancestor of the present lord ROLLO, of estates in the county of Strathern. About the year 1340, this ROBERT, then lord high steward of Scotland, and earl of Strathern, married ELIZABETH MORE, daughter of Sir ADAM MORE, with whom he was within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity, and on that account the marriage was for some time held unlawful, because it had been celebrated without a Papal dispensation, and many doubts afterwards arose concerning the legality of this marriage. In the year 1695 several instruments deposited in the Scotch college at Paris were published to prove its validity; but doubts afterwards remaining, RICHARD HAY published⁵ "A Vindication of ELIZABETH MORE from the imputation of being a concubine." All doubts on this subject are now entirely removed by the discovery of the original dispensation in the Archives of the Vatican, authorizing the marriage. Mr. ANDREW STUART has a copy of this bull, regularly authenticated by the keeper of the Papal archives at Rome. ELIZABETH, countess of Strathern, died in 1358; in less than two years afterwards this ROBERT STEWART married his second wife EUPHEMIA, daughter of HUGH earl of Ross, and widow of JOHN RANDOLF, earl of Moray⁶. On the demise of king DAVID the Second, February the twenty-second, 1371, ROBERT STUART succeeded him pursuant to the act of Settlement made in 1318. On the fourth of April, 1373, in the parliament held at Scone, the succession of the crown was settled on king ROBERT's issue by his first wife, ELIZABETH MORE. It is not necessary to enter into the public transactions of this reign, they being sufficiently known. King ROBERT the Second died at the castle of Dundonald, April the seventeenth, 1390, in the 20th year of his

¹ Sir D. DALRYMPLE's *Annals*, vol. II. p. 204.

² *Fœd.* tom. V. p. 832, 836, 839, 845.

³ Vol. II. p. 235.

⁴ *Fœd.* tom. V. p. 808, 850, 855.

Tom. VI. p. 1, 12, 81, 124, 137.

⁵ He is styled EDWARDUS rex SCOTORUM.

⁶ At Edinburgh, 1723, 4to. To this publication is annexed a great number of ancient and valuable charters.

⁷ Mr. A. STUART has also an authenticated copy of the dispensation for this second marriage.

reign, and in the 74th of his age; and was buried at Scone. This king was remarkably tall, of a cheerful and pleasant countenance, and was affable and courteous. By his first wife he had three sons, JOHN, earl of Carrick, his successor, who, on his accession, assumed the name of ROBERT the Third; ROBERT, earl of Fife; and ALEXANDER, earl of Buchan. By queen EUPHEMIA, his second wife, he had two sons, WALTER earl of Athol, and DAVID earl of Strathern and Caithness. The mistakes of many historians concerning the marriage of this prince with ELIZABETH MORE are fully detected, and the legitimacy of his five sons is clearly established in a dissertation on the marriages of king ROBERT the Second¹. The seal here engraven is the first great seal of king ROBERT the Second. We find a very different seal of this king in the 19th year of his reign in "Anderson's Diplomata Scotie".

N° VI.

IS the seal of MARGARET queen of Scotland, on a letter to her brother king HENRY the Eighth, dated April the eleventh, 1513, and preserved in the Cottonian library². Queen MARGARET was the eldest daughter of king HENRY the Seventh (by ELIZABETH his wife, daughter of king EDWARD the Fourth), and was born November the twenty-ninth, 1489; at the age of fourteen she was espoused to JAMES the Fourth, king of Scotland; her portion was ten thousand pounds, and her jointure 2000*l.* per annum; she was conducted to Edinburgh with great pomp³, and the marriage was consummated there in August, 1503; from this match proceeded the union of the two crowns, an event which her father foresaw might happen, for he observed at the council-board, previous to the treaty for the marriage, that in case of failure of heirs male in his own line, England would not be an accession to Scotland, but Scotland to England. King JAMES the Fourth was killed at the battle of Flodden Field, A. D. 1513. In the course of the next year she was married to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, earl of Angus, much to the dissatisfaction of her brother and the council of Scotland; but disturbances arising in that kingdom she and her husband took refuge in England, and were kindly received by king HENRY the Eighth; she returned to Scotland in June, 1517. Her children by king JAMES the Fourth, her first husband, were JAMES, who died in his infancy; ARTHUR, who died in 1510. JAMES the Fifth, king of Scotland, the third son, who was born at Linlithgow in April, 1512, and was crowned at Scone in 1513. ALEXANDER STUART, duke of Rothsay, born after his father's death, in 1514, died young. By her second husband she had an only daughter named MARGARET, who was heir to her father; born at Harbottle Castle in Northumberland, in 1515; she espoused MATTHEW STUART, earl of Lenox, and regent of Scotland. Their son HENRY, lord Darnley, married MARY queen of Scots, and they had issue king JAMES the Sixth of Scotland, and First of England. The unicorn in her lap was one of the royal badges of king JAMES the Third, who struck gold coins called unicorns, and half unicorns⁴. There is also a gold coin of king JAMES the Fourth called the unicorn.

N° VII.

IS a seal of MARY, sole daughter and heir of JAMES the Fifth, king of Scotland, and of MARY of Lorrain, daughter of CLAUDE duke of Lorrain. She was born in 1542, and on the death of her father, in the same year, was proclaimed heir to the kingdom of Scotland. The queen dowager her mother, and the earl of Arran her governor, refused her in marriage to king EDWARD the Sixth, contrary to the wishes of many of the Scottish nobles, and conveyed her into France, where she was contracted to FRANCIS the dauphin, and the marriage was solemnized at Paris by the cardinal of Bourbon, archbishop of Rohan, on which it was agreed that the dauphin should have the title of king of Scotland, and bear his arms quarterly with those of Scotland, under the same crown. In 1559 FRANCIS the dauphin succeeded to the crown of France on the demise of his father king HENRY the Second, by the name of FRANCIS the Second, and was crowned at Rheims September the eighth following, whereupon they quartered the arms of England, which gave great offence in this country. King FRANCIS

¹ Printed at the end of the second volume of the Edinburgh edition of Fordun; and Mr. ANDREW STUART, it is expected, will further illustrate this subject. ² Plate 56. ³ Caligula, b. VI.

⁴ Vide SANDFORD's Genealogical History, p. 322.

⁵ Vide ANDERSON's Diplomata Scotie, plate 153.

the Second died December the fifth, 1560, having reigned 17 months and 25 days. This seal is in the French king's collection at Paris, and seems to have been used by queen MARY during her widowhood, and whilst she asserted her right of succession to the crown of England.

N° VIII.

IS from a seal of MARY queen of Scots, in the royal collection at the queen's house; it is set in gold, and has the letters M. R. in a cypher on the back of the seal. This seems to be a royal seal which she used after her return into Scotland.

I shall conclude this head with a few remarks on the royal seals of Scotland. In the year 1739 was published, that magnificent work intitled, *Diplomata Scotie*, by JAMES ANDERSON, who therein caused to be engraven as many of the seals of the Scottish monarchs as could then be procured. The learned Mr. RUDDIMAN, in his introduction to the above mentioned work, says, "It is very probable, that before the time of MALCOLM the Third, called CANMORE, we had not the use of seals, at least in sealing public charters." And he is of opinion, that ALEXANDER the First was the first of the Scottish kings who introduced the reverse, or counter-seal; for before his time DUNCAN the Second, and his brother EDGAR, had single seals, with impressions on one side only, but that privy seals might also have been used for affairs of a private nature.

It is observable, that all the kings of Scotland from EDGAR to king JAMES the Sixth, are represented on the obverses of their seals, sitting on thrones, but their ensigns are very different, for ALEXANDER the First substituted a sword in place of a sceptre, which EDGAR bore in his right hand. In his left he held a globe adorned with a cross. These ensigns were continued by his immediate successors DAVID the First, MALCOLM the Fourth, WILLIAM the Lion, and ALEXANDER the Second. ALEXANDER the Third, and JOHN BALLIOL, bear their sceptres in their right hands. ROBERT the First holds a sceptre in his right hand, and a globe in his left. DAVID the Second, his son, as also ROBERT the Second and Third, and all the JAMES's, except the Sixth and Seventh, bear sceptres in their right hands, with their left laid on their breasts. EDWARD BALLIOL on his great seal has a sceptre in his right hand, and rests his left on a globe. All these sovereigns are represented on the reverses of their seals in armour. Queen MARY had two different great seals, which are engraven by Mr. ANDERSON. JAMES the Sixth, and his successors, since the union of the two crowns of England and Scotland, place the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the reverses of their seals. All the kings of Scotland after DUNCAN the Second are represented with crowns on their heads, except WILLIAM the Lion, and ALEXANDER the Second. The former is bare-headed; the latter has a cope on his head. Queen MARY was the first who wore a close crown. Several other particulars concerning the seals of the Scottish monarchs may be seen in Mr. RUDDIMAN's Preface to "The Diplomata Scotie."

* JOHN LESLEY, bishop of Ross, wrote a tract intitled "A Defence of the Honour of MARY Queen of Scotland, with a Declaration of her Right, Title, and Interest, to the Crown of England," which was published at Liege in 1584. He also published a tract intitled, "De titulo et Jure MARIE SOTORUM REGINE, quo Anglie successorem Jure sibi vindicat. Rheims, 1586," 4to. There is a MS. in my library, a larger work, on the subject of queen MARY's right of succession to the crown of England, written by this JOHN LESLEY in 1584. And also another MS. containing a very able answer to the above work.



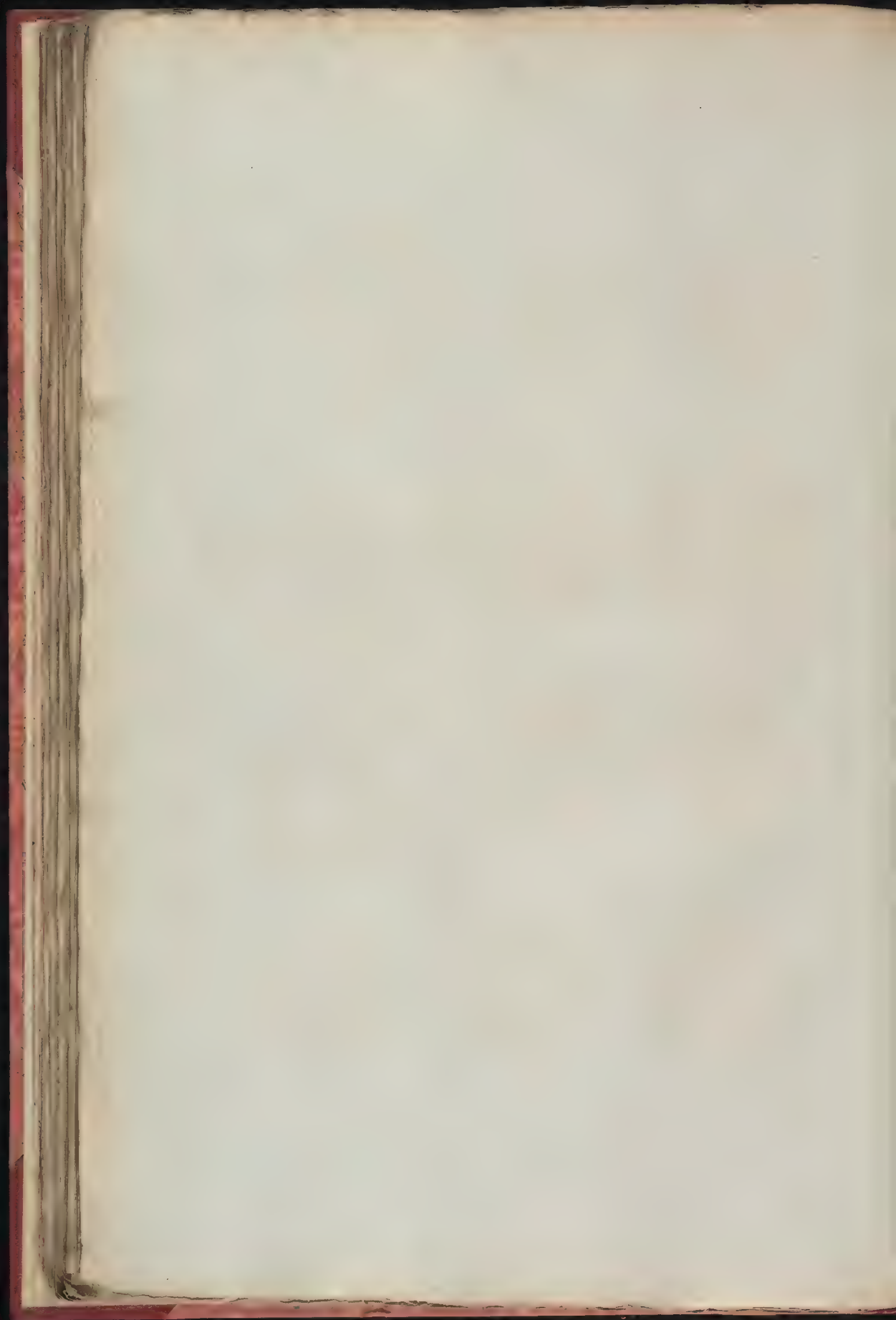


Plate XXVII.

On the SEALS of ROYAL BOROUGHs in SCOTLAND.

N° I.

THIS plate consists of seals of several ancient boroughs in Scotland. Those from N° I. to N° IV. inclusive are taken from instruments of submission to king EDWARD the First in his parliament held at Berwick August the twenty-eighth, A. D. 1296, wherein he received oaths of fealty from the clergy, the laity, and from the towns and boroughs of Scotland, after he had taken JOHN BALLIOL prisoner, and had reduced the whole country to his subjection:

The first seal is that of the burghesses of Edinburgh. The most early mention which I find of this place occurs in the *Chronicon Pictorum* in the time of INDULF, who reigned from A. D. 953 to 961. "In hujus tempore oppidum *Eden* vacuatum est, ac relictum est Scottis usque in hodiernum diem." This town had been seized by ATHELSTAN in his invasion of Scotland A. D. 934, and was retained by the English till the reign of INDULF. It is well known that Edinburgh has been erroneously supposed to be the *Castrum Alava* of Ptolemy, which is a station near Inverness; and it is doubtful if the *Castrum Puellarum* be not Dumfries, though repeatedly inferred to be Edinburgh by our English historians of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. FORDUN, and other late Scottish writers, represent ST. MARGARET queen of Scotland, who died in the year 1093, as residing in the castle of Edinburgh; but this circumstance is not mentioned by the contemporary author of her life, who rather insinuates that she resided at Dumfermlin. In the year 1128 Edinburgh is mentioned in a charter of king DAVID the First as a royal borough.

This seal represents the castle adorned with two buets of kings. Beneath is a porter at the gate. On the battlements are two banners, and two Scotchmen founding their trumpets. The present arms are a castle.

N° II.

ON the reverse of the above seal is impressed that of Roxburgh, the burghesses of that town being parties to the instrument. This borough does not appear to be mentioned till the twelfth century. It was often in the possession of the English, particularly from the year 1174, when it was put into the hands of king HENRY the Second, who retained it till his death in 1189; soon after which his successor king RICHARD the First restored to king WILLIAM the Lion not only the castles which had been seized by his father, but also the independency of Scotland. It was again taken by the English in 1346, who kept possession till 1460, when it was re-taken by the Scots, after king JAMES the Second had been killed during the siege. On this seal are impressed the arms of Scotland pendant on a thistle, with a bird on each side. The legend is,

"SIGILLUM COMMUNE BURGESSIUM DE ROKESBURG."

¹ PAYNE, vol. III. p. 652.

² Inquiry into the History of Scotland, by Mr. PINKERTON, vol. I. p. 494. London, 1789, 8vo.

N° III.

IS the seal of the royal borough of Striveling, or Stirling, which is not mentioned till the twelfth century. This place was the residence of many Scottish kings. On the obverse is the bridge of that borough, on which stands a crucifix; on one side are Britons with bows; and on the other side Scots with their usual weapons, spears. The legend is,

"† HIC ARMIS BRUTI, SCOTI STANT HIC CRUCE TUTI."

Two monkish lines to the same purport are mentioned by FORDUN. The origin of this motto seems to be, that the kingdom of the Stratelyde Britons here bordered on that of the Scots; and the name *Striveling* apparently originated from their frequent contests near this spot. On the reverse is a representation of the gate of the castle. The trees on each side seem intended to represent a wood. The legend is,

"CONTINET HOC IN SE NEMUS ET CASTRUM STRIVELINSE."

The present arms of this borough are the gate of the castle, with a wolf¹.

N° IV.

IS the seal of Perth, or St. JOHN's town. This borough appears to have been a Roman station called *Victoria*. FORDUN says² that it was anciently called *Beriba*; which is confirmed by this seal, and that it was almost destroyed by a flood, A.D. 1210; was re-built in the same situation, as appears from FORDUN, and not removed, and afterwards called Perth, as some writers relate: though in an original charter of king DAVID the First, in my library, it is called *Pert*. The obverse of this seal represents St. JOHN the Baptist, bearing the *Agnus Dei*, and adored by votaries. The legend is,

"† S. COMMUNITATIS VILLE SANCTI JOHANNIS BAPTISTE DE BERTH."

The reverse seems to be HERODIAS, and the decollation of St. JOHN; but his figure is mutilated. The legend is the same as on the obverse.

N° V.

IS the seal of Aberdeen, appendant to an instrument relative to the ransom of king DAVID the Second, dated October 5, 1357, when that king was a prisoner in England. This is the *Devana* of PTOLEMY, and is often mentioned by writers of the middle ages.

Aberdonia, or Old Aberdeen, derives its name from its situation on the mouth of the river Don; Aber signifying, in the old Celtic, the mouth of a river where it runs into the sea. This town was first erected into a royal borough by GREGORY king of Scotland in 878. King DAVID the First, called St. DAVID, was a benefactor to this place; and, in the 13th year of his reign, A.D. 1137, he translated the episcopal see from Mortlich hither, when he gave several estates to bishop NECTANUS, and his successors. In the year 1165, king WILLIAM the Lion greatly enlarged the privileges of this royal borough, and gave the burghesses several estates contiguous thereto; this king is by some writers called the founder, and here he had a royal residence³. King ALEXANDER the Second frequently resided at his palace of Aberdeen; and in 1214 he enlarged the privileges of the burghesses, calling it his own town. This city suffered greatly in the wars between BAUCE and BALLIOL, by an English garrison in the castle, which the citizens with great unanimity and boldness stormed, and put the garrison to the sword. The ancient arms, as represented on this seal, were at that time altered for three castles on a bloody shield, treffled with fleurs de lis, with two leopards for supporters; the motto, "*Bon Accord*." On the obverse of this seal is represented NICHOLAS who, according to some writers, was bishop of Aberdeen, in the twelfth century, and who might afterwards have been canonized.

¹ Vide NINUS's Stirlingshire, p. 308.

² FORDUN, lib. VIII. chap. 72, p. 528.

³ Vide KEITH's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, p. 242. Ib. p. 61, note B.

N° VI.

IS the seal of the ancient borough of Karale, or Crail, situated near the mouth of the Forth, in the county of Fife, and is appendant to an obligation from several of the boroughs and towns of Scotland to king EDWARD the Third, for the payment of the ransom of king DAVID the Second. This bond is dated at Edinburgh September the twenty-sixth, 1357¹: very little mention is made of this borough by Scottish writers. MONYPENNY, in his description of Scotland², mentions the town of Crail with the provostry and demolished castle. This is a royal borough, and, in conjunction with several others, now sends a representative to parliament. The church of Crail belonged to the priory of Haddington³. On the obverse of this seal is the Virgin MARY with the child in her arms, and two angels with censers. The legend is,

"SIGILLUM COM' GI DE KARALE."

On the reverse is a ship or galley, with furled sails; above is a crescent and five stars.

The legend is the same as on the obverse.

N° VII.

IS the seal of the royal borough of *Dundee*, appendant to a joint bond from this borough, Edinburgh, Perth, and Aberdeen, to king HENRY the Sixth, for the payment of 40,000 l. for the redemption of king JAMES the First of Scotland, dated February the twentieth, 1423. This borough is situated on the north side of the frith of Tey, in the county of Angus. CAMDEN says, from HECTOR BOETHIUS, that it was called by the ancients Alestum, and sometimes Tao-Dunum, but whether this was a fable of BOETHIUS, in honour of the place of his birth, as has been supposed, I shall not attempt to decide; however the historian is right when he says that St. CLEMENT is the patron saint of the town, because his assertion is confirmed by the seal. In the fifteenth century the advantages of an excellent harbour had raised Dundee to some importance. In the next century, 1548, BIAUGI, in his account of the campaign of the French in Scotland, describes Dundee as a capital town. At this place was a castle, which was demolished by the heroic WILLIAM WALLACE in the thirteenth century. On the obverse of the seal is St. CLEMENT, or Pope CLEMENT the First, having the tiara on his head, and an anchor in his hand, on each side are supplicants kneeling. The legend is,

"SIGNUM SANCTI CLEMENTIS DE DUNDEE."

On the reverse is the VIRGIN crowned, with the child in her arms. On each side is an angel with a censer. The legend is,

"SIGILLUM COMMUNE VILLE DE DUNDEE. AVE MARI..."

¹ Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE's Annals of Scotland, vol. II. sub anno 1457.

² P. 78, edit. 1614.

³ Vide SPOTTISWOOD's Account of Religious Houses in Scotland, p. 285.

Plate XXVIII.

THIS plate consists of seals of illustrious persons of Scotland, who flourished in the thirteenth century.

N° I.

IS the seal of PATRICK the fifth earl of Dunbar, great grandfather of PATRICK DE DUNBAR, earl of March, one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland (vide N° IX.). This great family derives its origin from the Saxon kings of England, and the princes or earls of Northumberland. Their descent may be clearly deduced from CRINAN, who flourished in the North of England, about the end of the tenth century. He was the father of MALDRIDUS, who married ALGATHA, daughter and heir of UTHRED prince of Northumberland, and grandchild of ETHELRED king of England. GOSPATRIC, or COSPATRIC, his son, was earl of Northumberland in right of his mother. WILLIAM the Conqueror allowed COSPATRIC to possess the earldom of Northumberland for some time; but being jealous of his power, he deprived him of his titles and estates, and expelled him the kingdom in 1071. COSPATRIC fled to Scotland, and was kindly received by king MALCOLM CANMORE, who bestowed on him the lands and manor of Dunbar in East Lothian; and several baronies in Berwickshire. WALDEVE his grandson was the first of his family who is called Comes de Dunbar; he died in 1182, and was succeeded by this earl, who, in 1184, married ADA, one of the daughters of WILLIAM the Lion king of Scotland, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, GALFRIDUS, who was contracted to JANE, eldest daughter of JOHN king of England, but he died before his father. PATRICK, who carried on the line of the family, and WILLIAM. ADA his daughter was married first to — COURTENAY, by whom she had no issue; and, secondly, to her cousin Sir WILLIAM, son of PATRICK, second son of COSPATRIC third earl of Dunbar, who acquired by this marriage the lands and castle of Home.

This earl was distinguished both for his courage and conduct, and was engaged in the wars of his father-in-law king WILLIAM. In 1218, he founded a monastery of red friars at Dunbar, and died in 1232.

The legend on the obverse of this seal is,

"SIGILLUM PATRICII COMITIS DE DUNBAR."

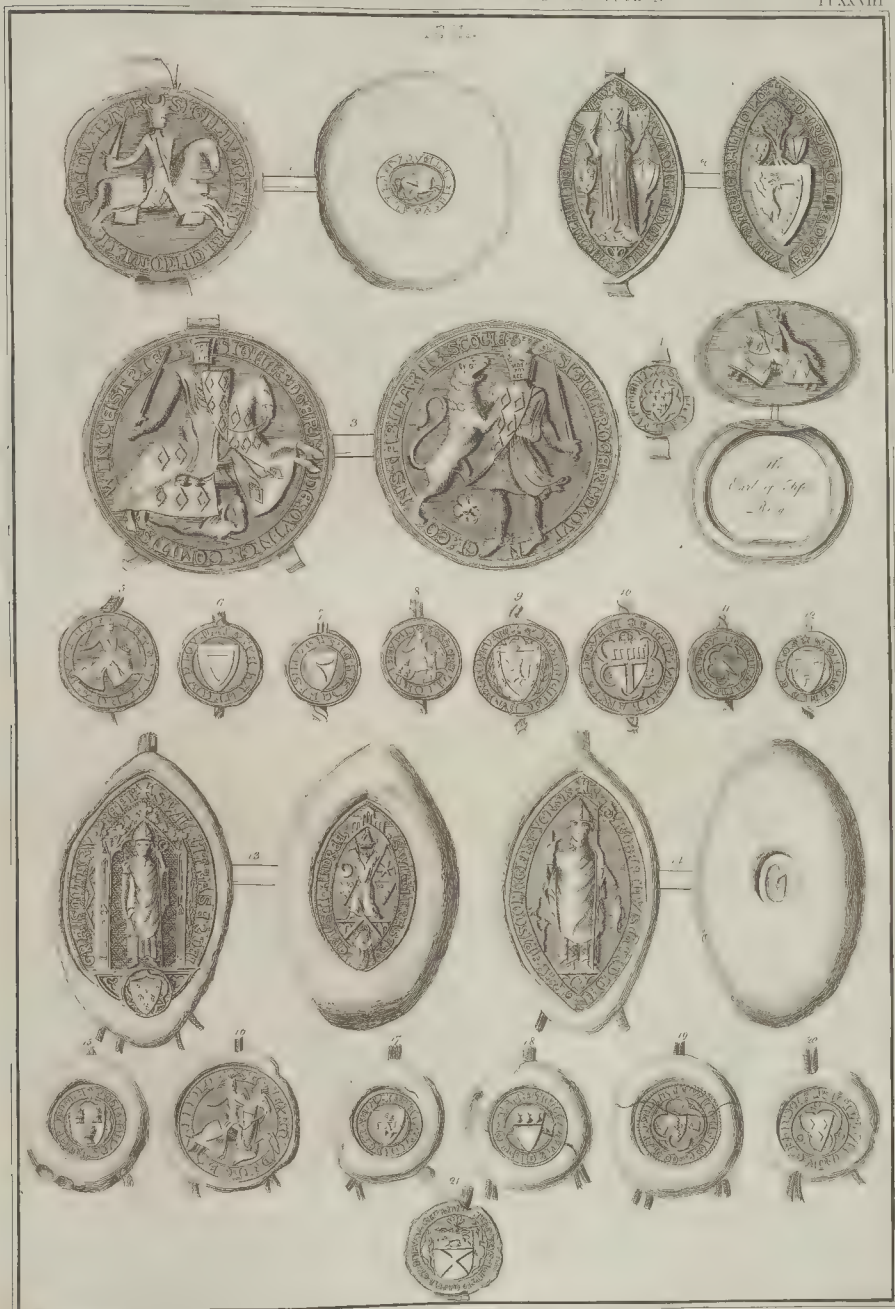
On the reverse is a lion seizing a horse.

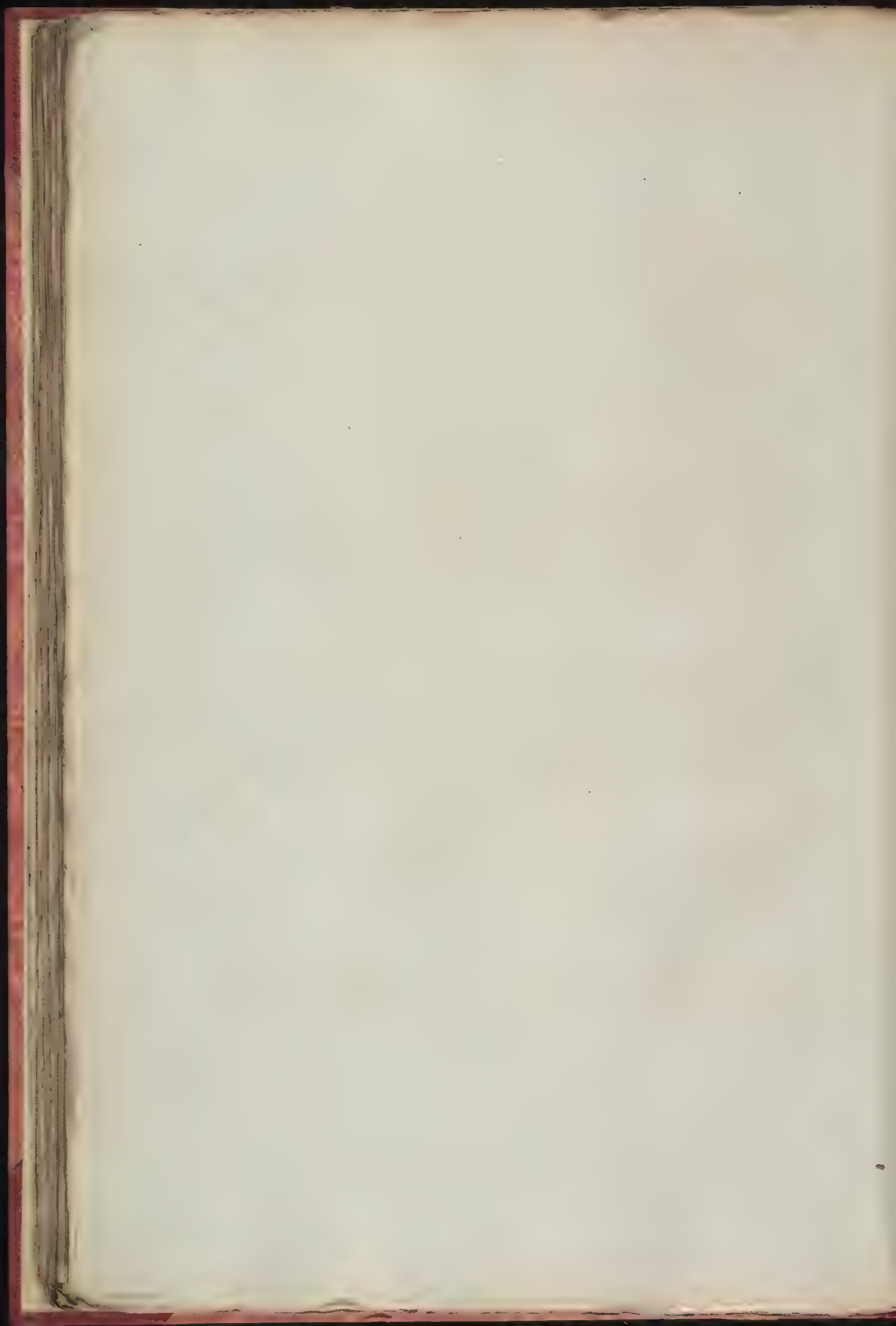
Emblems of this kind are not uncommon on very ancient coins, both Greek and Roman.

N° II.

IS the seal of DERVORCILLA DE BALLIOL. For the better understanding of the arms, legends, and ornaments, on this seal, it may be proper to enter into a short account of the families from whom this lady was descended.

¹ Ford. tom. I. p. 193.





King WILLIAM the Conqueror created his niece the lady JUDITH countess of Huntingdon, and married her to WALTHER, the son of SYWARD earl of Northumberland, who was restored to that dignity in 1072. On his marriage with the lady JUDITH he became earl of Huntingdon in her right. They had issue MAUD, who was married, first, to SIMON DE ST. LYZ earl of Northampton, and in her right earl of Huntingdon; and, secondly, to DAVID the first king of Scotland, called St. DAVID, by which marriage he acquired the earldom of Huntingdon. They had issue HENRY prince of Scotland, earl of Huntingdon and of Northumberland, who died before his father June the twelfth, 1152. Prince HENRY married ADA, the daughter of WILLIAM, the second earl Warren and Surrey. They had issue MALCOLM the Fourth, WILLIAM surnamed the Lion, kings of Scotland, and DAVID, afterwards earl of Huntingdon and Carrick, who married MAUD, the eldest daughter of HUGH CYVELLOCK, earl of Chester and Lincoln, by whom he had HENRY, and DAVID who died in his life-time, and JOHN his third son earl of Huntingdon and Cambridge, who, after the death of his uncle RANDOLPH BLUNDEVILLE without issue, became earl of Chester in right of his mother, but he dying in 1237 without issue, king HENRY the Third resumed the county palatine of Chester, and gave other inheritances to the four sisters and co-heirs of that earl: MARGARET, the eldest sister, married ALLAN lord of Galloway, constable of Scotland: they had issue this DERVORGILLA, whose seal shall be hereafter described; she married JOHN BALLIOL, the founder of Balliol college, lord of Bernard's castle, and of Galloway, and who possessed several other estates both in Scotland and in England in right of this lady: she was lady of Balliol in right of her husband; and by descent countess of Huntingdon, as has been already shown. She was also heir by the common law to the earldom of Chester, as heir to her brother JOHN, surnamed Scot, earl of Huntingdon and Chester abovementioned; she was also lady of Galloway, by descent from her father.

Her seal is in red wax, and is appendant to her statutes of Balliol college in Oxford. On the obverse of the seal is the representation of the lady DERVORGILLA in her dowager's habit; namely, a loose gown over a close dress; bearing in her right hand an orb, the escutcheon of Balliol, and in her left the lion of Galloway. The escutcheon below on the right side is charged with three garbes or sheafs of wheat, which she bore as grandchild to HUGH CYVELLOCK, earl of Chester: on the left side below is an escutcheon charged with two piles in point, borne by her ancestors earls of Huntingdon and Northumberland. The legend on the obverse of the seal is,

"R. S' DERVORGILLE DE BALLI FIE ALANI DE GALLOWAY."

On the reverse of the seal is the lion of Galloway impaled with the arms of Balliol. Above the escutcheon on the right side are three garbes, the arms of Chester; and on the left the piles, the arms of Huntingdon and Northumberland. The legend is,

"R. S' DERVORGILLE DE GALLOWAY DNE DE BALLIOLO."

This lady, as has been already observed, enjoyed several estates which were formerly parcel of the possessions of the honor of Huntingdon: amongst others, a mansion house at Fotheringay, which, in the barons' wars, was plundered by the lord WAKE, but on the death of ALLAN lord of Galloway in 1224, without issue male, she acquired very large possessions in Scotland, and her estates were greatly increased after the death of her two sisters, HELEN countess of Winchester, and CHRISTIAN countess of Albemarle. JOHN DE BALLIOL, the founder of Balliol college, died about the year 1266, leaving by this lady two sons, HUGH DE BALLIOL, of Bernard's castle, and JOHN, afterwards king of Scotland. HUGH died without issue, and was succeeded in his

¹ This lady was sister, and one of the co-heirs of RANDOLPH BLUNDEVILLE, earl of Chester and of Lincoln, who dying without issue, his estates, after the death of JOHN his nephew were divided amongst his sisters, the abovementioned MAUD, the wife of earl DAVID; MABEL, the wife of WILLIAM D'ALSEBERY, earl of Arundel; AGNES, the wife of WILLIAM FERRES, earl of Derby; and AVICIA, who was married to ROBERT QUINCY, who had issue MARGARET their daughter and heir, countess of Lincoln.

² The other sisters of MARGARET were, ISABEL, married to ROBERT BRUCE, lord of Anandale in Scotland, and grandfather of ROBERT the first king of Scotland; ADA, the wife of HENRY DE HASTINGS, ancestor of the GERRYS of Kent; and MAUD, who died *fine prole*.

³ ALLAN lord of Galloway and MARGARET had issue HELEN, who married ROGER DE QUINCY, earl of Winchester, and constable of Scotland in her right; which office, through this march, afterwards descended to WILLIAM lord FERRERS of Groby, who was constable of Scotland in 1270, and ancestor of our present noble president. I shall speak more fully on this point hereafter.

⁴ Vide the History of Northamptonshire, vol. II. pp. 141, 144, 247, 325, 450. In the year 1253, HELENA countess of Chester, relict of JOHN the last earl, brought her action against JOHN BALLIOL and DERVORGILLA his wife, for the recovery of lands in Naffington, which were part of her jointure. Ib. p. 457. The lady DERVORGILLA must have been married to JOHN BALLIOL before the year 1250, as appears by the inquiries hereafter mentioned.

honours and estates by his brother JOHN. DERVOGILLA was very alive after the death of her husband in fulfilling his intentions respecting his college at Oxford, and in 1282 she published the statutes to which the seal under consideration is appendant. In the year 1284 she established the college in perpetuity, by an instrument under her seal. In 1287, the executors of JOHN DE BALLIOL, with the consent and assent of her ladyship, resigned all their power into the hands of the master and fellows of the college. Besides her zeal in fulfilling the intentions of her husband respecting Balliol college, she gave considerable estates to pious purposes. She founded, and richly endowed, the abbey Dulcis Cordis, or New Abbey, in the county of Galloway, in which her husband was interred. This abbey, at the time of the Dissolution, was possessed of divers baronies, benefices, and other possessions, of the annual value of 682 l. s. She also founded a monastery for Franciscan monks at Dumfries; and another at Dundee, for monks of the same order*. She was also a benefactress to several other religious houses. This lady lived several years longer than has been generally supposed. DOUGLAS¹, and others, have asserted that she died in 1269; but the inquiries taken after her death, which are preserved among the records in the Tower, prove that she died about the year 1290. As these inquiries furnish several historical particulars, not hitherto published, I shall give an abridgement of them.

By an inquisition taken at Chedefeld, on the day of St. Peter in Cathedra, in the eighteenth year of the reign of king EDWARD the First, A. D. 1290², it was found the lady DERVOGILLA³ DE BALLIOL, deceased, held a capital messuage, and 360 acres of arable land in Kemiston⁴, and that each acre was of the yearly value of six pence; and that she also held there a fishery in the river Ouse, of the yearly value of ten shillings. It was likewise found, that all the said premises were held of the king of Scotland, and that they were members of the honour of Huntington, but by what services the jury did not know. It was likewise found that JOHN DE BALLIOL, the son of the said lady DERVOGILLA, deceased, was her next heir, and that he was of the age of forty years on Michaelmas day then last.

By another inquisition, taken at Fotheringay on Friday next before the feast of St. Gregory, the pope in the same year, 1290, it was found that the said lady DERVOGILLA held *in capite* the hamlets of Naffington and Jarwelle⁵, but by what service was not known, and that there were several villain services in these hamlets, and 230 acres of land in the said hamlets, of the yearly value of ten shillings. It was also found that the said lady DERVOGILLA held on the day of her death the manor and castle of Fotheringay of the king of Scotland, by the yearly service of a hawk, for herself and her co-partners in the honor of Huntington, and that she had sixty acres of wood within the king's forest of Clive.

By another inquisition taken at Driffeld on Sunday next after the feast of St. PETER in Cathedra, in the same year, it was found that the said DERVOGILLA DE BALLIOL at the day of her death held the manor of Driffeld⁶, with its appurtenances, of the king, *in capite*, in exchange for her purparty of the earldom of Chester, which she acquired on the death of her sister CHRISTIAN, countess of Albermarle, who died without issue. It was also found that the said lady DERVOGILLA died seised of five carucates and four ox-gangs of land in Killum, and six carucates in Kelnthorp, and in Befewick three carucates, and in Brigham one carucate in demesne, producing yearly ten marks, and several cottages in Little Driffeld, which paid yearly 43s. 8d. and suit of court.

I have only to add, that this is the only seal of the lady DERVOGILLA which I have been able to discover, and perhaps it is the only one which has been transmitted to us.

* Vide Goss's Antiquities of Scotland, vol. II. p. 179.

² Vide Spottiswood's Account of Religious Houses in Scotland. Edinburgh, 1755, 4to.

³ Peerage of Scotland, p. 277.

⁴ Efc. 18 Edw. I. n. 28.

⁵ I have followed the orthography of the records, as her name is differently written.

⁶ Co. Bedford.

⁷ Now Naffington and Jarwell in com' Northampton.

⁸ Com. Ebor.

N° III.

IS the seal of ROGER DE QUINCY, earl of Winchester, the second son of SATR DE QUINCY, who succeeded his father in that earldom in 1220. He married, first, HELEN, the eldest daughter and one of the coheirs of ALAN, lord of Galloway, by whom he acquired large possessions in Scotland. In 31 HENRY III. A. D. 1247, he being in Galloway, and exercising more authority in that country than he ought to have done, a tumultuous assembly besieged him in a castle there, and being sensible of his danger, he determined to make a desperate effort for his escape. Having mounted his horse, accompanied by some of his followers, he forced his way through them, and arriving at the court of his friend, WILLIAM the Lion, king of Scotland, and making his complaint to him, the insurgents were punished, and the earl was re-established in his possessions. His second wife was MALD, daughter to HUMPHRY DE BOHUN, earl of Hereford, widow of ANSELME MARSHALL, earl of Pembroke. He afterwards was married to ELEONORA, one of the daughters of WILLIAM DE FERRARS, earl of DERBY, widow of WILLIAM DE VAUX. This earl ROGER had no issue by his second or third marriages, but in right of HELEN his first wife; he was lord high constable of Scotland, and lord of Galloway; he died April the twenty-fifth, 48 HENRY III. A. D. 1264, leaving issue by the said HELEN, three daughters his coheirresses, viz. MARGARET, the wife of WILLIAM DE FERRARS, earl of Derby; ELIZABETH married to ALEXANDER CUMMIN, earl of Buchan; and ELA, the wife of ALAN LA ZOUCHE, which coheirresses, in 56 HENRY III. had livery of the lands of their inheritance.

In early times jurisdictions, great offices, and honours, by the law of Scotland, descended to females. I shall mention some curious historical circumstances which arise from the descent of the office of great constable of Scotland in the female line^a.

WILLIAM DE FERRARIJS, earl of Ferrars and of Derby, the husband of MARGARET the eldest daughter of ROGER DE QUINCY, had by her two sons, ROBERT, earl of Derby, and WILLIAM DE FERRARIJS, lord of Groby in Leicestershire, which lordship he had by the gift of his mother^b. In the year 1270 he obtained possession of the dignity of constable, which ALEXANDER, earl of Buchan, husband of ELIZABETH, the second daughter of ROGER DE QUINCY, unjustly held^c. He assumed the arms of QUINCY, which his descendants continued till the male line of the elder house, viz. that of the lord Ferrers of Chartley became extinct in the person of WILLIAM lord FERRERS of Chartley, who died June the ninth, 28 HEN. VI. WILLIAM DE FERRARIJS, the constable, died in 1288, and from him our present noble president is lineally descended. In 1296 WILLIAM FERRARIJS lord of Groby, son and heir of the constable, had livery from king EDWARD the First of the lands which he held of the king in Scotland; he served EDWARD in the Scottish wars in 1301, 1303, and 1306; by this conduct he lost the office of constable, which ROBERT the First, in 1315, conferred on his faithful companion Sir GILBERT HAY, and his heirs, which is still held by his descendant GEORGE HAY, the present earl of Errol; but the descendants of the lords Ferrars of Groby did not relinquish their pretensions to their estates in Scotland, for we find, that in the year 1332, HENRY DE FERRARS, lord of Groby, grandson of the constable, claimed several estates in Galloway and elsewhere in Scotland, as the lineal descendant of MARGARET DE QUINCY, the eldest daughter of ROGER DE QUINCY, earl of Winchester^d.

The badge on the reverse of this seal is intended for the arms of the BELLEMONTs, earls of Leicestershire; it was used by ROGER DE QUINCY, to shew his alliance with that family. It ought to have been a cinque-foil, but the artists in those early times were occasionally incorrect^e.

^a See more concerning him in DUGDALE'S Baronage, vol. I. p. 688.

^b RICHARD DE MORVILLE, hereditary constable of Scotland, died in 1189. WILLIAM his son succeeded him in that office, which he held till his death in 1196; but he dying without issue, his sister EYA, the wife of ROLLAND earl of Galloway inherited the office, and he was constable in her right. Their son ALLAN, lord of Galloway, was constable of Scotland in right of his mother.

^c Vide DUGDALE'S Baronage, vol. II. p. 267.

^d WILLIELMUS DE FERRARIJS, filius comitis de Ferrarijs, que fuit filia ROBERTI DE QUINCY, constabularii Scotie, accepit dignitatem constabularie quam ALEXANDER comes de Buchan injuste tenuit pretextu uxoris sue, scilicet filie junioris ipsius ROBERTI DE QUINCY. Fordun, l. X. c. 28, 1270.

^e DALRYMPLE'S Annals of Scotland, vol. II. p. 144.

^f In the Duchy Office, box 19, is a fair seal of this ROGER DE QUINCY, the same as the present here engraven. Also, in box 75, there is a deed of his dated in 1273, with the same seal. In my library is another deed of this earl, but the seal is mutilated.

N° IV.

IS a seal of WILLIAM COMYN, lord of Kirkincolach, appendant to an instrument in the Harleian Library, 43, B. XI. between him and HUGH DE BALLIOL, sheriff of LANERK, dated in 1290. I apprehend that this WILLIAM COMYN was of the family of the COMYNS of Badenoch. A further account of the COMYN family will be given hereafter.

The seals from N° V. to N° XII. inclusive, are those of the eight competitors for the crown of Scotland, taken from an original instrument in the Chapter-house at Westminster, dated at Norham, June the second, A. D. 1291, whereby these competitors agree to submit their claims to the award of king EDWARD the First. I shall give some account of the several illustrious families who contended for the crown of Scotland, which will elucidate the history of Britain in early times, by introducing many transactions not generally known.

N° V.

IS the Seal of ROBERT BRUCE, fifth lord of Annandale: he claimed the crown as being the son of ISABELLA, the second daughter of DAVID, earl of Huntingdon, brother of king WILLIAM the Lion, alledging that he was next in blood to king ALEXANDER the Third, who had declared him to be his heir, and that the people of Scotland had sworn to maintain the succession to the crown in the nearest blood of that king.

This competitor was lineally descended from ROBERT BRUCE, the second son of ROBERT DE BRUS, a noble Norman, who came into England with king William the First, and who received from him large possessions in the North of England¹; among others, the castle and manor of Skelton, with above ninety lordships in the East, West, and North ridings of Yorkshire, whereof Gisburne in Cleveland was one, at which place his ancestor, ROBERT BRUCE, in the 29th of king HENRY the First, founded a monastery for canons regular, of the order of St. AUGUSTINE. ROBERT, the father, died about 1094, or, as some say, in 1100, and left issue ROBERT DE BRUCE, second lord of Skelton, a very illustrious person, who having contracted a friendship with king DAVID the First while he resided in England, and his lady being dead, by whom he had a son and heir named ADAM, he was invited to Scotland by king DAVID, and had large possessions given him in that country, particularly the district of Annandale, which he acquired, as is said, on his marriage with AGNES ANNAND, heiress to the great lordship of Annandale²; he died in 1141, or, as some writers assert, in 1143, leaving, by this last mentioned lady, WILLIAM DE BRUCE, and ROBERT DE BRUCE. This WILLIAM succeeded to the lordship of Annandale, in right of his mother, in 1143, and to several estates in England by his father's gift, to be held of him and his successors lords of Skelton, though he considered himself as a Scotchman, and took the arms of Annandale; he died about the year 1182, and was succeeded by his son ROBERT DE BRUCE, third lord of Annandale, who, in 1183, married ISABEL, natural daughter of king WILLIAM the Lion³, and died in 1191, leaving issue ROBERT DE BRUCE, fourth lord of Annandale, surnamed the Noble, who married ISABEL, the second daughter of DAVID, earl of Huntingdon, as above is mentioned, by whom he had issue ROBERT the present competitor, who married ISABEL DE CLARE, daughter of GILBERT DE CLARE, earl of Gloucester and Hertford; he died in 1295, leaving issue ROBERT the sixth lord of Annandale, who married MARGARET, daughter of NIGEL, earl of Carrick, and widow of ADAM KILCONATH, who died in 1272; she had no issue by her first husband. BRUCE in her right became earl of Carrick, and died in 1303, leaving issue by his said wife the great ROBERT BRUCE, king of Scotland, and four other sons and seven daughters⁴. The male line of the BRUCE's of Skelton became extinct in the person of PETER DE BRUCE, who died in the 55th of HENRY III. 1271, when his estates were divided among his four sisters and coheiresses⁵; but the BRUCE's of Scotland, and their descendants, both lineal and collateral, continue to be illustrious to this day, and are

¹ Vide DUGDALE's Baronage, vol. I. p. 447. DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 127.

² Ib.

³ She survived him, and was afterwards married to ROBERT DE ROSS, lord of Werk and Hamlake in England, of whom are descended the ROSSes of Hamlake, Werk, &c.

⁴ See further particulars concerning this earl at N° XXI.

⁵ DUGDALE's Baronage, vol. I. pp. 447, 449. allied

allied to many of the great families both in England and in Scotland. The BRUCES of Clackmannan were descended from JOHN DE BRUCE, third son of ROBERT, the fifth earl of Annandale, who were afterwards lords of Kinlofs, earls of Elgin, and barons of Whirlton and Skelton in Yorkshire, viscounts BRUCE of Amptill, and earls of Aylebury. THOMAS BRUCE, the second earl of Aylebury, died at Brussels in November, 1741, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and was succeeded in his honours by CHARLES BRUCE, third earl of Aylebury, who had been summoned to parliament as lord BRUCE of Whirlton, in the life-time of his father. In the nineteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty he was created lord BRUCE of Tottenham in Wiltshire, to him and his heirs male, with limitations of that honour to his nephew THOMAS BRUCE BRUDENELL, youngest son of GEORGE earl of Cardigan and the lady ELIZABETH BRUCE his wife, sister to the said CHARLES, earl of Aylebury, on whose death, February the tenth, 1747, the male line, as also the title of Aylebury, became extinct; and the barony of Bruce of Tottenham in Wiltshire descended to the present lord THOMAS BRUCE BRUDENELL, since created earl of Aylebury, youngest son of GEORGE earl of Cardigan, pursuant to the entail in the last mentioned patent to CHARLES earl of Aylebury; but the title of earl of Elgin devolved on CHARLES BRUCE, earl of Elgin, the heir male, whose son, THOMAS BRUCE, the present earl of Kincardin, baron BRUCE of Kinlofs and Torry, is the heir male and chief of all the BRUCES in Scotland.

It is observable, that the seal of this competitor is the same which his father ROBERT BRUCE, the fourth lord of Annandale, had used many years before; of which seal there are two impressions, the one in the Cottonian, and the other in the Harleian collection of charters. A seal of this early date is remarkable for having a motto, which is the oldest I have seen, "ESTO FEROX UT LEO." The saltier, the old arms of the BRUCES of Skelton, is on the carapises of the horse.

N° VI.

IS the seal of JOHN BALLIOL, who claimed the crown of Scotland as being the son of DERVOR-GILLA, the daughter of MARGARET, eldest daughter of DAVID earl of Huntingdon. The family of BALLIOL were settled in Northumberland soon after the Conquest; for it appears by the Testa de Nevill, that WILLIAM RUFUS enfeoffed GUY DE BALLIOL of the barony of Biwell in that county. His son, BERNARD DE BALLIOL, of whom mention is made by DUGDALE¹, built the strong castle on the bank of the river Tees, in the bishoprick of Durham, which was called Castrum Bernardi, and hence the BALLIOLS were called BALLIOLS of Bernard's Castle. This BERNARD, with the consent of his son INGELRAM, gave estates to the knights templars in Wadlee and Hitchin, in the counties of Essex and Hertford, of the value of 151. per annum². Which INGELRAM DE BALLIOL married the daughter and sole heir of WALTER DE BERKLEY, lord of Reid Castle in Forfar, and lord great chamberlain of Scotland in 1165, by whom he acquired large possessions, which gave the BALLIOLS first a footing in Scotland. As very little notice is taken by our historians of the BALLIOLS of Scotland descended from this INGELRAM, I shall give a short account of them. In 1215 INGELRAM DE BALLIOL was one of the commissioners sent by ALEXANDER the Second, king of Scotland, to the court of London, to treat of the affairs of the two kingdoms³; when he died doth not appear, but in 1224, HENRY DE BALLIOL his son, lord of Reid Castle, was chamberlain of Scotland⁴; which HENRY married LAURA DE VALONIS, daughter to PHILIP, and sister to WILLIAM DE VALONIS, lords of Panmure, both chamberlains of Scotland. In 1234, on the death of CHRISTIAN, countess of Essex, this HENRY and LAURA his wife succeeded as coheirs with the lord of Panmure and CHRISTIAN his wife, to the great barony of Valoines in England, consisting of several large estates in six different counties; he died in 1246, whereupon LAURA his widow had livery of all the lands which he held of her inheritance in the counties of Essex, Hertford, and Norfolk. The family of BALLIOL continued to flourish in Scotland for two centuries. In 1284 INGELRAM DE BALLIOL was one of the magnates of Scotland who bound themselves to receive the infant MARGARET of Norway, grand-daughter of ALEXANDER the Third, for their queen⁵; and in 1290 he was one of the peers of Scotland who advised king EDWARD the First to marry his son prince EDWARD to the said princess MARGARET. In 1289 he was made great chamberlain of Scotland⁶; he married ISABEL, daughter and heir of RICHARD DE CHILHAM, widow of DAVID DE STRATHBOGIE, earl of Athol, and had a son ALEXANDER, who married ISABEL STUART, countess of Mar, by whom he had a son THOMAS, who having no issue, in 1368 resigned his

¹ Vol. I. p. 513.² Vide Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 523.³ Vide CRAWFORD'S Lives of the Great officers of State in Scotland, p. 260.⁴ Ford. tom. I. p. 202.⁵ Ford. tom. II. p. 266.

estates to WILLIAM, earl of Douglas, his brother-in-law; and thus ended the family of the BALLIOLS, descended from INGELRAM DE BALLIOL above-mentioned.

But to return to our competitor, who was of the family of the BALLIOLS of Bernard's Castle, and through his mother DERVORIGILLA acquired large estates in Scotland, as has been mentioned on a former occasion; he was very active in the affairs of Scotland, and styled himself HÆRES regni Scotiæ after the death of the princess MARGARET, called the Maiden of Norway, as appears by an original charter of his in my library, dated at Gateshead in the bishoprick of Durham, 17 kal. December, A. D. 1290, sealed with the same seal as that now under consideration. This deed recites, that JOHN BALLIOL had then lately granted to the famous and warlike ANTHONY BECK, bishop of Durham, the manor of Werk in Tynedale, in Northumberland, and the manor of Penrith, and all other manors, lands, and tenements which ALEXANDER the Third, king of Scotland, held in Cumberland. And if EDWARD king of England would not confirm that grant, then BALLIOL engages to convey to the said bishop, and to his heirs, fifty manors within the kingdom of Scotland. This competitor having obtained the crown by the award of king EDWARD the First, was crowned at Scone on St. Andrew's day, 1292, having sworn fealty to EDWARD at Norham, on the twentieth of the same month. EDWARD treated him with great haughtiness on several occasions. BALLIOL, exasperated at the indignities which he had suffered, at length attempted to resist his authority. The Scots invaded Northumberland in 1296, and BALLIOL, by the advice of his parliament, solemnly renounced the allegiance and fealty which he had sworn to EDWARD, who marched into Scotland and possessed himself of several strong places, and after having taken the castle of Edinburgh on the thirteenth of May, 1296, BALLIOL on the second of July following, in the most humiliating manner, surrendered himself a prisoner to EDWARD, and resigned his kingdom to him; and thus ended his short and disastrous reign. BALLIOL was conveyed to the Tower of London, where he remained a close prisoner till 1299, when, by the intercession of the pope, he was conveyed into France, and delivered to his nuncio at Whitfand, on July the eighteenth in that year; he retired to his estate in Normandy, where he remained till his death in 1314. The inscription on this seal is

"R. S. IEDAN DE BALLIOVEL."

N° VII.

IS the seal of JOHN DE HASTINGS, lord of Abergavenny, in right of his mother, JOAN the eldest sister of GEORGE DE CANTELUPE; he was the son of HENRY HASTINGS, who was the son of ADA, the third daughter of DAVID earl of Huntingdon; he contended that the kingdom of Scotland was divisible like other inheritances, and therefore he claimed one third of the kingdom; but his claim was over-ruled. For further particulars concerning him see DUGDALE's Baronage, vol. I. p. 575. The arms on this seal are the maunch, as used by HASTINGS, earls of Pembroke and Huntingdon.

Legend,

"S. JOHIS DE HASTINGES."

N° VIII.

IS the seal of JOHN COMYN, lord of Badenoch; he produced a long genealogy, from which he contended, that he was the great great grandson of DONALD BANE, who once reigned in Scotland, and that therefore he was the rightful heir to the crown; but it was said that this competitor could have no title, unless upon the hypothesis that king MALCOLM the Third and all his descendants, during the course of two centuries, were to be held usurpers. Soon after king EDWARD the First had placed JOHN BALLIOL on the throne, JOHN CUMMYN and his son were carried prisoners to England, and they were not set at liberty till the year 1297, in a short time after which the father died. The family of Cumyn is of great antiquity, some deduce them from Hungary, but others, who seem to be better informed, from Normandy; however, it is certain, that there were several families of this name both in England and Scotland in very early times.

* Cart. Harl. 43. b. X.

* DUGDALE's Baronage, vol. I. p. 685. DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 57. See further particulars concerning this family in Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE's Annals of Scotland, vol. II. p. 143, 146.

The CUMYNS flourished in Scotland from the year 1080 to 1330, about which time they began to decline, but there are still some considerable gentlemen's families in Scotland descended from them.

The legend is,

"S' SECRET' JOHIS CUMIN."

N° IX.

IS the seal of PATRICK DE DUNBAR, earl of March. He claimed the crown of Scotland as great grandson of ILDA, or ADA, daughter of king WILLIAM the Lion. This PATRICK was highly esteemed by king ALEXANDER the Third, to whom he rendered many signal services, particularly at the memorable battle of Langis in 1263, against Haco king of Norway. The year afterwards this PATRICK, together with the lord high steward, reduced the Isle of Man, with all the Western Islands; and in 1266, MAGNUS king of Norway yielded all pretensions to these islands for 4000 marks, and an annuity of 100 marks, which brought about the marriage between ERIC son of MAGNUS with the princess MARGARET, only daughter of king ALEXANDER the Third. In 1284 this earl was one of the magnates Scotiæ who entered into an engagement, acknowledging the princess MARGARET, daughter to ERIC king of Norway, to be the true and undoubted heir to the crown of Scotland, and to receive her as queen on the death of king ALEXANDER the Third, her grandfather. In 1290 he was also one of the nobles who advised king EDWARD the First to marry his son prince EDWARD to MARGARET queen of Scotland.

After her death he became one of the competitors for the crown, as above is mentioned; he died in 1294. PATRICK, the tenth earl of Dunbar and March, married ANN, daughter of the great THOMAS RANDOLPH, earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, and after his death he was chosen guardian of the kingdom in 1332. GEORGE, the twelfth and last earl of March, &c. was impeached in parliament January the tenth, 1434, and was deprived of his titles and estates, which were adjudged to be forfeited to the crown.

Legend,

"✠ S' DN'I PATRICH DE DUNBAR COM' MARC'."

N° X.

IS the seal of JOHN DE VESCI, who claimed the crown as grandson of MARJORY, daughter of WILLIAM the Lion, king of Scotland; but this lady was an illegitimate daughter of that king. ROBERT and Ivo de VESCI came into England with the Conqueror. They had many large possessions given them in different counties, particularly in Yorkshire and Northumberland.

Legend,

"✠ SIGILLUM JOHANNIS DE VECI."

N° XI.

IS the seal of NICHOLAS DE SOULIS, who claimed the crown as grandson of MARJORY, the daughter of king ALEXANDER the Second, and the wife of ALLAN DUNWARD, or LE HUISSIER.

Legend,

"✠ SIGILLUM NICOLAI DE SOULI."

N° XII.

IS the seal of WILLIAM DE ROSS. This competitor claimed as being the great grandson of ISABELLA, said to have been the eldest daughter of WILLIAM the Lion, king of Scots: this lady was the widow of ROBERT BRUCE, after whose death, in 1191, she married ROBERT DE ROS, the ancestor of this competitor, but being a natural daughter, the claim was set aside. The family were settled at Ros in Holderness in the reign of HENRY the First, from which place they took their surname. This competitor married MAUD, one of the daughters and coheirs of JOHN DE

* Ford. tom. II. p. 576. Dodd. Bar. vol. I. p. 94.

VAUX, in whose right he was possessed of several estates in the counties of Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, and York. He died the tenth of EDWARD the Second, and was buried in the priory of Kirkham. Legend,

" S^o WILLIELMI DE ROS."

There were several other competitors for the crown of Scotland who were not parties to this instrument, but who afterwards made their claims. It is remarkable, that all the persons whose feals are appendant to this instrument, were either English, or descended from Norman families who had been settled in England.

The feals from N^o XIII. to N^o XX. inclusive, are appendant to an instrument in the chapter-house at Westminster, dated at Newcastle upon Tyne, January the second, 1292¹; for the better understanding of which, it may be necessary to premise, that on the death of ALEXANDER the Third king of Scotland, king EDWARD the First formed a design of uniting the two kingdoms, by the marriage of his son prince EDWARD with the young queen MARGARET, the grand-daughter of the then late king ALEXANDER the Third. EDWARD made his proposals to the guardians of the kingdom of Scotland; and commissioners on both sides met at Brigham², where it was stipulated, that in case the marriage should take effect, the Scots should enjoy all their antient laws, liberties and customs, with a salvo in favour of the king of England and of all others, respecting their former or future rights in the marches or elsewhere; that the military tenants of the crown should never be obliged to go out of Scotland for the purpose of doing homage to the sovereign of England; nor should the chapters of collegiate churches leave Scotland for making elections; that the parliaments summoned for Scottish affairs should always be held within the bounds of that kingdom; that no native of Scotland should in any case be compelled to answer out of the kingdom, contrary to the laws and usages of Scotland theretofore observed; and that EDWARD should bind himself in the penalty of one hundred thousand marks payable to the pope for the use of the holy wars, to observe all these articles, which were signed at Brigham July the eighteenth, 1290, and were afterwards ratified at Northampton on the twenty-eighth of August following³.

The premature death of the young queen disappointed the expectations of the two kingdoms, and intirely changed the state of affairs. To this deplorable event may be attributed the public calamities which distracted both countries for upwards of two centuries afterwards. Several competitors contended for the crown, and EDWARD, taking advantage of their contentions, marched to Norham with an army, and obliged them to acknowledge him the superior lord of the kingdom of Scotland. After EDWARD had awarded the crown to BALLIOL, he was crowned at Scone on the thirtieth of November 1292, and he did his homage to the English king for the kingdom of Scotland at Newcastle upon Tyne on the twenty-sixth day of December following; but all that had been done respecting the superiority was not satisfactory to EDWARD, who was sensible that his usurpations on the liberties of Scotland were directly contrary to the convention made at Brigham, or the treaty of Northampton, as it was called from its having been ratified at that place. He therefore took advantage of a circumstance which happened, to get rid of his engagements in that treaty. On the thirty-first of December one ROGER BARTHOLOMEW, a citizen of Berwick, complained of a judgment which had been given by the persons whom EDWARD had appointed for the administration of justice during the inter-regnum. BALLIOL insisted that EDWARD ought not to withdraw any cause from Scotland into the English courts. EDWARD haughtily answered, that the hearing of complaints against his own ministers belonged to himself, and that in such matters his subjects had no right to interfere; and he further insisted, that he considered himself at liberty to judge of every cause regularly brought before him from Scotland, and that he intended to hear such causes in England, and to administer justice to all parties as lord paramount, and therefore would, if necessary, summon the king of Scots to appear in his presence⁴. EDWARD immediately ordered the humiliating instrument under consideration to be drawn, which formally acknowledges him to be the rightful and superior lord of Scotland, and EDWARD is thereby released from all prior agreements and obligations; and all former promises and engagements on the part of EDWARD are abrogated, and particularly the treaty ratified at Northampton on the twenty-eighth of August, 1290, and all instruments relative thereto are declared to be

¹ This instrument is printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. II. p. 599.

² Brigham is between Kelso and Coldstream, in the County of Berwick.

³ Vide *Fœdera*, vol. II. pp. 483, 489.

⁴ Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE'S *Annals*, vol. II. p. 222. It should seem from an instrument in the *Fœdera*, vol. II. p. 596, that the king's sentiments were delivered by ROGER LE BRABANSON the justicier.

cancelled

cancelled and of no effect. In testimony whereof, the king's seal was annexed, together with the seals of

WILLIAM bishop of St. Andrew's,
ROBERT bishop of Glasgow,
JOHN earl of Boughan,
PATRICK earl of March,
GILBERT earl of Angus,
JOHN earl of Athol,

JOHN COMYN,
ALEXANDER DE BALLIOL,
GEOFFREY DE MOWBRAY,
PATRICK DE GRAHAM,
WILLIAM DE ST. CLARE,
THOMAS RANDOLF.

The seal of the king, and those of JOHN earl of Boughan, PATRICK earl of March, GILBERT earl of Angus, and JOHN earl of Athole, are now lost from the instrument. I shall give some account of those which remain.

Nº XIII.

IS the seal of WILLIAM FRASER, bishop of St. Andrew's, who was of the house of the FRASERS, of Oliver castle in the county of Tweeddale. Being a younger brother, he devoted himself to the service of the church, and was made dean of Glasgow, and rector of Cardyow; his great merit, joined to his illustrious birth, induced king ALEXANDER the Third, to advance him to the high office of chancellor of Scotland in 1273. He was promoted to the see of St. Andrew's in August 1279; when he came to that see he purchased the priory of the isle of May, in the firth of Forth, from the abbot of Reading, which he annexed to the bishoprick, and soon afterwards he quitted the office of chancellor. On the death of ALEXANDER the Third in 1285, this bishop was, by the estates of the kingdom, chosen one of the lords of the regency during the infancy of queen MARGARET, on whose death in 1291 the bishop made his submission to EDWARD the First, and was much in his confidence*. He afterwards exerted himself in influencing his countrymen to throw off the English yoke, and in 1295 he was principally concerned in negotiating a treaty offensive and defensive between JOHN BALLIOL and PHILIP king of France; the basis of which was the marriage of EDWARD BALLIOL, the son and heir of the Scottish king, with the eldest daughter of CHARLES earl of Anjou, brother to the king of France†. King EDWARD was much exasperated against this bishop, and he being apprehensive of his safety retired to France, where he ended his days at Arville on the thirteenth of the calends of September, 1297. He was buried in the church of the friars predicants in Paris; but his heart was inclosed in a very rich reliquary, which was brought into Scotland by his immediate successor bishop LAMBERTON, and placed in the wall of the cathedral church of St. Andrew's, near the tomb of bishop GAMELINE. He is said to have possessed many great as well as good qualities.

The legend on the obverse of this seal is,

"R. S. WILLI FRASER, DEI GRÆ SCOTTORU' EPUS."

On the reverse,

"S. WILLI FRASER, EPUS SÆCULI ANDRÆE."

The arms of FRASER are at the bottom of the seal; they should have been cinquefoils; but the old engravers were not very accurate.

Nº XIV.

IS the seal of ROBERT WISEHEART, bishop of Glasgow, who was descended from an ancient family of the WISEHEARTS in the county of Kincardine. He was consecrated bishop of Glasgow in 1272 or 1273. He was elected one of the lords of the regency after the death of king ALEXANDER the Third, and he afterwards swore fealty to king EDWARD the First; but when the Scots

* DALRYMPLE, p. 194.

† Ibid. p. 234. This treaty is printed in RYMER's Fœdæra, tom. II. p. 695; and I am of opinion, that it is the first genuine treaty between Scotland and France.

took arms in defence of their rights in 1296, this prelate opposed EDWARD with great zeal: he was taken prisoner, and the king wrote to the pope to have him deprived of his bishoprick; he seems to have remained in confinement till after the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, when he was one of those who were exchanged for the earl of Hereford'. He lived to see his friend the great ROBERT BRUCE established on the throne; and died in November 1316.

The legend on the seal is,

"✠ S. ROBERTI WISCHARD, DEI GRÆ EPISCOPI GLASGUENSIS."

N° XV.

IS the seal of JOHN COMYN, only son of JOHN COMYN, fourth earl of Buchan, who is a party to this instrument; but the father's seal has been torn off.

After the accession of ROBERT BRUCE in 1306, earl JOHN the father continued steady in his attachment to the BALLIOLS, and at last became an implacable enemy to his country, for which he was outlawed, and his estates and honours were forfeited to the crown. He retired to England, where he died in 1329.

This JOHN married JANE, the second daughter of WILLIAM DE VALONIS, earl of Pembroke; but he died without issue, and the earldom of Buchan continued in the crown from the forfeiture of his father till king ROBERT the Second, in 1374, granted it to ALEXANDER STEWART his fourth son.

The legend on this seal is,

"✠ S. JOHIS COMYN, FIL COMIT' D' BUGHÀ."

N° XVI.

IS the seal of Sir ALEXANDER BALLIOL, baron of Chilham castle in the county of Kent, in right of ISABEL his wife, daughter of RICHARD DE CHILHAM, and widow of DAVID DE STRATHBOGIE earl of Athole, by whom he acquired large estates; he was also baron of Cavers in Scotland. In the 11th of EDWARD the First, A. D. 1283, he was summoned to attend that king at Salop as baron of Chilham, to deliberate with the rest of the peers concerning DAVID, son of GRIFFIN prince of Wales, then a prisoner; but being employed at that time by king ALEXANDER the Third, on behalf of JOHN the young earl of Athol, whose estates had been ravaged after the death of his father DAVID, his absence was dispensed with. The original letter of king ALEXANDER the Third, to king EDWARD the First, is now remaining in the Tower; and, as it is a curious document, I shall give it in the notes*. From this letter it should seem that at that time EDWARD had no pretensions to the sovereignty of the kingdom of Scotland, for ALEXANDER writes in all respects as a sovereign prince. This ALEXANDER BALLIOL swore fealty to king EDWARD the First as superior lord of Scotland, and he afterwards was very zealous in his interest; without doubt, the desire of preserving his English estates, which were very considerable, had great influence on his conduct. He had summons to parliament among the English peers in the 10th and 15th of king EDWARD the First, and from the 28th to the 34th of the same reign inclusive. He lost his estates in Scotland, on account of his attachment to the

* Vide Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE's Annals, vol. II. p. 53.

† CRAWFORD's Lives of the great Officers of State in Scotland, p. 266.

‡ —Excellentissimo principi & fratri suo in CHRISTO karissimo domino EDUARDO, Dei gratia, regi Anglie illustri, domino Ihermie, & duci Aquitanie. ALEXANDER eadem gratia rex Scottorum, salutem & felices ad vota successus, cum incremento glorie & honoris. Cum ALEXANDER DE BALLIOL, de Cavers, miles, circa reformationem status terrarum & honorum JOHANNIS DE ATHOL, filij quondam DAVID comitis de Atholia, militis, infra regnum nostrum, que per quendam inimicos suos maliciose ac nequiter devastantur & alienantur ut intelleximus, sic multipliciter occupatus, propter quod, excellentie vestre ad preces se presentare non poterit ut desiderat. Serenitatem vestram pro eodem affectuose requirimus & rogamus, quatinus cum servitium suum quod vobis debet in exercitu vestro ad preces mittat, ut dicatur, ipsius abenciam in hac parte habere dignemini excusatum precum nostrarum intervenire. Tescit me ipso apud Kynros XII die Julii, anno regni vestri xxxiiii.

34 ALEX. III. A. D. 1283, 11th of king EDWARD I.

§ RYMER's Fœdera, vol. II. pp. 248 and 343. DUCD. BAR. vol. I. p. 528.

English interest, early in the reign of king ROBERT BRUCE, which were adjudged to be forfeited to the crown, and the barony of Cavers was granted by that king to the earl of Mar.

Legend,

" S' ALEXANDRI DE BALLIOLLO."

N° XVII.

IS the seal of GEOFFREY DE MOWBRAY, descended from the MOWBRAYS who were settled in Northumberland by king WILLIAM the First. In the reign of king RICHARD the First, ROBERT, the second son of NIGEL DE MOWBRAY, married a Scottish lady¹, who had a large inheritance in that country, from whom descended the MOWBRAYS of Scotland; they had estates in the counties of Roxborough, Fife, and Perth, which were forfeited in the reign of king ROBERT the First.

Legend,

" * S' GALFRIDI DE MOUBRAY."

N° XVIII.

IS the seal of Sir PATRICK GRAHAM. He was a man of great honour and integrity, and was the undoubted ancestor of the present duke of Montrose, who is the eighteenth descendant in the direct male line. In the years 1281 and 1282, king ALEXANDER the Third employed him in several embassies. He took an active part in most of the public affairs of the kingdom, till he lost his life in defence of his country at the battle of Dunbar in 1296, where this Sir PATRICK GRAHAM died with honour, lamented by his friends, and applauded by his enemies².

Legend,

" ✠ SIGILLUM PATRICII DE GRAHAM."

N° XIX.

IS the seal of Sir WILLIAM DE ST. CLARE, lord of Roslin, descended from WALDERAM count of St. Clare, who came into England with WILLIAM the First. WILLIAM, the son of WALDERAM, settled in Scotland, and was made baron of Roslin by king MALCOLM CANMORE, and from this WILLIAM all the SINCLAIRS of Scotland are descended³. WILLIAM DE ST. CLARE, the party to the instrument under consideration, was the sixth baron of Roslin; he obtained a charter of confirmation of that barony, and of other possessions from king ALEXANDER the Third; he was one of the Scottish chieftains who invaded Cumberland in March 1296, and was amongst the prisoners who were taken by the English on the surrender of the castle of Dunbar to earl WARREN on the twenty-ninth of April, in the same year. He is said to have been one of the greatest men of his time; was always active, both in the cabinet, and in the field. He died about the year 1300. His lineal descendant Sir HENRY ST. CLARE was created earl of Orkney by Haco king of Norway in 1379, which title was confirmed by king ROBERT the Second the same year.

Legend,

" ✠ S' WILLELMI DE SÇO CLARO MILITIS."

¹ DUGD., vol. I. p. 124.

² Vide DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 480. Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE's Annals, vol. I. p. 238.

³ NISBET's Appendix to his second volume, p. 171. DUGDAL'S Peerage, p. 531.

N° XX.

N° XX.

IS the seal of THOMAS RANDOLPH, of Strathdon. He was a man of extraordinary abilities, and was in great favour with king ALEXANDER the Third, who, in the year 1269, made him great chamberlain of Scotland, which office he held till 1288. He was possessed of large estates in different parts of Scotland, and was one of the magnates Scotiæ who, in 1290, advised the marriage of the young queen MARGARET of Norway with prince EDWARD of England. He was also one of the nobles chosen on the part of ROBERT BRUCE, in his competition for the crown in 1291. He married ISABELLA BRUCE, daughter of ROBERT earl of Carrick, and sister of king ROBERT the First, by whom he had issue Sir THOMAS RANDOLPH, afterwards earl of Murray, and regent of Scotland, the faithful friend and companion of king ROBERT BRUCE, and one of the greatest men which Scotland ever produced. He had also a daughter, ISABELLA, married to Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, knight, ancestor of the MURRAYS earls of Annandale.

Legend,

"✠ SIGILLUM THOME RANDOLF."

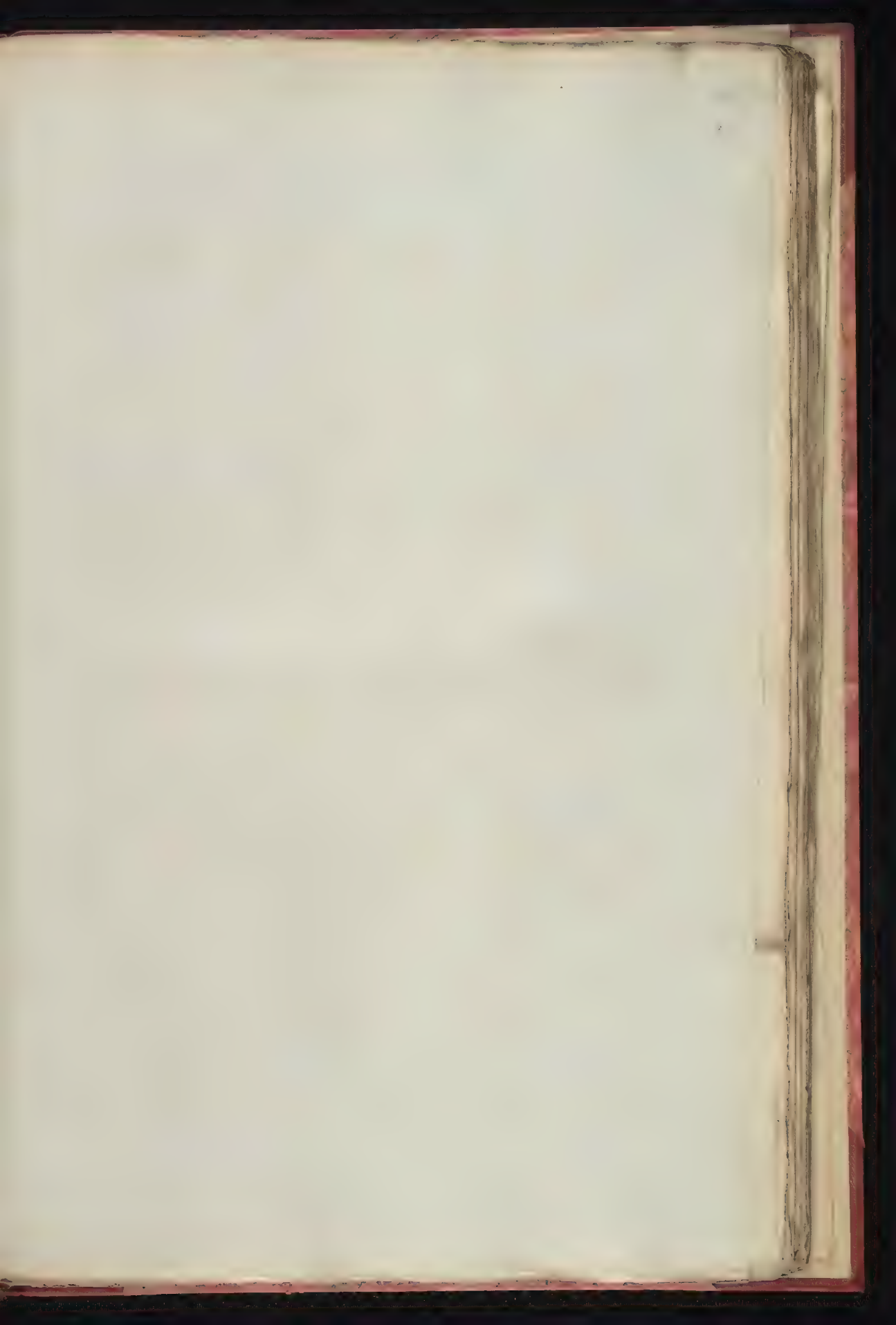
N° XXI.

IS the seal of ROBERT BRUCE, sixth lord of Annandale, son and heir of the competitor above mentioned (N° V.), and first earl of Carrick of the name of BRUCE. This earl was the father of the great ROBERT BRUCE, king of Scotland, by MARGARET his wife, daughter and sole heiress of NEIL earl of Carrick, in whose right he obtained that earldom. In his younger years he accompanied EDWARD prince of England, afterwards king Edward the First, and king LEWIS the First of France, to the Holy War, where he greatly distinguished himself, as well by his courage as his conduct. After his return, he resided on his estates in England. He never submitted to acknowledge JOHN BALLIOL to be king of Scotland, yet he continued in the English interest for some time: and with his son ROBERT, afterwards king of Scotland, fought on the side of the English at the battle of Dunbar in 1296. In this year he claimed the promise of king EDWARD for placing him on the throne; but EDWARD laconically answered, "*Have I no other business but to conquer kingdoms for you?*" BRUCE silently retired, and passed the remainder of his days in opulent obscurity. He died in 1303, leaving issue, by his wife MARGARET countess of Carrick, five sons, and seven daughters. This seal is appendant to an original charter in my library, dated at Writtle, on Thursday next after the feast of St. ANDREW the apostle, A. D. 1298, whereby the earl granted to Sir NICHOLAS BARNINTONE, knight, and to his heirs, twenty-two acres of land in Writtle, which had been held as half a virgate.

Legend,

"S, ROBERTI DE BRUS COMITIS CARRIK ET DNI VALLIS ANANDIE."

The seal ring in this plate is of a mixed metal, and is in the possession of the earl of Fife. By the particular kind of mantling it seems to have been made towards the latter end of the fourteenth century; similar ornaments being found on the seals of that period, and on some of the plates of the knights of the Garter in St. George's chapel at Windsor. If these conjectures are well founded, this may have been the seal of DUNCAN, the thirteenth earl of Fife, who was taken prisoner with king DAVID the Second at the battle of Durham in 1346. He remained a prisoner in England till 1350, and is said to have died about the year 1353, leaving issue by MARY his wife, one only daughter, ISABELL, who married three husbands, but left no issue by any of them. She resigned the earldom of Fife to ROBERT duke of Albany in 1371, who assumed the title, which in 1425 was annexed to the crown, by the forfeiture of his son MURDOCH duke of Albany.



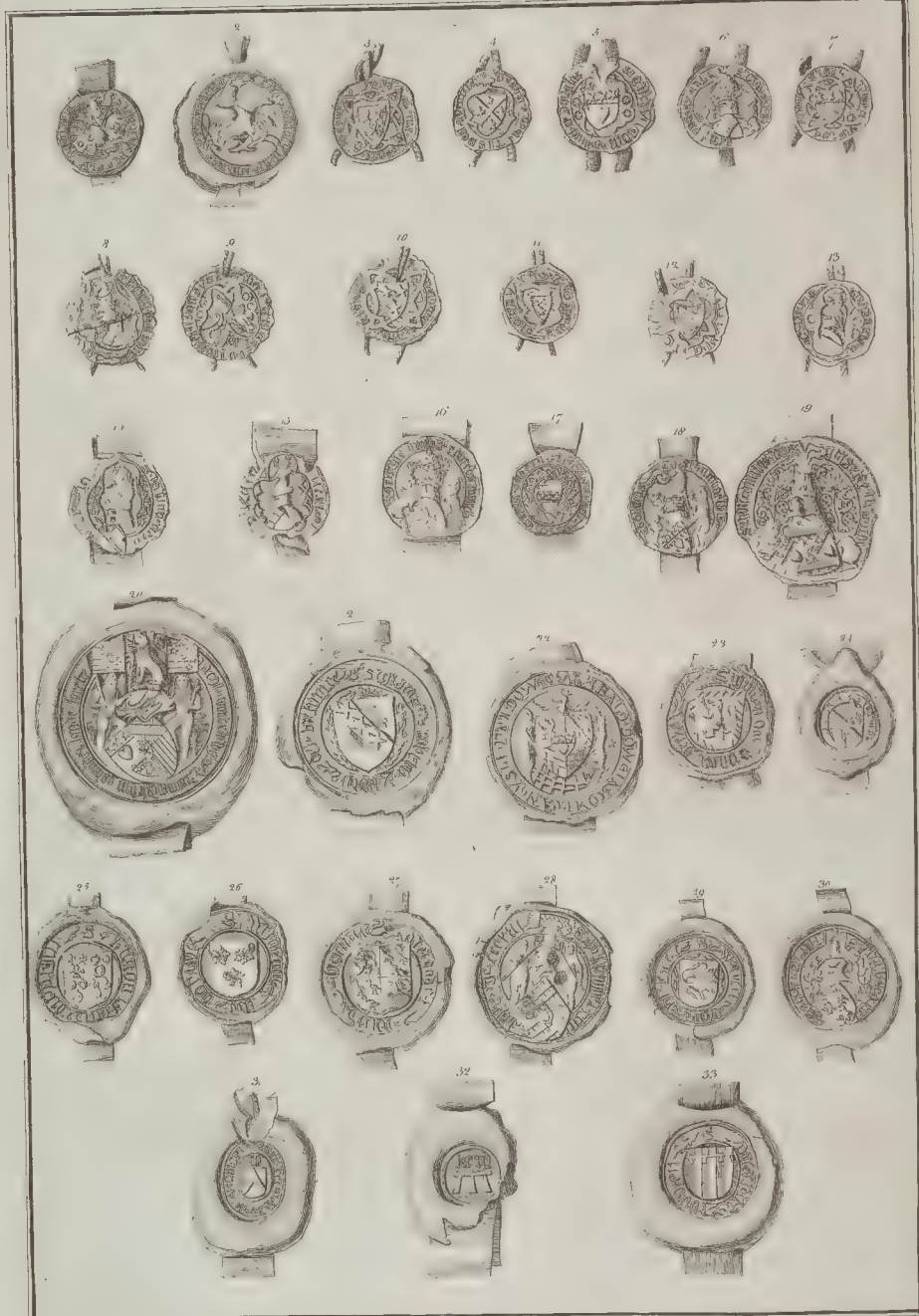


Plate XXIX.

THIS plate contains the seals of noble and illustrious persons who flourished in Scotland in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and in the beginning of the sixteenth centuries.

N° I.

IS the seal of Sir HUGH DE EGLINTON of Egilthame, who was of Norman extraction, and the representative of an ancient and honourable family of that place, which made a considerable figure in the West of Scotland for many ages. He was justiciar of Lothian in 1361, but dying without male issue, his great estates went with his daughter to Sir JOHN DE MONTGOMERY her husband, who thereupon quartered her arms with his own, and was afterwards called MONTGOMERY of Egilthame. His descendant HUGH, the fifth lord Montgomery, was created earl of Eglington in 1503, from whom the present earl of Eglington is descended, and who still quarters the annulets, the arms of Eglington.

This seal is appendant to an instrument in the Chapter House relative to the ransom of king DAVID the Second, dated February the twenty-first, 1357.

Legend,

" S' HUGONIS DE EGLINTOUN."

N° II.

IS the seal of PATRICK the tenth earl of March, who was a man of great integrity, and always a firm friend to the family of BRUCE. He was one of the Scottish nobles who signed the famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, anno 1320. In 1342 he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat of a peace with the king of England, and was amongst the chief commanders at the battle of Nevil's Cross, near Durham, where king DAVID the Second was taken prisoner. After the battle was lost, this earl made a glorious retreat, and by his good conduct saved a great part of the army. He was at different times employed in negotiating with the English to procure the king's liberty. He married AENEAS, daughter of THOMAS RANDOLPH, earl of Murray, and by this match he obtained that title, and had by her two sons and three daughters. He died in 1360.

Legend,

S' PATRICH DE DUNBAR COMITIS MARCHIE."

The seals from N° III. to N° VII. inclusive, are taken from an obligation in the Chapter House, dated September the twenty-sixth, 1357, whereby the nobility of Scotland became bound to king EDWARD the Third for the payment of the ransom of DAVID the Second, king of Scotland.

¹ Ford. tom. VI. p. 39 to 52. DALRYMPLE's Annals, vol. II. p. 243.

N° III.

IS the seal of WILLIAM, earl of Roſs, deſcended from MALCOLM, earl of Roſs, who was raiſed to that dignity by king MALCOLM the Fourth, about the year 1162. This WILLIAM is ſaid to have been a man of great parts, worth, and honour. In the year 1344 he was juſticiar of Scotland for the Northern parts. After having executed the preſent inſtrument, he became one of the hoſtages for king DAVID's ranſom. He married firſt, ISABEL, daughter of JOHN earl of Caithneſs; and ſecondly, a daughter of Sir DAVID GRAHAM, of Montroſe. He died about the year 1370, without iſſue male: by his firſt lady he left two daughters, EUPHEMIA, afterwards counteſs of Roſs, and wife of Sir WALTER LESLEY, who in her right became earl of Roſs; and JOHANNA, who married Sir ALEXANDER FRASER, of Philorth. The title of earl of Roſs afterwards deſcended by an heir female to the STUART family, and laſtly to the MACDONALD family, by whom it was forfeited.

The legend is,

"S' WILLIELMI COMITIS ROSSIE."

N° IV.

IS the ſeal of DONALD, the ſixth earl of Lennox. The beſt writers agree, that the anceſſors of this noble earl were driven from England by WILLIAM the Firſt. They retired into Scotland, where they were kindly received by king MALCOLM CANMORE. ALWIN, who is frequently mentioned in the reign of king DAVID the Firſt, was created earl of Lennox by king MALCOLM the Fourth, in the beginning of his reign, and from him this earl DONALD was lineally deſcended; he ſucceeded his father MALCOLM, the fifth earl, in 1333. He was one of the Magnates Scotiæ, who, in a parliament held at Scone March the twenty-ſeventh, 1371, executed an inſtrument which acknowledged and declared, that JOHN earl of Carrick, who afterwards aſſumed the name of ROBERT, and was ſtyled king ROBERT the Third, was the eldeſt lawful ſon, and undoubted heir and ſucceſſor, of king ROBERT the Second. This inſtrument is ſtill preſerved in Scotland; but earl DONALD's ſeal is loſt, the label and his ſignature remain. This earl died in 1373, leaving iſſue only one daughter, MARGARET, his ſole heiress, who ſucceeded to his eſtates, but not to the honours, which deſcended to MALCOLM MAC FARLANE, of Arrochar, the next heir male. WALTER MAC FARLANE, eſq. is, or lately was, the lineal repreſentative, and the only branch of that illuſtrious family now remaining in a direct male line.

The legend is,

"S' DONALDI COMITIS DE LEVENOX."

N° V.

IS the ſeal of WILLIAM DOUGLAS, lord Douglas, only ſon of ARCHIBALD, lord of Galloway, who ſucceeded his father in 1333. On the death of his uncle HUGH, in 1343, he became poſſeſſed of the eſtates and lordſhip of Douglas. When he was very young he was taken priſoner at the battle of Halidon Hill. He was in every reſpect a great man, and was concerned in all the public tranſactions of his time, both in peace and war. In 1346 he was created earl of Douglas, though he is not ſtyled *comes* on this ſeal; he was in the ſame year taken priſoner at the battle of Nevil's Croſs, and remained in captivity till 1352*. In 1355 he reduced all Galloway, and the adjacent parts of Scotland, to the king's obedience. In 1356 he was at the battle of Poitiers with 3000 auxiliaries, where he behaved with remarkable bravery and conduct, and being wounded, he narrowly eſcaped being taken priſoner by the Black Prince. Soon afterwards he returned to Scotland, and in 1357 became one of the hoſtages for king DAVID's ran-

* RIMEL, tom. V. p. 711, 738.

fom¹. In 1373 he was appointed Custos Marchiarum by king ROBERT the second, with powers to settle all disputes between the PERCIES and DOUGLASES of Northumberland², and he was employed in 1374 and 1377 in like services³. He died in 1384, and was buried in the church of Melros.

The legend is,

"SIGILL: WILLIELMI DOMINI DE DOUGLAS."

N° VI.

IS the seal of Sir JAMES DE LINDESEY, lord of Crawford, descended from the ancient and honourable family of Lindeley, which came into Scotland with king EDGAR ATHELING, as is reported, and settled at Crawford. In the reign of king DAVID the First, WILLIAM DE LINDESAY was a person of great note, as were many of his descendants. He married ÆGIDIA, daughter of WALTER, lord high steward of Scotland, by MARJORY his wife, daughter of king ROBERT BRUCE. He died in 1370. Our readers will find a particular history of this illustrious family in DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 153.

The legend is,

"S' JAQUES DE LINDESEY CHLR.

N° VII.

IS the seal of Sir DAVID DE GRAHAM, lord of Dundaff, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Nevil's Cross, in 1346; he was afterwards released, and in 1354 was one of the commissioners from the estates of Scotland for negotiating the king's liberty at the court of England. He is a witness to a charter of king DAVID BRUCE to the prior and canons of Rothenit, dated in 1360, wherein he is styled, nobilis vir DAVID DE GRAHAM de old Montrose. This Sir DAVID is said to have inherited the virtues of his worthy ancestors, and was always a steady friend to king DAVID BRUCE.

The legend is,

"SIGILLUM DAVID: DE GRAME."

The seals from N° VIII. to N° XIII. inclusive, are taken from another obligation from the nobility of Scotland relative to the ransom of king DAVID the Second, dated at Berwick, October the fifth, 1357⁴.

N° VIII.

IS a seal of PATRICK, the tenth earl of March, who is mentioned above, at N° II. in this plate, but the seal is very different from the former.

The legend is,

"S. PATRICII DE DUNBAR COMITIS MARCHIE."

¹ RYMER, tom. VI. p. 108. In this instrument he is called WILLIELMUS comes de Douglas.

² Ibid. tom. VII. p. 2.

³ Ibid. tom. VII. p. 46.

⁴ Ford. tom. VI. p. 52.

N° IX.

IS the seal of THOMAS STUART, second earl of ANGUS of that name. He is said to have been a man of good parts, and was at different times employed to treat with the English, especially in the years 1356 and 1357¹. He married MARGARET, daughter of Sir WILLIAM SINCLAIR of Roslin, by whom he had a son THOMAS, the third earl, and two daughters; lady MARGARET, the eldest, married first to THOMAS earl of Mar, by whom she had no issue; and secondly, to WILLIAM earl of Douglas, by whom she had a son GEORGE. THOMAS, the third earl, married MARGARET, daughter and co-heiress of DONALD earl of M^{or}, but he died without issue in 1377, whereby his estates and honours devolved upon his nephew GEORGE, son of his eldest sister MARGARET and her husband the earl of Douglas. This GEORGE, in right of his mother, succeeded to the earldom, and was the first earl of ANGUS of the name of DOUGLAS.

The legend is,

"S^r THOMAS COMITIS ANGUSÆ."

N° X.

IS the seal of WILLIAM, the fourth earl of Sutherland², descended from a long race of illustrious ancestors. There is a good history of this noble family by Sir ROBERT GORDON of Gordonfoun, a man of great knowledge and learning, who deduces their descent from ALAN, thane of Sutherland, who flourished in the reigns of king DUNCAN, and MACBETH the usurper. In 1031, ALAN, as is said, defeated the Danes, who had possessed themselves of a great part of Ross-shire, under the command of their king, and drove them entirely out of the country. This WILLIAM, the fourth earl, was a true lover of his country, a great statesman, and a gallant soldier, and in king DAVID's minority did signal services to his country, by frequently invading England; he was taken prisoner with king DAVID at the battle of Nevil's Cross in 1346. In the year 1351, and afterwards in 1357, he was appointed one of the ambassadors to treat with the English commissioners for obtaining the king's liberty. In 1344 he married lady MARGARET BRUCE, eldest daughter of king ROBERT the First by his second wife. He had grants of several great estates from his brother-in-law king DAVID the Second; he died in 1370. His descendants continued illustrious till the death of WILLIAM the seventeenth earl, who died in 1766, leaving issue a daughter and only child, ELIZABETH, who claimed and obtained the title and dignity of countess of Sutherland, through the abilities and indefatigable industry of Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE, of Hales, baronet, one of her guardians, whose publications in support of her ladyship's claim, furnish more erudition concerning the ancient peerages of Scotland than is to be met with elsewhere. This lady ELIZABETH, countess of Sutherland, is now the wife of earl Gower, His Majesty's ambassador at Paris.

The legend is,

"S^r WILLIAM COMITIS SUTHERLANDÆ."

N° XI.

IS the seal of THOMAS MORAY, lord of Bothwell, descended from FRISKINUS DE MORAVIA, who made a great figure in Scotland in the reign of king DAVID the First, and who had large possessions in Murray, Sutherland, and in the Southern counties³. He was a man of great parts and singular endowments, and was employed in several negotiations, particularly in the treaty for the redemption of his sovereign king DAVID the Second. He died in 1366, without issue male, having one daughter JEAN, his sole heiress, who was married to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, lord

¹ Ford. tom. VI. pp. 33, 36, 44, 66.

² DOUGLAS calls him the fifth earl, but Sir D. DALRYMPLE, who is better informed, calls him the fourth earl of Sutherland.

³ Vide the Charters of Murray and Arbroath.

of Galloway, &c. Mr. MORAY of Abercainy is the undoubted representative of the male line of the illustrious lords of Bothwell.

The legend is,

"S' THOME DE MORAVIE."

N° XII.

IS the seal of Sir WILLIAM DE LIVINGSTON, descended from a very ancient family, which made a great figure in Scotland in the reigns of ALEXANDER the First, and his brother king DAVID. In 1340, this Sir WILLIAM was one of the hostages for JOHN earl of Murray, and he was frequently employed in most of the negotiations with England during king DAVID's captivity, from 1346 to 1357, in which last year he became one of the hostages for his ransom. He died about the year 1370. His descendant, Sir JAMES LIVINGSTON of Calendar, was created lord Livingston in 1452 or 1453.

The legend is imperfect, but supposed to have been,

"S' WILLIELMI DE LYVYNGSTON."

N° XIII.

IS the seal of Sir ROBERT DE ERSKINE. There is a full account of this family in DOUGLAS'S Peerage, p. 462. They had large possessions in the shires of Renfrew and Air in very early times. Sir ROBERT was a true patriot, and was as eminently loyal to king DAVID BRUCE as his father had been to king ROBERT; he was very active in the service of his sovereign while he was in France. After the king's return he was appointed constable, keeper, and governor of the castle of Stirling for life, which office continued in this family till the attainder of JOHN earl of Mar, in 1715. In 1350 he was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland. In 1354 he was one of the ambassadors sent to England to treat concerning the king's liberty, when he offered himself and his son as hostages. In 1355 he was sent ambassador to the pope. In 1357, when the king's deliverance was accomplished, he had a principal share in that negotiation, and gave his son as one of the hostages for the payment of the money stipulated for his ransom. Many particulars concerning this great man are to be found in CRAWFORD'S Lives of the Great Officers of State in Scotland, and in the histories of the times, to which our readers are referred, as it would exceed the limits of the present plan to enumerate all the great actions of this patriot in the service of his country. He died in 1385.

The legend is,

"S' ROBERTI DE ERSKYNE."

The seals from N° XIV. to N° XVII. inclusive, are taken from a truce made between king EDWARD the Third and king DAVID the Second, dated June the eighteenth, 1369:

N° XIV.

IS the seal of ROBERT ERSKINE, cousin of the abovesaid ROBERT DE ERSKINE, who obtained a charter from THOMAS, the thirteenth earl of Mar, in favour of this ROBERT and CHRISTIAN (KEITH) his wife, of the lands of Balyordie, Byndyis, Knockinlask, Inverlamie, &c. which charter was confirmed in the parliament held at Scone in 1358. He is also a patriot to another truce for

¹ Edinburgh, 1726. folio.

² Fœd. tom. VI. p. 625.

fourteen years, concluded at Edinburgh July the twentieth, 1369¹. He was employed in several other negotiations.

The legend is imperfect, but supposed to have been,

"S ROBI DE ERSKYN."

N° XV.

IS the seal of Sir WILLIAM DE KRITH, great Marshal of Scotland, who was frequently employed in public affairs in the reign of king DAVID the Second, and always acquitted himself with fidelity and honour. He married MARGARET, only daughter and sole heiress of Sir JOHN FRASER, by whom he acquired a large estate in the county of Kincardin. He lived to a great age, and died between the years 1406 and 1408.

Legend,

"S WILLIELMI DE KOTH."

N° XVI.

IS the seal of GEORGE DUNBAR, the eleventh earl of March, also earl of Murray, and lord of Annandale in right of his mother; he was one of the most powerful men of his time. His history is so fully related by DOUGLAS², and others, that it is not necessary to give it. He married CHRISTIAN, daughter of Sir WILLIAM SETON, ancestor of the earls of Winton, by whom he had six sons and one daughter. This earl died in 1416.

Legend,

"S GEORGIJ DUNBAR COMITIS MARCHIE."

N° XVII.

IS the seal of ROBERT STUART, earl of Strathern, lord high steward of Scotland, afterwards king ROBERT the Second. Soon after his accession to the crown he granted the earldom of Strathern to his half-brother prince DAVID, and erected the earldom into a county palatine. Several particulars concerning him have been already mentioned.

Legend,

"SIGILLUM ROBERTI SENESCALLI SCOECIE."

Numbers XVIII. and XIX. are taken from an Indenture between the king of Castile and the Scottish Commissioners, dated November the first, 1381, for bringing to justice those who had violated the truces entered into between the two kingdoms.

N° XVIII.

IS the seal of ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, lord of Galloway, who succeeded his brother JAMES in the earldom of Douglas in 1388. On account of his black and swarthy complexion he was called ARCHIBALD the Grim. This lord Douglas was a man of great courage, and was employed in public affairs. He married JEAN, daughter and heiress of THOMAS MURRAY, lord of Bothwell,

¹ Ford, tom. VI. p. 632.

² Peerage, p. 441. Edit. Edinburgh, 1768.

by whom he acquired considerable estates, and added to his armorial bearings, Azure, three furs within a double tressure, Or. He died in 1400.

Legend,

"S' ARCHIBALDI DE DOUGLAS."

N° XIX.

IS the seal of WILLIAM, earl of Douglas and Mar, of whom an account is given above in N° V. of this plate; but at this period he had acquired by descent, and by his marriages, several other estates and armorial bearings.

Legend,

"S' WILLI COMITIS DOUGLAS ET DE MAR..."

Numbers XX. and XXI. are taken from a truce between England and Scotland, dated May the twenty-third, 1453¹.

N° XX.

IS the seal of JAMES, earl of Douglas and Annandale, lord of Galloway, &c. he was one of the guaranties for the truce to which this seal is appendant. On the conclusion of the above truce he undertook a pilgrimage to Italy for political purposes, as has been supposed, and obtained a safe conduct from king HENRY for himself and his retinue to pass and return through England for the term of four years. After earl JAMES returned from Italy he raised a rebellion against his sovereign, but the rebels being routed at Ancrum Muir in 1455, earl JAMES's brother, the earl of Murray, was killed on the spot; and his two other brothers, the earl of Ormond, and lord Balveny, were taken prisoners, and were both beheaded. The earl himself made his escape to England, where he long remained, and his estates and honours were forfeited to the crown. Soon afterwards the king conferred the estates and lordship of Douglas on the earl of Angus, his cousin and next heir male. In 1483 this earl, having procured assistance from England, invaded Scotland; where he was taken prisoner, and being brought into the king's presence, was pardoned his rebellion. He retired to the abbey of Lindores, where he became a monk of the Tyronensian order, and gave no further disturbance for the remainder of his life. This earl died without issue at Lindores, April the fifteenth, 1488, and in him ended the first branch of this illustrious house.

The legend is,

"S' JACOBI COMITIS DOUGLAS, ET DE ANNANDALE, DNI GALWEDIE, ET LANDE FORESTE."

N° XXI.

IS the Seal of ROBERT LIDDALE DE BALMURE, who in the instrument is styled Primus Dapiferus illustrissimi Principis JACOBI Scottorum Regis.

The legend is,

"SIGILLUM ROBERTI LYDDALE DE BALMURE."

Numbers XXII, XXIII, and XXIV, are taken from a deed of confederation of the nobility of Scotland against king JAMES the Third, dated February the eleventh, 1482².

¹ All the persons are particularly mentioned in the *Fœdera*, tom. XI. p. 326.

² Vide *Acta Regis*, p. 312, and *RAPIN*, sub annis 1482 et 1483.

N° XXII.

IS the seal of ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, earl of Angus; although in 1481 he had consented to the execution of two of the king's servants upon Lauder Bridge, yet he was received into favour and appointed warden of the Marches a short time afterwards. In 1493 he was, by king JAMES the Fourth, appointed lord high chancellor of Scotland¹. He attempted to dissuade his sovereign from engaging the English army at Flodden, but the king neglecting to take his advice, he was there slain September the ninth, 1513. Earl ARCHIBALD, having lost his two sons in the battle, retired to a religious house, and died in 1514.

Legend,

" S' ARCHIBALDI DOWGLAS COMIT' ANGUSIJ DNI DOWGLAS."

N° XXIII.

IS the seal of the lord ANDREW GREYE, descended from the GREYES of Chillingham, whose ancestors came into England with WILLIAM the Conqueror². Sir HUGH DE GREYE was a man of considerable rank and property in Scotland in the reign of king ALEXANDER the Second. This ANDREW, lord Greye, succeeded to his father's estates in 1464, and to those of his grandfather in 1470. He was a member of the privy council in the reign of king JAMES the Fourth, and sheriff for the county of Forfar. In 1506 he was appointed Justiciarius Scotiae, which office he enjoyed till his death in February, 1514.

Legend,

" SIGILLUM DNI ANDREI GREYE."

N° XXIV.

IS the seal of Sir JAMES LIDDAL, who is described in the instrument " JAMES of Liddal, knight." I find nothing remarkable concerning this person. There was a Sir JAMES LIDDEL of Halkerton, who was witness to a charter of ALEXANDER duke of Albany, about the year 1480³.

Legend,

" S' JACOBI DE LYDDALE."

The seals from N° XXV to N° XXX inclusive are taken from an instrument intitled " Answer of Refusal to the King of England, King HENRY the Eighth, respecting his Advice to remove the Duke of Albany from the Governorship of the young King of Scotland, King JAMES the Fifth." Sealed in parliament at Edinburgh, July the fourth, in the third year of the reign of king JAMES the Fifth⁴.

N° XXV.

IS the seal of HUGH, lord Montgomery, who, on the death of his grandfather, succeeded to the earldom of Eglinton. In 1515 he was at a meeting of the States of Scotland, when they sent an embassy to the French king, to endeavour to get Scotland comprehended in a treaty which was then negotiating with England. In 1522, when the regent JOHN duke of Albany went to France to concert measures for carrying on the war against England, that regent committed the young king to the care of this earl, who was in high favour ever afterwards

¹ Vide CRAWFORD's Lives, p. 53; DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 191; and HUME's History of the House of DOUGLAS.

² Vide DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 308.

³ Vide NISBIT's Heraldry, vol. I. p. 107.

⁴ Foedera, tom. XIII. p. 550, and Acta Regia, p. 368. By an erroneous indorsement, this instrument was supposed to have been dated in the third year of the reign of king JAMES the Fourth, A. D. 1491.

with

with his royal master, and from whom he obtained charters of many lands and baronies between 1520 and 1540. In 1536, when king JAMES went to France to espouse MAGDALEN, daughter of king FRANCIS the First, he, and the earl of Huntley were appointed governors of Scotland: He married MARIAN, daughter of GEORGE lord SETON, by whom he had a son HUGH, who succeeded to his honours and estates.

Legend,

" S' HUGONIS DNI MONTGOMI.

N° XXVI.

IS the seal of WILLIAM, the fourth lord Borthwick; between 1530 and 1536, he obtained charters under the great seal, of several considerable estates*. He married MARGARET HAY, daughter of JOHN lord Yeister. He died in 1542, leaving issue a son JOHN, his heir, and two daughters.

Legend,

" S' WILLIELMI DNI BORTHYK."

N° XXVII.

IS the seal of ALEXANDER, third lord Home, who was made lord high chamberlain of Scotland by king JAMES the Fourth in 1507, and he also obtained grants of several estates between 1508 and 1516†. He had a great share in the management of public affairs during the life of king JAMES the Fourth, and for some time after his death; but, after JOHN duke of Albany was made regent and governor to the young king; this lord not meeting with that attention which he thought his services merited, he was supposed to have entered into a design with the queen and the earl of Angus for seizing upon the king's person, and for sending him to his uncle king HENRY. Afterwards having been engaged in a plot against the regent and the government, he and his brother WILLIAM were apprehended, indicted of high treason, tried, condemned, and executed; lord Home on the eleventh, and his brother on the twelfth of October, 1516. His estates and honours were forfeited to the crown, but they were restored to his heir male GEORGE lord Home in 1521.

Legend,

" S' ALEXANDRI DNI DE HOMME."

N° XXVIII.

IS the seal of WILLIAM, the sixth earl of Errol, who is said to have been a man of great parts, integrity, and merit. He was sent to the king of England with the instrument to which this seal is appendant. He died, without any surviving male issue, before the year 1535; and his honours descended to GEORGE HAY, the next heir male.

Legend,

" S' WILLIELMI DNI HAY DE ERROL."

N° XXIX.

IS a seal of very rude workmanship. The legend is imperfect, the letters S WILLMI are legible, and it is probably the seal of WILLIAM DE EGLIS, who is mentioned in the instrument.

† Vide DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 78.

K

‡ CRAWFORD's Lives.

N° XXX.

IS the seal of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, of Balweery. For particulars concerning this family, see DOUGLAS'S Peerage, p. 99; MACKENZIE'S Heraldry, pp. 55 and 74; and NISBET'S Heraldry, vol. I. p. 88.

Legend,

" S' VILLI SCOTTI DE BALVIRY MIL."

N° XXXI.

IS taken from the treaty concluded January the twenty-fourth, 1502, between king HENRY the Seventh and JAMES the Fourth of Scotland, on his marriage with MARGARET, the eldest daughter of the English monarch. This is the privy seal of ROBERT BLACADER, archbishop of Glasgow, who procured his see to be erected into an archbishoprick in 1491. He died on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1508. For further particulars concerning this prelate see KEITH'S Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, p. 150.

Legend,

" .. ROBERTI GLASGVEN ARCHIEPI."

N° XXXII.

IS apparently the seal of ANDREW FORMAN, prior of Pittenween, one of the commissioners from the king of Scotland for concluding the above-mentioned treaty of marriage. This ecclesiastick was afterwards preferred to the Abbacy of Cottingham in England; and the French king conferred upon him the archbishoprick of Bourges. In 1501 he was made bishop of Moray; and in the year 1514 he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of St. Andrews, with the high dignity of legate à latere over Scotland. He died in 1522.

This seal has only the singular legend,

" K E I P."

N° XXXIII.

IS the seal of WILLIAM, master of Ruthven, appendant to an instrument relating to queen MARGARET'S dower, dated May the twenty-ninth, 1503. This person accompanied king JAMES the Fourth to the fatal field of Flodden, where he lost his life, September the ninth, 1513.

Legend,

" S' WILHELM RUTHVEN."

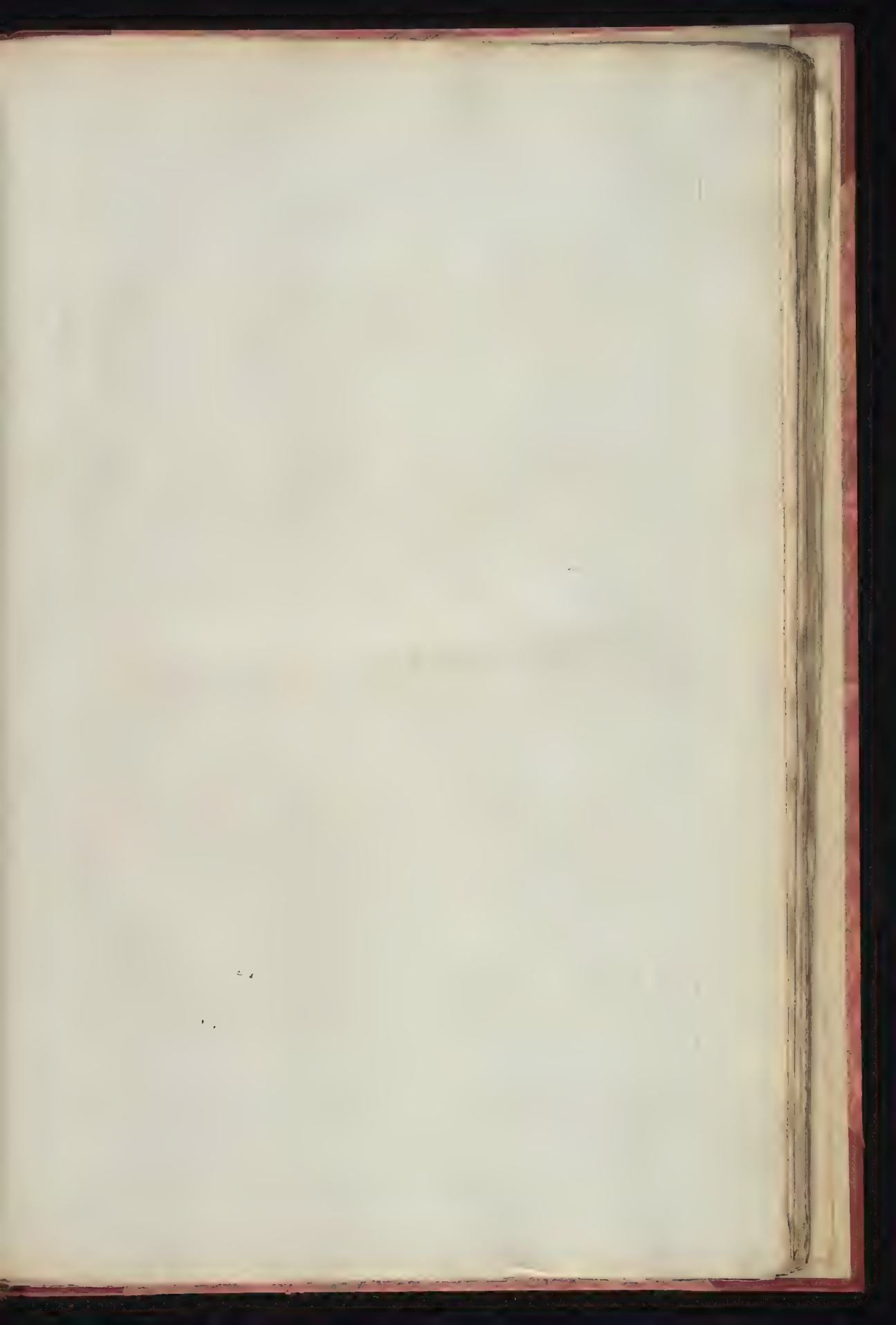




Plate XXX.

ALL the seals in this plate are appendant to records and public instruments preserved in the Chapter-house at Westminster.

The seals from N° I. to N° VI. inclusive, are taken from an address from the nobility and representatives of the States of Scotland to the duke of Albany, earl of March and Garioch, lord of Annandale, and of the Isle of Man, regent and protector of the kingdom of Scotland, for the ratification of a truce with England, dated October the seventh, 1517¹.

N° I.

IS the seal of ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, the sixth earl of Angus. He was a man of excellent endowments both of body and mind, and of great accomplishments. In 1514 he succeeded his grandfather in his honours and estates, and on August the fourth in the same year he married MARGARET, queen dowager of Scotland, and widow of king JAMES the Fourth. He applied himself to the business of the state, and was by a special act made a privy counsellor to king JAMES the Fifth in 1521. In 1527 he was made lord high chancellor of Scotland². He afterwards assumed the sole management of affairs, and, as is reported, kept the king little better than a prisoner; however his majesty made his escape from him, went to Stirling, where he found the queen his mother, and received the congratulations of the chief of the nobility. Soon afterwards this earl of Angus was removed from all his employments, was accused of several misdemeanors, outlawed, and attainted of treason; he retired to England, where he remained till 1543, when his attainder was reversed by an act of the Scottish parliament. He was restored to his estates and honours, and returning to Scotland, performed many brave actions in the service of his country. Afterwards he promoted the match between queen MARY and prince EDWARD of England. By his marriage with the queen dowager he had a daughter, lady MARGARET DOUGLAS, who, with the consent and approbation of her uncle, king HENRY the Eighth of England, married MATTHEW earl of Lennox; they had issue HENRY, lord Darnley and duke of Albany, who married MARY, queen of Scotland, the mother of JAMES, the Sixth king of Scotland, and First of England. This earl ARCHIBALD died at the castle of Tantallon in 1556³.

The legend is,

"S' ARCHIBALDI COMITIS ANGUSIE DOMINI DOUGLAS"

N° II.

IS the seal of JAMES, the third lord Hamilton, and first earl of Arran, who was greatly distinguished by king JAMES the Fourth, and was appointed one of his privy council before he was twenty-one years of age. August the first, 1489, he was made hereditary sheriff of Lanark. His royal master conferred on him the island and earldom of Arran, by patent dated August the tenth, 1503. He was afterwards employed in his military capacity in Denmark and France. After the death of king JAMES the Fourth, he was appointed governor of Edinburgh. In 1517

¹ Vide Ford. tom. XIII. p. 600.

² Crawford's Lives, p. 68.

³ See more concerning him in CRAWFORD's Lives of the great Officers of State in Scotland, p. 53.

he was elected one of the guardians of the kingdom during the absence of the duke of Albany. In 1523 he was the chief instrument of delivering the young king from the tyranny of the duke of Albany. He died in 1530.

Legend,

" S' JACOBI DÑI HAMILTON COMITIS DE ARANE."¹

N° III.

IS the seal of JOHN, the second lord Fleming, lord great chamberlain of Scotland; he had several grants from kings JAMES the Fourth and Fifth, and was much employed in public affairs. On the first day of November, 1524, he was barbarously assassinated by JOHN TWEEDIE, of Drumelzier, and his accomplices.

Legend,

" S' JOHANNIS DÑI FLEMING."

N° IV.

I take this to be the private seal of the abbot of Kelso, or Calchou, because on the label of the seal the words " S' ABBATIS DE CALCO" are written in a hand coeval with the instrument.

N° V.

IS the seal of ROBERT, lord Maxwell, of Nithisdale, a man of great merit, and highly esteemed by king JAMES the Fifth, who, as soon as he took the administration into his own hands, appointed lord Maxwell governor of the castle of Lochmaban, colonel in his guards, and warden of the West marches. In 1538 he was sent ambassador extraordinary to the court of France to negotiate the marriage between king JAMES and MARY of Lorraine, daughter of the duke of Guise, which he accomplished, espoused the lady in his majesty's name, and conducted her to Scotland; the king rewarded his services very liberally, for he had no less than fourteen charters from the king of different baronies and lands between 1530 and 1540. He died in 1546.

Legend,

" S' ROBERTI DÑI DE MAXWELLE."

N° VI.

IS the seal of JOHN, the twelfth lord Erskine, and fifth earl of Mar. In the beginning of the year 1515 he was sent to France by the estates of the kingdom to use his endeavours that Scotland might be included in the treaty then negotiating between England and France. On his return he was appointed one of the lords who were to have the custody of the person of the young king, JAMES the Fifth, and in 1525 was made governor of Stirling Castle, where the king and he resided. In 1536 he accompanied king JAMES to France when he went to marry the princess MAGDALENE DE VALOIS, daughter of FRANCIS the First, the French king. After the death of king JAMES the Fifth, in 1542, the keeping of the infant queen MARY was committed to him, who remained under his care till 1548, when he carried her into France. He died in 1552.

Legend,

S' JOHANNIS COMITIS DE ERSKYN."

¹ CRAWFORD'S LIVES, p. 325.

N° VIII.

IS the seal of *Maister* ADAM OTTERBURN, of Aldham, appendant to an instrument for making a truce with England, dated at Berwick December the twelfth, 1528.

Legend,

" S. MAGISTRI ADE OTTIRBURN."

N° VIII.

IS the private seal of WILLIAM STEWART, bishop of Aberdeen, lord high treasurer of Scotland, and provost of Lincluden; he resigned the office of treasurer after he had held it seven years. He died in April, 1545. This seal is without a legend, but on it are the letters W. S.¹

N° IX.

IS the seal of Sir ADAM OTTERBURN, of Reidhall, knight², the advocate of the king of Scotland, and one of the first lords of Session, appendant to an instrument for the delivery of the castle of Edrington, called Cawmill, and for entertaining in the kingdom of England ARCHIBALD, styled theretofore earl of Angus, with GEORGE DOUGLAS his brother, and ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS their uncle. The deed, to which this and the preceding seal are appendant, is dated May the twelfth, 1534. The impression is a Wyvern passant to the dexter fide, which I suppose to be a crest or badge.

The seals from N° X. to N° XIV. inclusive, are taken from a deed dated July the first, 1543, concerning the ransom of several Scottish prisoners, who had surrendered themselves to the English at Solway Moss, in 1542.

N° X.

IS the seal of WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, the fourth earl of Glencairn; he was possessed of large estates, was a nobleman of great parts, knowledge, and judgement, and was by the lords of the regency, in the minority of king JAMES the Fifth, appointed lord high treasurer of Scotland when he was only master of Glencairn, and a young man³. He was taken prisoner as above is mentioned, and paid one thousand pounds for his ransom. He was a great favourer of the Reformation, and soon after his being ransomed he was joined in a commission with Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS and others, to treat with the court of England for a marriage between prince EDWARD, afterwards king EDWARD the Sixth, and queen MARY, which king HENRY the Eighth had so much at heart. This earl died in 1547. It is observable, that his title of earl is not on this seal.

Legend,

" S. WILHELMI CONINGHAME."

¹ Vide KERR's List of Scottish Bishops, p. 71. Edinburgh, 1755.

² This is the same person whose seal is given at N° VII.

³ CRAWFORD's Lives, p. 370.

N° XI.

IS the seal of Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS, the second son of GEORGE the master of DOUGLAS, and brother of ARCHIBALD, the sixth earl of Angus. He was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547.

Legend,

" S' DNI GEORGIJ DOUGLAS EQUITIS AURATI."

N° XII.

IS the seal of WILLIAM HAMILTON of Sanquhar, descended from an ancient family at that place.

The legend is,

" SIGILLUM WILILMI HAMMILTON DE SACHA...."

N° XIII.

IS the seal of Sir JAMES LERMONT, of Balcomy, knight. One of his ancestors was master of the household to king JAMES the Fourth, and under pretence of his being the heir male of DARCY, he possessed himself of the estate of Balcomy. This family is now extinct.

Legend,

" SIGILLUM JACOBI LERMONTI MILITIS.

N° XIV.

IS the seal of Maister HENRY BALNAVIS of Hallhill, descended from an ancient family, which, as is reported by some writers, were settled in early times near a large mountain called Bonevis, the top whereof is generally covered with snow. Others have asserted, that this family was descended from that of NEVOY, because there is a similarity in their arms.

Legend,

" S' MAGISTRI HENRICI BALNAVIS."

The seals from N° XV. to N° XVIII. inclusive, are appendant to an instrument dated March the fifteenth, 1546-7, for the delivery of the young queen MARY to king EDWARD the Sixth, pursuant to agreements made between the said queen, the governor, council, and parliament of Scotland, in the reign of king HENRY the Eighth¹.

N° XV.

IS the seal of NORMAN LESLIE, Master of Rothes, eldest son of GEORGE, fourth earl of Rothes, by MARGARET, daughter of WILLIAM, third lord Crichton, to whom he was betrothed, but not canonically married till 1540. This Norman obtained several royal grants of lands between 1540 and 1545, wherein he is styled " NORMANNUS LESLIE filius GEORGIJ comitis de Rothes;" but having been concerned in the murder of Cardinal BETHUNE, archbishop of St.

¹ Ford. tom. XV. p. 144.

Andrews, on the twenty-ninth of May, 1546¹, he was outlawed, attainted, and fled into France, and was employed by the French king in a military capacity. In 1554 he received several wounds at a battle in Picardy, where he behaved in a most gallant manner, of which he died greatly lamented, leaving no issue².

Legend,

"SIGILLUM NORMANI DE LESLEI."

N° XVI.

IS the seal of JAMES, laird of Kirkcaldy, who is filed, in the instrument, "of the Grange in the county of Fife." One of his descendants was governor of the castle of Edinburgh in the minority of king JAMES the Sixth. The arms on this seal correct a mistake in NISBET'S Heraldry, page 247.

Legend,

"JACQUES KYRKELDEY."

N° XVII.

IS the seal of DAVID MONYPENNY, of Petnivyle, or Pitmillie, in the county of Fife; his ancestor, RICHARD MONYPENNY, obtained the estate of Pitmillie from THOMAS, PRIOR of St. Andrew's in 1211³.

Legend,

"DAVID MONIPENY OF PETMYLES."

N° XVIII.

IS the seal of WILLIAM KIRKCALDY, son and heir of JAMES KIRKCALDY abovementioned.

Legend,

"S. VILIELMI KIRKCALDE."

N° XIX.

IS the seal of JOHN JOHNSTON of Johnston, one of the commissioners for the queen of Scotland, appendant to an instrument concerning debatable lands on the borders, dated December the fifteenth, 1552.

Numbers XX. XXI. and XXII. are appendant to a treaty dated at Berwick July the fifth, 1586, between king JAMES the Sixth and queen ELIZABETH⁴.

N° XX.

IS the seal of FRANCIS STEWART, earl of Bothwell, lord of Hailes and Creichton, lord high admiral of Scotland. He was in high favour with king JAMES the Sixth; but the chancellor MAITLAND, his mortal enemy, had him imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh for witchcraft, &c. from whence he made his escape, and assaulted MAITLAND at the abbey

¹ Vide CRAWFORD'S Lives, p. 77.
² STEWART'S History of Fife, p. 134.

³ Vide MELVIL'S Memoirs, p. 33.
⁴ Ford. tom. XV. p. 803.

of Holyrood house, but failing in his attempt, he fled to England; and after some time he returned to Scotland, was pardoned, and received into favour by the king; but being afterwards suspected of a design to seize the king's person, he was outlawed and attainted, and again made his escape; he went first to England, then to France, Spain, and Italy, in which last country he died in 1624. In the same year his eldest son FRANCIS was restored to his father's estates and honours by a writ under the great seal. This title soon afterwards became extinct.

F.

No legend, but his arms with the letters E. B.

N° XXI.

IS the seal of ROBERT, the fourth lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, who was a firm and steady friend of queen MARY; he never deserted her interest till it was totally suppressed in Scotland. He died in 1589, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Legend,

"SIGILLUM ROBERTI DNI BOYD DE KILMARNOK."

N° XXII.

IS the seal of Sir JAMES HOME, of "*Coldounknowis Eques Auratus Cubicularius Regis, Castri Edinburgensis Capitaneus*," of the illustrious house of DUNBAR, earls of March. This Sir JAMES was descended from PATRICK, the second son of COSPATRICK, third earl of Dunbar, who lived in the reigns of king WILLIAM the Lion and king ALEXANDER the Second. Sir JAMES was in great favour with king JAMES the Sixth; he died in 1589 or 1590. His great-grandson, Sir JAMES HOME, succeeded to the earldom of Home as heir male to JAMES the second earl, who died without issue in 1634, from which Sir JAMES the present earl of Home is lineally descended in the male line.

S.

No legend, but the letters J. H. are on the seal.

It may not be improper to observe, that the principal design of the foregoing sheets was to illustrate our national history, which was one of the chief objects intended by the royal incorporation of this Society, and to make known many important facts concerning the great and eminent persons whose seals appear in the following plates, which are very interesting to most of the ancient and noble families in Great-Britain. From the eleventh to the sixteenth century there were several intermarriages between the royal families of England and Scotland; and, from the first of those periods to the present time, many of the nobility of both countries have intermarried with each other, as has been already mentioned; and, had it not been for the unfortunate death of the Maid of Norway, the Northern and Southern parts of the island would, probably, have been united above five centuries ago, which would have been of infinite advantage to both kingdoms, and might have prevented the bloody wars, which produced the most direful calamities in both countries. The Scots would not have been the dupes of the French, who invariably sacrificed them to their own policy, interest, or convenience. The union of the two crowns in the person of king JAMES the Sixth of Scotland, and the First of England, at length paved the way for the happy union of the two kingdoms in the reign of queen ANNE, from which period ancient animosities have gradually subsided, and the general interest has been better understood. We are happily united under one sovereign; and that we may be ever united in one common interest, must be the sincere wish of every true friend to the British nation.

VOL. III.

Plate XXXI. XXXII.

THESE Plates, engraved from the drawings by Mr. Schnebbelie in the summer of 1789, in the church of *Heckington*, in the county of Lincoln, between Sleaford and Boston, and in that of *Northwold*, in the county of Norfolk, represent the HOLY SEPULCHRE, or SEPULCHRE OF OUR LORD, in which our Saviour was deposited until his resurrection, and which was placed on the North side of the chancel of our cathedral and parochial churches, to be used in commemoration of that important event on the day on which it took place, or Easter day, when the Crucifix and Pix, which had been deposited in it in a solemn manner on Good Friday, the anniversary of the crucifixion, were taken out by the priest, pronouncing this text: *Surrexit, non est hic.*

Mr. Blomefield, in his *History of Norfolk*, II. 517. a book replete with information respecting our ecclesiastical antiquities, thus describes the *Sepulchre of our Lord* in the church of *Northwold*. "Against the East end of the North wall of the chancel is a large and lofty pile of clunch or chalk stone; the upper part is of curious wrought spire work, with arched canopies adorned with many niches, and in them little pedestals for images; on the body or lower part are the effigies of three men in armour and three trees, a tree between each man, all in a reclining posture. This is, as I conceive, what was before the Reformation called the *Sepulchre of our Lord*: the posture of the men alluding to what the Scripture observes of the guard or keepers of the sepulchre; *for fear of him the keepers did shake, and became as dead men.*"

Mr. Blomefield's description of the sepulchre at Northwold may serve as a groundwork for a description of that at Heckington, which I shall give more particularly from actual view and admeasurement.

It is hollowed in the centre of the North wall of the chancel about breast high from the floor, is two feet eight inches in the clear from East to West, and twenty inches from North to South. At the South West angle is a cavity eight inches square, whether formed by accident, decay, or design, is not clear. The front over the opening without is divided into six compartments, in two stories or divisions, with pediments and purled finials. Under the centre pediment is the figure of Christ rising from the tomb, and at his feet on the sides of the pediment below him two angels looking up and worshipping him. Under a pediment under a flying buttress at his right hand is a woman holding something in her hand, perhaps Mary Magdalen bringing the precious spices to have embalmed his body; and under the left hand pediment and flying buttress another woman representing those who accompanied her. With her is an angel; and two more angels crouching support the pediment over which our Lord rises. The cornice above is charged with grotesque figures blowing single and double flutes. Under four pediments below, divided from the upper by a fillet or fascia, perhaps representing the ledge of the tomb, are four soldiers in the posture described by Mr.

The soldiers are all that remains of the holy sepulchre on the North side of the choir of Lincoln cathedral, East of the tomb of bishop Remigius, where the superstructure has given place to what is called the tomb of some bishop who succeeded bishop Remigius founder of that church and see in the clove of the eleventh century. The three figures there are represented in mail and surcot, sitting and reclining their heads and arms on blank shields.

This is the only instance I recollect in a cathedral church. Others in parochial churches enumerated by Mr. Blomefield, are in the parish of Hurst Monceaux, Suffex, where Thomas Fienis lord Dacre, by will dated Sept. 1, 1531, bequeathed his body to be buried on the North side of the high altar, appointing that a tomb should be made for placing there the *sepulchre of our Lord*¹. Sir Henry Colet wills to be buried at Stepney, at the *holy sepulchre*, before St. Dunstan, and his monument is to be seen at this day on the North side of the chancel of the said church². In the first instance it should seem as if the sepulchre was then *first made*, or at least altered, by the setting up of lord Dacre's tomb, and perhaps made a part of it. Sir Nicholas Latimer of Buckland Abbas, Dorset, who died 1505, orders his body to be laid in that church in the place where the sepulchre of our Lord *used* to be placed near the high altar³; by which it should seem that the one sepulchre gave place to the other.

In the Holy Sepulchre in the church of Patrington on the Humber, in the East riding of Yorkshire, our Saviour is represented rising, and two angels censing him. The three soldiers below in the same attitude as on the monument near Remigius' tomb have on their shields the arms of some antient families in that district perhaps at the time the sepulchre was put up or the church built.

The resurrection of Christ in the fine Luttrell Plaster is from a blue stone tomb, with four half quarter arches in front, and three armed men with shields and spears, as on the Lincoln tomb.

In the church of St. Mary in Coslany at Norwich was in the North wall *the sepulchre of our Lord*, "as usual in most churches"⁴.

On the North side of the chancel at Wilton, in Norfolk, is a curious worked arch in the wall, and below an old gravestone without any arms or inscription; probably, says Mr. Blomefield, this might be for the sepulchre of our Lord, of which see in Northwold⁵.

There are remains of the Holy Sepulchre in the churches of Gosherton, Heckington, Lincoln, &c. stately and sumptuous. The solemn office called *Tenebrae*, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in Easter week; the church darkened by veils, and on the third day after solemn mass, with a sudden and very loud chorus of voices and instruments removed, to represent the rending of the veil. Our Lord appeared as rising, and guards lying about the sepulchre: all exquisitely carved in high relief in granite or touch painted and gilt⁶.

On the North wall of the chancel at Holcombe Burnell, Devonshire, near the altar, is a curious piece of imagery in alto releivo, representing the resurrection of our Saviour, and the terror of the Roman soldiers who guarded the sepulchre. In the wall is an opening through which the people in the North aisle of the nave might see the elevation of the host⁷.

In the (collateral) side at La Pre abbey, at Iffoudun, is a representation of the sepulchre of Christ, with the body laid on a tomb, a beautiful figure⁸.

¹ Dugdale, Bar. II. 244.

² Knight's Life of Colet, Miscell. N° XIX. p. 462.

³ There are no traces of the holy sepulchre at Stepney, and I suppose the monument of Sir Henry Colet is the large slab with double ledges, and a number of scrolls, but no effigy, and all now brassless, lying on the North side of the chancel floor. On a monument of that age in Slaugham church, Suffex, are the brass figures of a knight and his family kneeling to the Holy Sepulchre.

⁴ Hutchins's Dorset, I. 259.

⁵ Blomefield, II. 840. ⁶ Ib. I. p. 487.

⁷ Minutes of the Spalding Society, 1747.

⁸ It stands a common churchyard in a will, 1480, of a parishioner of Hawsted, c. Suffol. Q. holy sepulchre or sepulture.

⁹ Polwhele's Devon, II. 82.

¹⁰ Voyage lit. de deux Benedict. I. p. 23.

Near the altar at Bowges, a tomb of our Lord, the figures ineffimable.

In the Convent of Friars Minors at Antwerp is a place at entering the precinct called the Sepulchre of our Lord.

Weever says the Knights Templars had a representation of Christ's sepulchre in their chapel in Holborne, with verses, brought from Jerusalem. This may have been only a model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, such as have been frequently brought from thence in later times. In the church of St. Nicholas at Troyes was a Holy Sepulchre on the plan of that at Jerusalem.

Among the corruptions in the office of the holy communion, and the many ridiculous pieces of pageantry used in it, Bishop Burnet reckons "the laying the host in the sepulchre they made for Christ on Good Friday."

The ceremonial extracted by Du Fresnois from a MS Ordinary of the church of Rouen was as follows:

"Finito tertio responso officium sepulchri ita celebratur. Tres diaconi canonici induti dalmaticis et amictis, habentes super capita sua ad similitudinem mulierum, vasculum tenentes in manibus, veniant per medium chori, et versus sepulchrum properantes vultibus submissis dicant pariter hunc versum; "Quis revolvat nobis lapidem!" Hoc finito quidam puer quasi angelus indutus albis et tenens spicam in manu ante sepulchrum dicat: "Quem queritis in sepulchro?" Mariæ respondeant, "Jesum Nazarenum crucifixum." Tunc Angelus dicat, "Non est hic, surrexit enim;" et locum digito ostendens. Hoc facto angelus citissime discedat, et duo presbyteri de majori sede in tunicis intus sepulchrum residentes dicant, "Mulier, quid ploras?" Medius trium mulierum respondeat ita, "Mulier? quid ploras, quem queris?" Medius mulierum dicat, "Domine, si fuistulisti eum dicito." "Sacerdos crucem illi ostendens dicat dicens: "Quia tulerunt dominum meum." Duo residentes dicant, "Quem queritis, mulieres?" Mariæ osculentur locum, postea exeant de sepulchro. Interim quidam sacerdos canonicus in persona domini albus cum stola tenens crucem obvians eis in sinistro cornu altaris dicat: "Maria:" quod cum audierit pedibus ejus citissime se offerat, et alta voce dicat: *Cabbain*. Sacerdos innuens dicat, "Noli me tangere." Hoc finito sacerdos in dextro cornu altaris iterum appareat, et illis transeuntibus ante altare dicat "Avete, nolite timere." Hoc finito se abscondat, et mulieres hoc audito lætæ inclinent ad altare conversæ ad chorum, et hunc versum cantent, "Alleluia, resurrexit Dominus, Alleluia." Hoc finito, archiepiscopus vel sacerdos ante altare cum turibulo incipiat alte, "Te Deum laudamus;" et sic neupma finiatur," &c.

From some circumstances in this office it appears that the sepulchre at Rouen was large enough to admit the officiating priests to go into and out of it, and was probably a temporary erection: while in our churches of Northwold, Heckington, and perhaps some others, it made a part of the chancel always, and was of smaller dimensions. We see too the same number of figures represented in stonework as really performed the ceremony at Rouen.

The ceremonial is thus described in Davies's Rites of Durham, p. 16—19.

The Passion.

"Within the church of Durham upon Good Friday there was marvellous solemn service, in which service time, after the passion was sung, two of the eldest monks took a goodly large crucifix, all of gold, of the picture of our Saviour Christ nailed upon a cross, laying upon a velvet cushion, having St. Cuthbert's arms upon it, all embroidered with gold, bringing it between them upon the said cushion to the lowest steps in the quire, and there between them did hold the said picture of our Saviour, sitting on either side of it. And there one of the

¹ Voyage littéraire de deux Benedictins, I. 93.

² Theatre of Brabant, II. p. 120.

³ Hist. of the Reformation, II. 64.

⁴ Rabbi, as corrected by Charpentier.

⁵ P. 118.

⁶ v. Sepulchri officium.

⁷ Or *Pneuma*, the public song at the end of the antiphone.

Two monks did rise and went a pretty space from it, sitting down upon his knees with his shoes put off very reverently, did kiss it: and after him the other monk did so likewise, and they sat down on either side of the said cross, holding it between them: after that the prior came forth of his stall, and did sit down upon his knees with his shoes off, and in like sort did creep unto the said cross, and all the monks after him in the said order. In the mean time the whole quire singing a hymn. The service being ended, the said two monks carried the cross, with great reverence, to the sepulchre, which was set up that morning on the North side of the quire, nigh unto the high altar, before the service time, and there did lay it in the said sepulchre, with great devotion, with another picture of our Saviour Christ, in whose breast they did enclose with great reverence the most holy and blessed sacrament of the altar, censing and praying to it upon their knees a great space, setting two tapers lighted before it, which did burn till Easter day in the morning that it was taken off.

The Resurrection.

"There was in the church of Durham very solemn service upon Easter-day between three and four o'clock in the morning, in honour of the Resurrection, where two of the oldest monks of the quire came to the sepulchre set up on Good Friday, after the passion, all covered with red velvet and embroidered with gold, and then did cense it, each monk with a pair of silver censers, sitting on their knees before the sepulchre. Then they both rising came to the sepulchre, out of which with great reverence they took a marvelous beautiful image of our Saviour, representing the resurrection, with a cross in his hand, in the breast whereof was enclosed in most bright chrysal the holy sacrament of the altar, through the which chrysal the blessed host was conspicuous to the beholders. Then after the elevation of the said picture carried by the said two monks, upon a fair velvet cushion all embroidered, singing the anthem of *Christ's Resurrection*, they brought it to the high altar, setting it on the midst thereof, the two monks kneeling before the altar and censing it all the time that the rest of the whole choir were singing the afore said anthems of *Christus Resurgens*; which anthem being ended, the two monks took up the cushion and the picture from the altar, supporting it between them, and proceeding in procession from the high altar to the South quire door, where there were four ancient gentlemen belonging to the prior appointed to attend their coming, holding up a most rich canopy of purple velvet, tased round about with red silk and a gold fringe, and at every corner of the canopy did stand one of these ancient gentlemen to bear it over the said image, with the holy sacrament carried by the two monks round about the church, the whole quire waiting upon it with goodly torches and great store of other lights, all singing, rejoicing, and praying to God most devoutly, till they came to the high altar again, whereon they placed the said image, thereon to remain till Ascension day."

Mr. Townsend happened to be at Malaga in the holy week; and although the ceremonies are not equal to those of Barcelona, yet he says they are conducted with some degree of solemnity, and afford much amusement to the vulgar.

"On Thursday morning the consecrated host was deposited in a mausoleum erected for the purpose at a great expence; and of three keys one was tied round the bishop's neck, who leaving some of the canons to keep watch and ward, which they did through the night, retired himself to dine with thirteen poor men, after which he washed their feet.

"In the evening they sang the *Miserere*, accompanied by soft music, and with such expression that scarcely any one endued with sensibility could refrain from tears.

"On Friday, by seven in the morning, nearly ten thousand people were assembled in the great square to view the processions; but just as a crucifix was seen entering at one corner of the square, whilst the beloved disciple, with the Blessed Virgin, made their appearance at the other, a sudden shower compelled the multitude to disperse for shelter. Thus unfortunately the meeting of the mother and son was prevented; otherwise these and a variety of images were to have acted their several parts. John was to have expressed sorrow by lifting up his hand, the Blessed Virgin would have fainted, and all the people would have been dissolved in tears.

"In the evening every one resorted to the cathedral, the sacred lights were extinguished, and the *Miserere* was again repeated, after the host had been removed from the sepulchre to the high altar. This, to a good Catholic, should be a most desirable moment; because he may gain one thousand and sixty days indulgence, every time he repeats, "Praised be the holy hearts of Christ and of the Virgin."

"On Saturday morning the resurrection was announced with all the usual tokens of joy, and every one prepared to keep the feast. For this purpose more than a thousand lambs had been brought into the market the preceding night, and after the example of the Israelites, every family, which could afford to purchase one, was zealous to keep up the remembrance of the Christian pass-over. Light was rekindled, and consecrated, to represent the bright luminary of the church, and a taper twelve inches in diameter, pierced by five awls, was placed near the altar. Attendance on this ceremony procures for the penitent fourscore days indulgence, the value of which may be estimated, either by money or by corporal severities; because, as Mr. Gibbon, who in this case is a competent witness, informs us, four pounds for the rich, and nine shillings for the poor, or three thousand lashes, are equal to one year's penance.

"In the evening I observed hundreds of lambs, decorated with ribbons, led by the boys about the streets. The market for these continued the three days of Easter, during which they enter free of every duty; whereas at other seasons, although calves and lambs entering the city are discharged from the millones, there is paid for them an alcavala, or four per cent. on the value."

"In the sacrifice, I saw a massive sepulchre of silver gilt, designed for the reception of the host on Good Friday; a magnificent throne and canopy of silver, for Easter Sunday; and of the same metal, two custodias, one with Corinthian columns, and images of the two patron saints; the other, twelve feet high, with a gold border, innumerable gems, and a little image of St. Michael the Archangel, composed entirely of brilliants. This was added to the treasures of the church in the year 1452."

From another passage in Du Fresnoy's Glossary it should seem as if some parochial churches had no right to such a sepulchre. An old charter in the Monumenta Paderbornensia, p. 134. has these words: "Hæ autem parochiæ omnia jura parochialia habebunt nisi quod crucem diebus dominicis et in solemnitatibus non ferent, . . . in Parasceve *sepulturam crucifixi* non facient," &c.

In the accounts of the churchwardens of St. Helen's, Abingdon, printed in Archæologia, I. II. with professor Ward's observations, are the following items, under the years 1558, 1559:

	s.	d.
Payde for makyng the sepulture	10	0
For peynting the same sepulture	3	6
For stones and other charges about it	4	6
To the sexton for meat and drink, and watchyng the sepulture according to custome	22	
	19	4

and 1555,

To the sexton for watching the sepulture two nights	8
---	---

On which the learned professor has the following observations:

"It has been customary in Popish countries upon Good Friday to erect a small building to represent the sepulchre of our Saviour. In this they put the host, and set a person to watch it both that night and the next. And the morning following very early the host being taken out Christ is said to be risen. This we find was done here in 1557, and the two following, the last of which was in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Du Fresnoy has given us a particular account of

* Townsend's Travels through Spain, Vol. III. p. 24.

† Ibid. p. 239.

‡ v. *Sepultura Crucifixi*.
Vol. III.

This ceremony as performed at Rouen in France, where three persons in female habits used to go to the sepulchre, where two others were placed, representing angels, who told them Christ was risen. The building mentioned in these extracts must be but very slight, since the whole expence amounted to no more than 17s. 6d."

In the Accompts of the Churchwardens of St. Mary-hill church, London, are these entries,

	s.	d.
Paide to Christian Bechen for a p' (piece) of tymber containing 11 feate	1	10
Item, to William Pavys for werkmanhipp and fettyng of the sepulchre	3	8
Item, for a plannks ende for the one ende	0	6
Item, for a small quart next the wall behynde the sepulchre	0	2
Item, to the finyth for thirteen pyennes yryn	0	3
	6	5

Another item another year is,

Payd for the sepulchre for divers naylls and wires and glu (*glue*) 9½d.
Payd to Thomas Ioynes for making it 4s.

Item, 1499, for the waching of the sepulchre and the chirche to three men,	11s.
for brede and ale to them that wached,	6 d.
for a lampe, and for tentyrhookes to the sepulchre,	2½d.
1509, for disseplynyng roddis and nayles for the sepulchre,	2 d.
1516. for a cheft to lay the sepulchre in,	13s. 4 d.

In the churchwarden's accounts of Waltham Abbey, 1542, 34 Henry VIII.
Payde for watchynge the sepulchre 1d.

1554. 1 Mary. payde for watchynge the sepulchre 8d.

Fuller says, "I could suspect some ceremony on Easter eve, in imitation of the soldiery's watching Christ's grave; but am loth to charge that age with more superstition than it was clearly guilty of."

In the churchwarden's accounts of Kingston-on-Thames, 21 Henry VIII. is a charge for brede and ale for the watchers of the sepulture¹.

In the St. Mary hill accompts is "a stayned cloth which went about the sepulchre."

By a charge there of one shilling for two carpenters mending the sepulchre a day and more it should seem the sepulchre was fixed, and served as long as it would hold together.

In an inventory of St. Katharine's Hospital by the Tower², published by Dr. Ducarell, in his appendix to the history of that hospital, p. 111, is,

Timber of the sepulchre and the crofs for the candles.

Old painted cloths for the same.

With this last item corresponds one in the churchwarden's accounts at Walberwic, Suffolk⁴.

1454. To the clarke for kepyng of the candells de sepulchris, 6d.

In the loft over the porch in Walberwick church, Suffolk, were:

The *Lamide* for the sepulture.

¹ Hist. of Waltham, p. 14.

² Lyons's Environs of London, I. p. 231.

³ Harl. MS. 5912, p. 37.

⁴ Gardiner's Dunwich, p. 149.

And the cloth for the sepulture stayed.

All the wax apperteyning to and for the sepulture remainyd.

In the inventory of church-plate, &c. at the dissolution at Ely cathedral, 31 Henry VIII. is "a red pall for the sepulture".

John of Gaunt, among other furniture left to his wife Catherine, mentions "drap enbroudes pur la sepulchre".

In a record belonging to St. Margaret, Ratcliffe, Bristol, in a memorandum that master Channing, delivered July 4, 1476, to the procurators of Ratcliffe, a new sepulchre well gilt and cover thereto; an image of GOD ALMIGHTY rising out of the same sepulchre, with all the ordinance that longeth thereto; that is to say, a lath made of timber and iron work thereto. Item, thereto longeth heaven, made of timber and stained cloth. Item, hell made of timber and iron work, with devils, the number 13. Item, four knights armed keeping the sepulchre with their weapons in their hands, that is to say, two spears, two axes, two paves (shields). Item, four pair of angels wings for four angels, made of timber and well painted. Item, the fadre, the crown and visage, the bell with a crofs upon it, well gilt with fine gold. Item, the Holy Ghost coming out of heaven into the sepulchre. Item, longeth to the angels four chevelers.

To make and uphold the external paraphernalia of this stone recess we are to refer the various legacies following:

John Hey vicar of Tottington, Norfolk, who died 1502, left money to repair the new sepulchre and St. Peter's tabernacle; unless this latter article be construed to imply that both were stone work.

William Martyn, 1458, gave a legacy towards rebuilding the collegiate church of St. Mary in the Fields, and a sum of money to make the sepulchre of our Lord.

Eel Buttrye priores of Campes, 1546, gave four quyhions of verdour, a crofs cloth, an altar-crofs of dyepar, and a frontlet for the sepulchre in St. Stephen's Mancroft.

Among the church furniture at Witchingham was a "lynen cloth before the sepulchre timber".

A white stained cloth of damask silk for the sepulchre, with the Passion and Resurrection of our Lord, among that of Lincoln cathedral.

In the accounts of the Churchwardens of Lambeth, 1519, is a charge for two small bolts of yren to the sepulker.

In the same church a sepulchre cloth of white sarnet, sold to Mr. Oliver St. John, 1570, produced £. 1.¹⁰

Great wax tapers were generally burning before the holy sepulchre. John Whethamsted, abbot of St. Alban's, appointed twelve wax lights for that purpose, and gave money for them for ever. "Instituit primitus 12 pro parte abbatis ardere cereos circa sepulcrum Dominicum, pecuniasque limitavit eiam pro perpetua exhibicione ipsorum."

The prior of Norwich was obliged to pay 10s. a year to find a wax taper burning at our Lord's sepulchre, one of which was in those days in every church, generally in the North wall of the chancel. Great pomp and pageantry were used at the sepulchre at Easter, on which

¹ C. C. C. Mss. 20. p. 341. ² Royal and Noble Wills, p. 154, 155.

³ Antiquities of Salisbury, 1770, p. 299. 8vo.

⁴ Blomef. I. 618.

⁵ II. 614.

⁶ II. 597.

⁷ IV. 450.

⁸ Mon. Ang. III. p. 286.

⁹ Lysons's Environs of Lond. I. 310.

¹⁰ Ib. p. 312.

¹¹ Otterbourne, I. 113. Edit. Hearne, Appendix.

¹² There is not the least trace of it in the abbey church. Abbot Ramsey's monument occupies the place where one should have expected it.

day the crucifix and the pix were taken out of the place where they were in solemn manner deposited on Good Friday by the priest, on the saying *Surrexit, non est hic* ¹.

A taper of one pound weight was bequeathed to burn before the sepulchre of our Lord Jesus Christ, at Easter, in Whittingham church ².

A lamp before the sepulchre yearly, at Easter, in St. Mary's college in the Fields ³.

A taper bequeathed, 1474, to burn at Easter, before the sepulchre in St. Mary the Lefs ⁴.

There were lights burning before the holy sepulchre in the following churches in Norwich : St. Stephens, St. Peter's ⁵ in Mancroft ⁶, St. Gregory ⁷, St. Giles ⁸, St. Laurence ⁹, St. James ¹⁰, St. Michael in Coflany ¹¹, St. Michael at Pleas ¹², St. George of Colegate ¹³. Others in the churches of Ruffhworth ¹⁴; Heydon ¹⁵, Scothowe ¹⁶, Watlington ¹⁷, Aylmerton ¹⁸, Ling ¹⁹, Harpley ²⁰, Gressenhall ²¹, East Lexham ²², Swanton Morley ²³, Wiffingset ²⁴, South Burgh ²⁵; all in Norfolk; and in that of Childrey, Berks ²⁶.

John Verdon left to the light of the sepulchre in the church of Kilverston 3s. 4d. ²⁷.

Thomas Rame, in money, to the making of a new sepulchre at Swaffham 1111li ²⁸.

Thomas Gilom left, 1472, to the light before the Holy Sepulchre at Oxburgh, 2s. 4d. ²⁹.

The sepulchral lights, i. e. the metal of its lamps or sockets in St. Martin's church, Leicester, was sold to Rychard Raynford, waying 111 score and xv lb. at 111d. ob. a lb. xxix. x d. ob ³⁰.

One of the gatherings for sepulchre lights, in the same church, in the accounts of the year 1555, was 4s. and another 7s. 8d. ³¹.

On the East side of a monument of Le Grys family, in the North wall of the chancel at Dickleburgh is an historical painting on the wall, half of which was lately renewed : Christ bearing his cross. The other half that is still obscure I take to be Christ rising from his sepulchre ³².

Such was probably the painting of the resurrection of Christ, on vellum nailed to an oak board discovered in rebuilding the church of Quat in Shropshire, with an inscription pronouncing 20,000 years and 30 days of pardon to all who knelt and repeated five Pater Nosters, five Ave Marias, and a crede before it ³³.

Fragment of a hymn sung at it :

Unde monumentum, tale
Quod est magis speciale,
Fit pro nequitia.

Inu Christi passionis
Atq. resurrectionis.
Pro nostra leticia.

Habemus ergo curam
Circa Christi sepulturam.
Vigilando noctibus.

Ut dum secum vigilamus.
In eterno valeamus.

Auspiciis celestibus.

¹ Blomefield, II. p. 516. ² Ibid. p. 664. ³ Ibid. p. 661. ⁴ Ibid. p. 572. ⁵ Ibid. p. 602.
⁶ Ibid. p. 638. ⁷ Ibid. p. 681. ⁸ Ibid. p. 657. ⁹ Ibid. p. 673. ¹⁰ Ibid. p. 795.
¹¹ Ibid. p. 846. ¹² Ibid. p. 718. ¹³ Ibid. p. 822. ¹⁴ Ibid. I. p. 197. ¹⁵ Ibid. III. p. 537.
¹⁶ Ibid. p. 898. ¹⁷ Ibid. IV. p. 204. ¹⁸ Ibid. p. 287. ¹⁹ Ibid. p. 408. ²⁰ Ibid. p. 506.
²¹ Ibid. V. p. 1019. ²² Ibid. p. 1030. ²³ Ibid. p. 1068. ²⁴ Ibid. p. 1091. ²⁵ Ibid. 1217.
²⁶ Bib. Top. XVI. p. 79*. ²⁷ Blomefield, I. p. 372. ²⁸ Ib. III. p. 512. ²⁹ Ib. p. 494.
³⁰ Throby's History of Leicester, p. 246. ³¹ Ibid. p. 250.
³² Blomefield, I. p. 132. ³³ Camden, Brit. II. p. 409.

In the South wall of the chancel at Heckington, opposite to the sepulchre are three beautiful lofty stalls with purged pediments and finials, and in the spandrels the figures of St. Margaret and the dragon; St. Catharine holding her wheel; the Deity and Virgin; all crowned: and two men in curled hair, one kneeling, the other sitting, looking up to the pattern of a tower or steeple coming down from heaven; over which is a monk or religious, holding a bowl and something with a handle in it.

The church was dedicated to St. Andrew, and belonged to the rich abbey of Bardenev, the oldest in the county of Lincoln. Whoever has had an opportunity of observing the magnificent churches erected in every part of the county, whether in the fens or the uplands, will not be surprized that such an opulent society bestowed so much labour and cost to make the church of Heckington what it is. If from the patent of 18 Edward III. cited by Bishop Tanner¹, "Pro ecclesiis de Hale and Heckington," we suppose this church then first given to this monastery we shall see in its architecture and ornaments the style of the times. But as this is among the churches enumerated in foundation or restoration charter of Gilbert de Gant² at the Conquest, we may rather conjecture that some advantage was given to it by this writ of Edward III.

Against the North wall of the chancel at Fincham St. Michael, Norfolk, is an arched monument of stone: in this arch is a raised tomb about two feet from the ground: on each side of this arch on the mount is a nich carved for some statue: there is no inscription or arms about it, and probably it was the sepulchrum Domini, or the sepulchre of our Lord. Opposite to this, on the South side of the chancel, are three stone seats, or stalls, two feet in depth, and above three in height: on the summit of each arch rises a pyramid of stone, carved and pointing to the cornish which juts out from the wall about three inches. Such seats and stalls are still to be seen in many old churches, and were for the bishop, priest, and deacon; or the rector, curate, or chantry priest. The stalls here differ from others in this: that of the bishop or rector is about two inches higher than that of the priest, and the stall of the priest is the same in respect of the deacon. Over the stall of the bishop are these two shields, quarterly, France and England, and quarterly, 1. 4. Argent. 2. 3. G. a fret O. over all a bend S. in a bordure of the last eight mitres of the second, the arms of *Spencer* bishop of Norwich in the reign of Edward III. and Richard II. when I conceive this church was built. Over the arch of the second stall, quarterly, 1. 4. Cheque O. and Az. Earl *Warren and Surrey*. 2. 3. G. a lion rampant O. *Fitz Alan* earl of *Arundel*. Az. 3 cinquefoils, *Old Bardolf*. Over the arch of the lowest seat O. a fess between two chevronels G. lord *Fitzwalter*. G. 3. 2. 1. escallops A. lord *Scales*. These lords held lands in capite in this town, except lord *Scales*, and he had a lordship in the adjoining town of Barton, which extended here³.

R. G.

¹ Not. Mon. p. 249.

² Mon. Angl. I. 148.

³ Blomefield, IV. 108.







The Holy Sepulchre at Northwold in the county of Norfolk



The Holy Sepulchre at Wickington in the county of Lincoln

V O L. III.

Plates XXXIII. XXXIV. XXXV. XXXVI. XXXVII.

DEAR SIR,

IT is with real concern that I desire you to communicate to the Society any particulars of the loss which our national history has sustained by the destruction of Lord MONTAGU'S house at COWDRY.

If they receive no account from any other person, you will be so good as to lay before them the result of a visit to the ruins on Tuesday, October 22, 1793, about a month after the catastrophe; in which, as far as could be done, I have endeavoured to ascertain how much of the valuable collection of paintings had been saved. A very inconsiderable portion indeed! an unfortunate concurrence of circumstances having occasioned the family portraits, and all the historical paintings by Holbein, or his contemporaries, which ornamented the four drawing rooms and his lordship's dressing room, to be collected together, during the repair of those several apartments previous to his Lordship's return from the continent, into the North gallery, which was itself decorated with modern copies of the more curious whole length portraits. At the West end of that gallery, by the strangest inadvertence, the carpenters and glaziers had been permitted to have their work-shops, contrary to the established custom in houses of the same age and style.

On the night of Tuesday, Sept. 24, Mrs. Chambers, the housekeeper, who, with the porter and one or two more servants were the only inhabitants of this spacious mansion, had retired to bed at her usual hour of eleven, in the full confidence that all was safe, and not the smallest light was to be seen. She had scarcely slept an hour when she was alarmed by the watchman with the cry of "Fire in the North gallery!" and immediately saw it in flames, with all its valuable contents, without a possibility of saving a single article. The inhabitants of Midhurst, from which the house is not a mile distant, were soon ready to assist in great numbers; and no help was wanting to remove the furniture, pictures, and library, from the three other sides of the quadrangle; but the firmness of the materials rendered it absolutely impossible to break down any part, so as to stop the progress of the flames: they quickly spread to the East side of the court, in which was the great hall, chapel, and dining parlour; these there was opportunity to unfurnish, and to save the altar-piece by Annigoni; but the historical paintings on the walls of the dining parlour were involved in the devastation, and the stucco on which they were painted itself flaked off from the walls. A piece of it, which I picked up, from the North wall, whereon was painted the principal operations of sieges, will shew the state to which they were reduced.

* As at Audley inn and elsewhere these rooms were always distinct from the house, and in the outer offices.

To compensate for their loss, which is in some degree moderated by the exertions of the Society in causing them to be engraved, I have the pleasure to say that the capital drawing by Isaac Oliver of the three brothers and their attendant, of which that excellent judge of the merit of such performances speaks so highly¹, together with the copy of it by Sherwin, are both saved; and I saw them in the hands of the butler, who lives in Midhurst.

In a loft over the stables I saw a number of pictures of various sizes: among them the portraits of the two brothers, Fitz Williams, killed in the Scottish wars: but of the small whole length of Sir Anthony Browne, in a gold frame and glass, I could hear no tidings.

Among the pictures lost must, I fear, be reckoned all those of the two noble families who possessed and embellished this mansion. Lucy fourth daughter of John Neville² marquis Montague, slain at the battle of Barnet, with his brother the earl of Warwick³, carried this her share of the family estate successively to her two husbands, Fitz Williams and Browne. William Fitz Williams, her son by her first husband Thomas Fitz Williams of Aldwark in the county of York, esq. was lord high admiral of England, and created earl of Southampton 29 Henry VIII. and dying without issue, 34 Henry VIII. these estates went to his maternal brother Sir Anthony Browne, knight, great grandson of Sir Anthony Browne, knighted at the coronation of Richard II. 1377. Of this earl there were two portraits: one a whole length, walking by the sea-side, in a fur gown and cap, with a staff like a high constable's; copied also by a modern artist of the name of Lucy: the other by Holbein, together with the duke of Norfolk, with whom he was sent ambassador to France, 27 Henry VIII. to treat for a league between the two crowns⁴. He died at Newcastle, leading an army against the Scots, 34 Henry VIII. and by his will, dated the same year, directed his body to be buried in the parish church of Midhurst, in a new chapel adjoining thereto, to be made by his executors, with a tomb for himself and lady⁵. The chapel remains; but no traces of a tomb.

Other portraits of this family here were of Edmund or Edward Fitz Williams, and his two wives⁶, 1534, and two brothers, Thomas and John Fitz William, dying in armour, their arms on their breast, and above between them the trefoil Argent, which is sprinkled all over the leaden pipes of the mansion-house. Under them this inscription in Roman capitals:

IN DOING THEIR DUTIES AGAINST THE SCOTTS⁷.

Portraits of the *Neville* family here were whole lengths of Richard⁸ Neville earl of Salisbury knight of the Garter⁹, and Alys daughter and heir of Thomas Montague earl of Salisbury.

Robert Neville of Raby, and Mary daughter and heiress of Raufe lord of Midelham by his wife Anastase daughter of William lord Percy.

Rauf Nevil and Anne daughter of the lord Audeley; whole lengths, with copies of them by Lucy.

Portraits of the Brownes; Anthony, father and grandson first and second viscounts Montagu.

Francis third and fourth viscounts, and Elizabeth wife of the former.

¹ "At the Lord Montacute's, at Cowdray, is another invaluable work of Isaac; it represents three brothers of that Lord's family, whole lengths, in black; their ages 21, 24, and 18, with the painter's mark Φ . These young gentlemen resembled each other remarkably, a peculiarity observable in the picture, the motto on which is *Figura conformis affectus*, 1598. Another person is coming into the room aged 21. The picture is ten inches by seven. Verue met with a print, from whence he supposed Oliver borrowed his design. It was inscribed *Colignai fratres, Odorus, Gaspard, Francisus*." *Anecdotes of Painting*, I. 166. These are portraits of the three sons of Anthony eldest son of Anthony first viscount, who died 1591, before his father: Anthony, second viscount, aged 24: John, aged 21: William, aged 18; and an attendant, with a habit of ceremony, hat and feather, and sword, aged 21, 1598. The three brothers are conversing together, in black close jackets, ruffs, the breeches and hose of one piece, bonnets on their heads, small beards, and light hair, gold belts, and medals at collar.

² Hence her grandson, Anthony Browne, first viscount, chose the title of viscount Montague. ³ Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 308.

⁴ Herbert's History of Henry VIII. p. 383. Dugdale, Bar. I. 105.

⁵ Mabel Clifford, daughter of Henry lord Clifford, and sister to Henry first earl of Cumberland, Dugdale, Ib. 105, 106.

⁶ One of them daughter of St. John Clifton.

⁷ This, or the copy of it, is saved.

⁸ Not, as in the printed catalogue, Robert.

⁹ Beheaded after the battle of Wakefield; father of the earl of Warwick slain at Barnet.

Henry fifth viscount, three portraits¹, and two of his lady Barbara daughter of James Walsingham of Chesterford, Essex, esquire, 1725.

Anthony, sixth viscount, by Gainborough, and his lady Barbara, third daughter of Sir John Webbe, baronet, of Hathorpe, in the county of Gloucester; and her mother.

Of Sir Anthony Browne (son of Sir Anthony the first of his family, seated here 1485, standard bearer to Henry VII.) master of the horse to Henry VIII. and in all his French wars, there were several portraits:

One taken from a bust by Van Reis.

One in the gold frame before mentioned.

One whole length in the party-coloured panced drefs in which he betrothed Anne of Cleves as proxy for Henry VIII²; and a copy of it by Lucy.

Three in the historical paintings on the walls of the dining parlour; two of them in France, and the third and principal riding on a white horse with Henry VIII. and the duke of Suffolk from Portsmouth to Southsea castle.

Over a parlour chimney were the portraits of two twin brothers of this family, who met accidentally after an interval of fifty years, at Rome, near St. Peter's (which church appears behind), and recognised each other by their likenesses.

Another in a singular sailor's habit.

Another in a black gown holding a medal or a George.

One of the portraits of Sir Anthony Browne had this inscription under and at the side:

"Sir Anthoine Browne. He ended his life the 6th of May, the second yeare of king Edward VI. 1548. at Byfleet howse, in Surrey, by him builded, and lieth buried at Battel, in Suffex, by dame Alice, his first wife, where he began a stately house, sins proceeded upon by his son and heir, Anthony viscount Montagu, chief standard bearer of England, *knit* of the forest of Windsor, with other parks, one of the queene's majesties honorable privie counsellors, and knight companion of the most noble order of the garter. He had by dame Aylice daughter to Sir John Gage, knight of the most noble order of the garter, comptroller to king Henry VIII. and chancellor of his duchy of Lancaster, and afterwards lord chamberlain to queene Mary, constable of the Tower of London, and one of the privy council, seven sons, Anthony of his proper name, William Henrie, Francis, Thomas, and Henrie Browne: he had also by her three daughters, Mary, Isabel, and Lucy; his second and last wife was the lady Elizabeth Garret, after countess of Lincoln, and one of the daughters of Gerard earl of Kil-dare, by whom he had two sonnes, Edward and Thomas, which both died in their infancy."

A head in a bonet and ruff, with the Montagu arms, and this motto:

Futura firmiora.

A head in a blue gown and ruff, with a distant view of the gardens.

Portraits of twelve ladies of the court of Charles IX. of France:

Charles son of Henry II. of France.

Machiavel and the duke of Tuscany, to whom he was secretary.

The emperor Charles V. when a boy, by Titian, whole length, bareheaded, cropt hair, short doublet, holding his gloves in his hand.

¹ One of them "Peint par S. A. Belle," represented him walking by the sea, when young, Battel Abbey in prospect. His lady in a Venetian drefs, with a black holding a parasol and a dog running.

² His neck and shoulders bare and very brown: a monstrous sword; his breeches strait and slant, counterchanged, the left side blue and white, the right white: a bat and feather: the George round his neck.

³ Archæol. III. 263. See also p. 249 and 256.

A head

A head, said to be of Mary queen of Scots, in a modern straw hat, with a green ribbond and flowers, and a flasht doublet of the times : a miserable likeness, more like a country girl.

A whole length portrait of "D. Joa'na Dormer duq'fa de Feria, ætate sua 25." This was a lady of the Dormer family, of whom Sir Anthony Browne, father of the second viscount, married a daughter¹, and had by her the three sons painted by Isaac Oliver. This picture represented lady Jane very pretty, holding a handkerchief in her right hand ; her left on the back of a chair.

All these are destroyed.

Portraits saved, which I saw, were

A lady in a widow's dress, three quarters. Arms a stag's head, impaling three lions rampant Arg. Supporters a wild man and leopard. A coronet by her.

A lady's head in the veil headdress, ear-rings, pearls, double necklace, and three pearls in triangle on her breast.

An old lady holding a scull.

A head in a laced red doublet, hair, piked beard, and whifkers, earing, and laced band.

Charles and James II. whole lengths.

Others lost :

General count Brown.

James VI. of Scotland.

Henry son of the earl of Arundel, 1556. 19. by Holbein².

Henry [Somerset] second earl of Worcester, who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, knight, and died 1589.

Lord and lady Gerard, uncle and aunt of lady Barbara Montagu widow of the sixth viscount.

Her mother lady Webb.

Herbert Mackworth, father of the seventh viscountess, and one of his daughters.

I come now to the historical paintings on board, which hung in different apartments, and were involved in the general calamity, by being removed, with the rest, to the North gallery. In treating of these I shall awaken a double regret for the loss of them, rendered more irreparable by the want of a description by the able pen who described those others which the Society have engraved, while they omitted to preserve by the same means others of no less importance.

This account of these other historical pictures at Cowdry was "reserved to some future occasion³," which never offered. But whoever considers how much light was derived on our history by the larger ones will not object to an examination of the lesser, however imperfect.

In a MS. paper, delivered into the Society by Dr. Stukeley, they are thus described :

In the Velvet room,

"The great ambassade to the French king, by the earl of Worcester, lord chamberlain, bishop of Ely, lord Vaus, and St. John."

¹ Mary daughter of Sir William Dormer of Eghorp, Bucks, from whom descended the dukes of Feria, in Spain, here mentioned, and others of noble note. Camden's Britannia, I. 321. and note p.

² Sir Thomas Browne, father of the first settler at Cowdry, married Eleanor daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Fitz Alan brother of John Fitz Alan earl of Arundel, by whom he had Betchworth castle, in Surrey.

³ Archæol. III. p. 240.

Charles Somerset, created earl of Worcester, and lord chamberlain for life, 5 Henry VIII. was sent into France, with Richard Cox, afterwards bishop of Ely, Thomas [Wolsey] bishop of Durham, and Thomas duke of Norfolk, to confirm the articles of peace with our king; whereupon the city of Tournay was rendered; and the prince's Mary the king's daughter betrothed to the dauphin⁴. 10 Henry VIII. he was again employed with the same prelate to mediate a peace between the emperor and the king of France⁵. The whole of the marriage treaty was managed by him⁶.

"Duke of Suffolk and earl of Southampton, ambassagé (in poët) to France on secret matters."

Sir William Dugdale tells us, that the earl of Southampton was sent, with the duke of Norfolk and Dr. Cox, to France, 27 Henry VIII. to treat with the French on certain articles for a league between both crowns; one of which was, that the Duke of Angoulême should marry the prince's Elizabeth. This is the only negotiation with France in which that earl appears to have engaged, and is probably alluded to in this picture.

"The kings of England and France meet in *Valdare*: a tournament; Sir Anthony Browne represents the king of England."

If this relates to the tournament in the Champ de drap d'Or, at the interview of the two sovereigns, it has escaped the notice of contemporary historians and the penetration of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, who mentions a picture at Cowdry of the two kings tilting in person, and also at the corner of the Windsor picture⁷. But this picture is smaller, and exhibits two knights running a tilt on the foreground; one wears the crown of France; another a coronet like that of an English prince, composed of crosses and fleurs de lis, and not clofed at the top. An elderly man with a broad face and an elderly lady in profile, with several other figures, boldly painted, but not highly finished, are sitting to see the tilt. On the back ground is the French king's tent and several figures dancing, rejoicing, and preparing entertainments. A person seems leading a queen to the tent. Under this is written, "The meeting of the kings between Guines and Arden in the Vale of Gold." This is an upright piece⁸.

"Sea-fight, where Sir Edward Howard, admiral, was slain."

Sir Edward Howard was second son of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, elected knight of the garter, constituted admiral of England. He commanded the van of the English army at Flodden⁹, and was slain before Brest, 5 Henry VIII. having married Alice sister and heir to Henry Lovel lord Marney, and widow of Sir William Parker, knight, but had no issue by her¹⁰. The French navy, under prior Johan¹¹, "kept close within the haven of Brest, without offering to come abroad." The English attempted to enter the harbour; but failed, and lost one of their ships, and retreated to Berthram bay. The French moored their ships under the castle of Brest, and threw up works on the land side. Their admiral lay still in Blanke fable bay, with his gallies close to the shore." The lord admiral perceiving the French navy to lie thus in fear, wrote to the king to come in person and have the honour of so high an enterprise, which writing the king's counsell nothing allowed for putting the king in jeopardy upon the chance of the sea. Wherefore the king wrote to him to accomplish that which appertained to his duty, which caused him to adventure things farther than wisdom would he should, to his utter undoing and casting away¹². He called a council of war, in which it was determined to attack the French navy in the Bay of Blankefable first, and

⁴ Herbert's History of Henry VIII. p. 78. Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 294.

⁵ Herbert, p. 116. Rymer, XIII. p. 656. From Rymer however it appears that he was not among the ambassadors or commissioners of 5 Henry VIII. only of 10 Henry VIII. when the restoration of Tournay was confirmed. Ib. p. 669. Sir Michael Vaux, captain of Calais, was one of those authorized to swear to the peace the same year. Ib. p. 664. He was a commissioner for the interview of the Champ de Drap d'Or the next year, and created lord Vaux 15 Henry VIII. Dugd. II. 304.

⁶ See Rymer, XIII. p. 667, et seq.

⁷ From Herbert, ib. p. 383.

⁸ Archæol. III. p. 213.

⁹ Vincent on Brooke, p. 355. Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 271, 272.

¹⁰ Anecdotes of Painting, I. p. 99.

¹¹ Holinshed, II. p. 82.

¹² So our historians call *Prigent*. Rapin, VII. p. 95.

¹³ Holinshed, II. 816.

afterwards the ships in Breff harbour. To this he was induced by the representation of a Spanish knight, who affirmed that he might enter the Bay with little hazard. On St. Mark's day, April 25, the Admiral put himself in a small row-boat, attended with three other small rowing ships and his own boat. He rowed into the bay, entered the galleys, and drove out the Frenchmen. The bay was shallow, and the tide being low, the other ships could not come in. The French seeing this, boarded the galleys with pikes, and fought the English. The admiral attempting to get again into his row-boat, which by the violence of the tide was driven down the stream, was knocked overboard with a pike and drowned, and the Spanish knight shared the same fate. All the other boats and vessels with difficulty escaped. The French took the opportunity to make a descent on the coast of Sussex, but were repulsed: and the king appointing the late admiral's elder brother Thomas to succeed him, he "immediately put to sea, and scowred the fame, that no Frenchman durst shew himself on the coast of England, for he fought them at their own ports."

Another picture was intitled, "The Journey to Spain: marquis of Dorset chieftain."

Thomas Grey marquis Dorset, whose father Thomas was so created by Edward IV. and whose son John married Mary sister of Sir Anthony Browne first lord Montagu. Henry VIII. having determined on a war with France in the beginning of his reign, 1511. 3 Henry VIII. Ferdinand king of Arragon permitted the conveying his army against Guienne, under the command of this nobleman, in Spanish vessels, to Guipulcoa, where they were landed, to the amount of 10,000 men*. Ferdinand being solely employed in making himself master of Navarre, instead of assisting the English to conquer Guienne, the marquis falling ill, and his troops refusing to act under Ferdinand, returned home much reduced by sickness and want of provision, after an absence of seven months†.

These two last pictures hung in the velvet bed-chamber.

On another picture was a scroll with this inscription:

"Fight of I. under the erle of Southampton."

In 1540, 32 Henry VIII. Francis king of France encroaching on our territory in that kingdom, and complaining of some proceedings in the late parliament, raised troops in Picardy under Vendome. Whereupon from England were sent William earl of Southampton, so created three years before, and lately made privy seal, and John lord Ruffel, newly constituted high admiral, with a few troops of Northern horse, without any thing being attempted on either side for the present‡. Of this fight I find no notice in our historians§. The earl of Southampton died two years after, at Newcastle, on an expedition into Scotland, and was buried at Midhurst, under a handsome monument still remaining.

On another picture was this inscription: "Erle of Southampton, now admiral of England, meeting the emperor on the sea, by the king my master's commandment, Doughton Daffe being then admiral, conducted him to Dover to the King my said master, the same night."

This in the printed catalogue is called, "Conducting the Emperor to Dover by the Earl of Southampton, admiral." For the better illustration of this picture it will be necessary to refer to the historical description, by Mr. Topham, of the second Windsor picture, engraved by this Society¶. "After every regulation had been made, and preliminaries settled by Cardinal Wolsey, and the king was on his way to the interview which was to take place between him and the French king, in June, 1520, when he arrived at Canterbury, May 25, he received, on the next day, an account of the unexpected arrival off Hithe of the Emperor Charles V. on his

* Holinshed, ib. 816, 817. Rapin, VII. p. 95.

† So lord Herbert, p. 20, from the Spanish historians; but Rapin, VII. p. 62, supposes he includes in this number 3,000 sent to serve at sea, according to treaty.

‡ Herbert, ib. Rapin, ib. 62—67. Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 720.

§ Herbert, p. 526. Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 105.

¶ A note I took of this picture, 1767, represents it as a sea fight; an account of which was on a scroll, concluding with the words—"in which I was admiral"—meaning the Earl of Southampton.

Archæol. VI. 180.

return out of Spain. He was saluted by the Vice Admiral of England, Sir William Fitz William, afterwards Earl of Southampton, who then lay, with a fleet of the King's ships, for the protection of the passage between Dover and Calais. Cardinal Wolsey was immediately dispatched to receive his Imperial Majesty at Dover; and, towards the evening of the same day, the Emperor landed in Dover harbour, where he was met by the Cardinal, and by him was conducted to the castle of Dover. A curious picture in the valuable collection of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Montagu, at Cowdray, preserves this scene of the arrival of the Emperor. The two fleets are given at a distance: the Emperor is represented as descending from his ship into a boat, and the Cardinal, with his attendants, are waiting to receive him on the beach in Dover harbour." The arrival of the Emperor, and the manner of his reception and entertainment during his stay in England, which was till the Tuesday following, May 29, when the Emperor parted from the King in the Downs, and went to Sandwich, to his fleet, are minutely described by Stowe, in his Chronicle, and extracted in the above account¹.

"The winning of Bray, and the passage of the Saine by assault, and also the winning of Moun De Dere, by appointment, where the Duke of Suffoc was chieftain."

Bray is a little town in Piccardy, on the right side of the river Somme², and *Montdidier*, an ancient town on a hill at the foot of which runs the river Don, and was honoured with a palace and residence of some of the kings of the third race³.

In 1523, August 24, the duke of Suffolk, attended by lord Montagu, lord Herbert, lord Ferrers, lord Sandys, lord Berkley, lord Powys, and divers other knights and gentlemen, and an army of 600 demilances, 200 archers on horseback, 3000 archers on foot, and 5000 bill-men, besides 2600 prisoners, came to Calais, in August, 1523, and augmenting this little army with 1700 troops taken out of the garrisons thereabouts, he marched into the enemies country. At last, September 20, Florence d'Égmond count de Bure, general to the Emperor, joined his forces; so that in all they made about 20,000 men⁴; yet as it was now about the latter end of September, and the weather proved very unseasonable, it was difficult to perform any great action. King Henry yet would have them begin with Boulogne; but the Imperialists said that it was impregnable, and that for entering France it were better to coast the river of Soam, which they did, their design being to come to a battle, as being advertized that the French had long since attended their coming. But finding no forces in the field, they besieged Bray, on the river Soam. In this town Monf. Antoine de Crequi seigneur de Pont Dornay⁵ commanded, with a strong garrison: but a breach being made by our men, and violently assaulted, Antoine de Crequi, having set fire to the town, fled over the bridge, with the men that remained, drawing some boards after him: but our men laying on planks, and getting over, chased him, and killed divers of his men. When they returned, they found little safe from the fire but some cellars of wine, which, in that cold and wet time, was a great relief. From hence passing over Soam, they marched towards Roy, taking by the way some lesser places. This town being summoned, and promising to yield, Sir Richard Cornwall, with 400 men, was sent to take possession of it. Thence the army marched towards Mont Didier, where, by the way, M. de Pont Dornay, meeting with some of our horse scattered, put them to the worst; but at last more of our men coming, his horse was killed under him, and he, mounting on another, was constrained to fly. M. de Barneilles and de Canaples yet stood the shock, to favour the retreat of the rest. From hence our men went to Mont Didier, in which M. de Rochebaron, with about 1200 men, commanded. But after some four hours battery of our cannon they capitulated and yielded. The Duke, with his army, had now passed the river of Ouse, and was come with eleven leagues of Paris, without any notable encounter. But the time of year being far spent, and the weather falling out to be so extreme cold, that almost all the corn in France was frozen and spoiled that year, our men were forced to return⁶.

¹ See also Herbert, p. 86, 87, 88.

² Buching, IV. p. 275.

³ Ib. p. 274, 275.

⁴ This was the subject of another picture, inscribed:

"Sept. 20, 1523. Florence d'Égmond count de Bure general of the Emperor's forces, joined those of the English com-

"manded by the Duke of Suffolk, and besieged Bray."

⁵ Holinshed, II. 880. says, Captain Adrian commanded the garrison, and Monf. Pontdormie came with others to his relief.

⁶ Herbert, p. 140, 141. Holinshed, II. p. 879, 880, 881.

The duke of Suffolk had to his second wife Anne daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, knight governor of Calais, who first settled at Cowdray, and by her had issue before marriage a daughter Anne, married to Edward Grey lord Powis. This daughter of Sir Anthony Browne is mentioned in Dugdale's Baronage¹, but in no succeeding Peerages; but in a note by the late Mr. North, in his copy of Vincent on Brooke², in my possession, it is said, "This duke was first contracted to Anne Browne, by whom he had a daughter, then left her, and was married to the lady Mortimer. This marriage was dissolved by divorce, and he married his first love Mrs. Anne Browne, and had another daughter by her; after whose death he was married to the French queen, lady Mortimer being still living." This will account for his exploits being preserved in this family.

"The king's most noble and victorious journeys of *Trouen* and *Touraine*."

The two bodies of troops which had gone to Calais set out from thence, June 17, 1513, under the command of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Herbert, to form the siege of Teroenne. But the King did not leave England till the 30th of the same month, and remained at Calais till hearing the Duke de Longueville was marching to relieve the town, he hastened to the siege, and gave him battle. The French, seized with some sudden panic, fled, without a possibility of being rallied, and left their officers to be taken prisoners. This battle is called the battle of the spurs, a painting of which is in the picture-gallery at Windsor. A convoy of provisions attempting to get into the town, was repulsed by Lord Herbert, who was left to guard the camp. The town soon after surrendered, August 22, and the King and Emperor entered it the 24th. Henry gave it up to the Emperor, who caused it to be razed, except the cathedral and religious houses. Henry carried his victorious troops against Tournay, before which they sat down, September 15, and made themselves masters of it in seven or eight days. It was determined to keep possession of this place, though at a distance from Calais, and though the Emperor had quitted the field. Sir Edward Poynings was made governor of it, with a strong garrison, and Wolsey, then bishop of Lincoln, administrator of its see, on the neglect of its own bishop to repair it³. The English retained Tournay till 1518⁴; and in 1521 the Emperor laid siege to it⁵, which Wolsey prevailed on him to raise⁶.

One of these three last paintings exhibited a town inclosed with a wall and round towers at the corners, and two churches within. Both Tournay and Teroenne were sees of bishops, and had cathedrals and several churches. The latter was taken by storm by Charles V. 1553, and so completely razed that scarcely any traces of it are now to be seen. Two of these pictures had been so damaged by injudicious varnishing, as to be hardly discernable.

A fourth of this set, dated August 10, 1523, represented "the driving and beating the French to Treport, and burning the ships in the haven." Treport was a town at the mouth of the river Bresle, in Normandy, with a harbour, which is considered as the port of the neighbouring town of Eu⁷. Sir William Fitz Williams, with thirty-six great ships coasting France, discovered twelve French ships, in which were the archbishop of Glasgow, and divers others of quality, whom the duke of Albany had sent before him into Scotland. Giving chase to these, two of them were cast away near the havens of Diepe and Boulogne. After which Fitz Williams leaving part of his fleet to shut up the French ships, which were fled into those havens, proceeded himself along the French coasts, landing in divers places, and wasting the country, till at last he came to Treport, a town strongly situated and garrisoned with 3000 men, which fortifications our men, though a far less number, gained, together with divers pieces of ordnance, chasing the French that remained to the town; yet finding it was not their business to lay a siege at this time they only burnt the suburbs and the ships they met in the haven, and so returned⁸.

Francis I. after a furious descent of the English here, in order to defend the inhabitants from new insults erected the tower, which is still to be seen at the entrance of the harbour⁹.

The last of the historical pictures was the Battle of Pavia, 1525, in which Francis I. was taken prisoner.

¹ Herbert, p. 300. where he is called Anthony Browne de Cobs.

² P. 108. ³ Rapin, VII. 98—108. 119. Herbert, 36, 37—40.

⁴ Ib. p. 182. Herbert, p. 77. ⁵ Ib. p. 217.

⁶ Herbert, p. 106. ⁷ Buisching. ⁸ Herbert, p. 138.

⁹ Description de la haute Normandie, I. p. 14. § 19.

The first of the historic paintings here noticed in the *Anecdotes of Painting*, (l. 99.) mentioned before (p. 5.) "represents Francis I. on his throne, with his courtiers and the Duke of Suffolk, (so it is written) and the Earl of Southampton, standing before him on an embassy. This, it is observed, is by much the worst of the three, and has been repainted.

The third is the largest, broad like the first, and represents Francis on his throne, at a distance, with guards, &c. on each side in a line. Before him sit on stools, with their backs towards you, four persons in black, and one like a clergyman, standing in the middle, and haranguing the king. On each side sit noblemen well drawn, coloured, and neatly finished. On this piece is written, "The great ambassade sent to the French king of the erle of Worcester lord chamberlain, the bishop of Ely, the lord St. John, the lord Vaux, and others. These pieces I should not think of Holbein; the figures are more free than his, less finished, and the colouring fainter; and none of the English seem portraits. The spelling too of *Suffo* is French. Probably these pieces were done by *Janet*, who was an able master, was contemporary with Holbein, and whose works are often confounded with his."

Such was the series of historic paintings with which Sir Anthony Browne had decorated the splendid mansion which his father erected at Cowdry, at the close of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. Having succeeded his father in the honourable post of standard bearer throughout the whole realm of England and elsewhere, he attended his sovereign Henry VIII. in his conquests in France, accompanied that Prince's experienced general in that kingdom and in Scotland, and was ambassador for conveying the order of the Garter to Francis I. and on one other occasion. 30 Henry VIII. he had a grant of the office of master of the horse, and of the site of Battel abbey, where he was buried, and has a handsome monument remaining. No wonder then that he took so much pains to perpetuate the military glories of his sovereign, and of his contemporaries, whose exploits reflected so much lustre on himself, and from which his posterity derived so much honour. His eldest son and heir Anthony was created viscount Montagu by Philip and Mary, to whom he was master of the horse, and dying 1592, was buried at Cowdry, as was his son and namesake, second viscount, at Midhurst, 1629. His son Francis, third viscount, was a great sufferer in the cause of king Charles I. and, dying 1682, was interred at Midhurst, and succeeded by his eldest surviving son and namesake, fourth viscount, and he, 1708, by his brother Henry; as he was, 1717, by his only son Anthony; who was succeeded, 1767, by his only surviving son and namesake, who died at Brussels, April 9, 1787, and had for his successor his only son George-Samuel, born 1769, and most unfortunately, by an intrepid curiosity, contrary to the advice and intreaties of the boatmen, seconded by the magistrates, whom they called in to avert their fate, hurried into the falls of the Rhine, with his companion and intended brother-in-law, Mr. Sedley Burdett.

Thus, by a singular concurrence of events, the male line of this noble family, and their magnificent mansion-house, became extinct in the same year, and within a month of each other.

This estate was in the Crown, and was given in exchange to the co-heirs of John Neville, Marquis of Montague, whose fourth daughter, Lucy, married first Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams, and afterwards Sir Anthony Browne. She was succeeded by her son William Fitzwilliams, Earl of Southampton, who built the late house, as appeared by his badges, arms, &c. in various parts of it, and adorned the rooms with paintings, whose loss we now regret. He dying without issue, Sir Anthony Browne, as heir to their common mother, succeeded, and was created by queen Mary Viscount Montague having chosen that title on account of his ancestors having been Marquis of Montague.

The house is situated in a valley, encompassed with lawns, hills, and woods, and is built of stone round a square court, entered by a gate in the centre of the front flanked by two towers, and a larger in the middle, and two hexagonal towers near the end. Over the gate in capitals,

LOIAULTE SAPROUERA
under it W S I P
below W S I P

In all the reparations of this house the ancient style had been very properly preserved. The chapel was handsome; the canopy light and elegant. The hall was lighted by windows on
E one

one side, and a cupola of three stories in the centre; the roof coved with carved Irish oak. and its walls painted with architecture by Roberti, the statues by Goupé. At the upper end was a buck standing, carved in brown wood; on the shoulder a shield with the arms of England; under it, the arms of Browne with many quarterings, carved in wood. There were ten other bucks, large as life, standing, lying, and sitting; some with small banners of arms supported by their feet. This hall and the stair-case were painted by Pellegrini with the story of Tancred and Clorinda, from Tasso; the parlour by Holbein, or some of his scholars or contemporaries, with the subjects already described. They were preserved in the civil war by a coat of plaster laid over the stucco on which they were painted; but one of the officers quartered here exercising his partisan against the wall broke out from one of them the face of Henry VIII. which was afterwards replaced.

The plate on this page represents Henry VIII. riding from Portsmouth to Southsea castle, accompanied by Sir Anthony Browne and the duke of Suffolk; from the first compartment on the right hand of the dining parlour. "The King is mounted on a stately courser, whose head-stall, reins, and stirrups, are studded and embossed with gold. He wears on his head a black bonnet ornamented with a white feather, and is dressed in a jacquet of cloth of gold, and a furcot or gown of brown velvet, with breeches and hose of white silk. His countenance appears serene and sedate. All the features of his face are highly finished, and the portrait hath by good judges been esteemed to be the greatest likeness we now have of that monarch. Behind the king are two persons on horseback; that on the right hand is the duke of Suffolk, mounted on a black horse, and dressed in a scarlet habit, with a black bonnet on his head; his beard is remarkably white, curled and parted in the middle. The other is Sir Anthony Browne, mounted on a white courser."

¹ Archæol. III. p. 263. See before, p. 3.



Sir Anthony was again represented, together with his Royal Master, on horse-back, at their meeting between Calais and Marquion¹, and in the procession of king Edward VI. in the same collection².

The rooms were stately and well furnished, adorned with many pictures. In the long gallery on the South side were the twelve apostles large as life; another very neat one on the North side waincotted with Norway-oak, contained many antient whole-length pictures of the family in their proper habits. There were four history-pieces, two copies of Raphael's marriage of Cupid and Psyche, and several old religious and military paintings from Battle abbey.

In the dining-room above stairs was a portrait of Erasmus, by Holbein.

A collection of antient armour in a picture.

General Brown, in the Imperial service, in armour; a full-bottom flowing wig. He died 1729.

A battle between the Emperor and the Turks.

The chimney-piece was of Suffex marble; over it the judgement of Solomon; and above it the king's arms supported by the lion and griffin.

In the drawing-room, hung with tapestry, on this side of the court, which is the side represented in Pl. XXXVI. was the picture of Sir Anthony Browne, taken from a bust by Van Reis. Under him with the inscription given p. 3.

An ebony cabinet with several views at Rome; the inside and outside of St. Peter's, and a long procession at the Pope's coronation. The chimney-piece was of black marble; over the battle of Alexander and Darius.

In the portraits before mentioned of Ralf Nevill, and Anne, daughter of Lord Audeley, and Ralf Nevill, of Raby, and Marie, daughter and heire of William, Lord Percy, both the men were in armour, helmets on their heads, battle-axes in their hands, a cross on their mantles.

In that of "Richard Nevill, Erle of Salyfburi, knight of the garter, and Alyce, daughter and heire of Thomas Montague, Erle of Salyfburi," her coat of arms was on her gown on the left side; he was in armour, his head bare, a pole in his right-hand. Under them the several coats were marked to be,

1. Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick.
2. George, Archbishop of York.
3. Jane, Countess of Arundel.
4. Margaret, Countess of Oxford.
5. The name obliterated.
6. Katharine, Lady Boville.
7. Lady Haftings.
8. Lady Stanley.

Next the door:

"Edmonde Fitzwilliam;" and "the daughter of Sir Johan Clifton;" an urn and other ornaments between them. He was in armour, a small short stick in his right-hand; their respective coats of arms on her gown. Date 1534.

¹ Archaeol. III. p. 245.

² Ib. p. 268.

Below was another picture of the same person, and of "Maulde, daughter of Johan Hotham, of Holtherneis;" an urn between them as above. Date 1534. He was here also in armour, a spear in his left-hand. His coat armour, in the first, is on his breast only; in this, it reaches down to the middle of his thigh; in it a crescent for difference. The upper picture had no beard; but this had. Their coats of arms were on the lady's gown. Her arms were: Or, on a bend Sable three stars Az. pierced.

In the North gallery:

Large copies of Ralf, Lord Nevill, and the daughter of Lord Percy, and of some other of the old pictures.

The battle of Pavia, by Holbein.

Dame Alice, daughter of Sir John Gage, wife of Sir Anthony Browne, in a black gown full of long points on the arms, breast, and to the bottom; gold border to her ruff; a chain of gold and pearls from her neck.

The Marriage of Cupid and Psyche after Raphael, and above it the council of Gods by Julio Romano.

Hurting the flag, by de Vos.

In a bow window:

The arms of Browne, with quarterings.

France and England.

England and France.

Another (qu. Fitzwilliam?)

"William Fitz William Earl of Southampton, lord preve feal and chauncellor of the Duchy of Lancaster," walking by the sea, holding a staff with a knob on the top; the face very fine Arms; Quarterly, 1. lozengé, Arg. and S. 2. S. a faltire A. 3. A. 3 fuzils. 4. O. a spread eagle G. 5. S. 3 martlets O. 6. Az. a bend O. under a file of 3 A. 7 G. in a bordure A. 3 lions passant guardant O. 8. a faltire ingrailed S. 9. S. a crofs A. 10. A. on a canton a bend. 11. A. 3 gerbes among crofs crofslets. 12. A . . . fuzils in bend S. 14. a lion rampant G. 15. Az. a lion rampant. 16. 3 fuzils S. 3 bezants.

A good whole length of a beggar-boy at Antwerp, by P. Snyders.

Two views of the house, Indian ink drawings. "M. Xhrouruet fecit, 1736."

In a bed-chamber a whole-length of William the Conqueror, said to be copied from a picture in Normandy; a sceptre in his right-hand.

Eight small whole length of the Nevilles and Fitzwilliams in pairs by Holbein, in the habits of their time.

The South gallery, which used to be called the Apofiles gallery, was 1784 made into a suite of bed-rooms, some of which had ante-rooms.

In the Breakfast-room was a cabinet full of very neat pieces of ivory work, many of them consisting of small and delicate flowers, turned by a former lord Montacute, who used to amuse himself in such work. In one of the rooms was a picture of him at his turning-wheel.

Views of the Spa.

The

The famous picture, by Oliver, of three brothers of the family who accidentally met abroad, and their page, whole lengths.

Lewis XIV. passing the Rhine.

At the foot of the staircase was the entrance to the chapel, which was most elegantly fitted up. Mahogany waincot eight or ten feet high, and rails of the same to the altar; the edges of the panels gilt; above, it was painted white with gold ornaments.

On the picture of Sir Anthony Browne, mentioned p. 3 and note *, was this inscription: "Sir Anthony Browne was at one time and to his death master of the horse to king Henrie the VIII. and afterwards to king Edward the VI. captain of both their majestys, gentlemen pensionnar, chief standard bearer of England, justice in oyer of all their forrests, parkes, and chafes beyond the river of Trent Northward, lieueutenant of the forrest of Windsor, wolman and afthdown of divers parkes and chafes Southward, one of the executors to king Henrie VIII. one of their majesty's honorable privy counsell, and knight of the most noble order of the garter, in this dres he married by proxy princefs Anna Cleves relex of king Henry the VIII."

A whole length portrait of "Dame Alice daughter to Sir John Gage controler of the household to king Henry VIII. and wife to Sir Anthony Browne, æt. xxx." Her hands clencht, holding a watch, her gloves embroidered with yellow, a book on a desk by her.

The park is noble, having great variety of ground in it, abounding with game, and is well wooded with pines, firs, and other evergreen trees, which are grown to a large size; and here are some of the largest chefnut-trees, perhaps, in England. The river Arun, gliding by Midhurst, sweeps through the park in front of the house, though in so deep a channel as to be hardly visible from it.

The country adjacent serves as a contrast to this beautiful scenery by its barrenness; some efforts, however, which the late lord's father made by fir plantations prove that the most sterile soil and dreary region is capable of receiving embellishment. But the situation lying all along between two ridges of downs and hills on the North and South, all extensive prospect is excluded.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

R. G.

Enfield,
Nov. 7, 1793.

To the Rev. Mr. WRIGHT, S. A. S.

* * The drawings from whence the plates are engraven were taken by the late Mr. Grimm, of whom they were fortunately purchased by the Society a few months before his death. Others on a larger scale were made by that ingenious artist for Sir William Burrell. An accurate plan of the house is in the hands of the steward of the estate.



South View of Cowdray from the Cottage



North View of Cowdray House.





W. Harvey's residence house the last of his life's residence

engraving by J. H. Thompson

Published by J. H. Thompson, 11, Strand, London

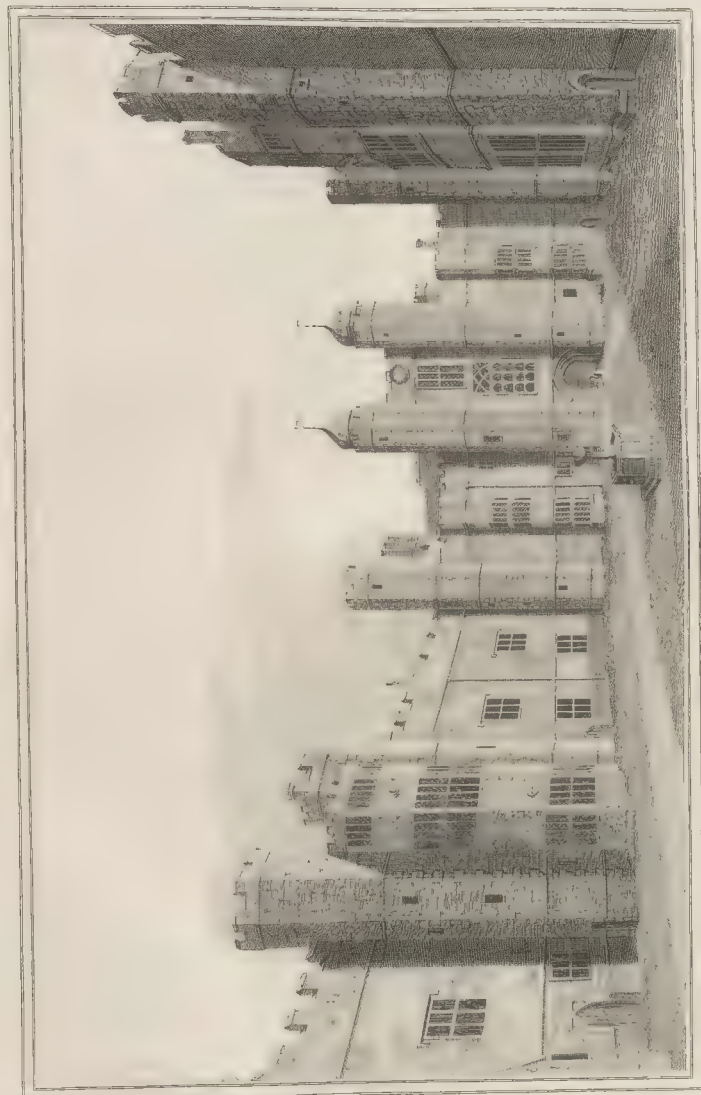




Front of the building taken from the Gibway

Engraved and Published by J. H. Smith, 1840

Printed by J. H. Smith, 1840



A view of the castle of St. John, as it appeared in the year 1740.

Engraved by J. Smith.

Printed by J. Smith.

VOL. III.

Plate XXXVIII.

THIS Plate represents a chimney-piece erected in the bishop's palace at Exeter by Peter Courtenay, who was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, A. D. 1477, and translated to Winchester, A. D. 1486; had formerly been Master of St. Anthony's Hospital, in London, and resigned that place on a pension of one hundred marks per annum, A. D. 1474, on the annexing of the hospital to the royal chapel at Windsor¹.

The monks of the order of St. Antony wore a black habit with the letter T of a blue colour on the breast. This may sufficiently account for the appearance of that figure among the ornaments of Bishop Courtenay's arms. The following extract from Stow's Survey of London may serve to explain the appendant Bell².

"The Proctors of this hospital were to collect the benevolence of charitable persons towards the building and supporting thereof. And among other things observed in my youth I remember that the officers charged with the oversight of the markets in this city did divers times take from the market people pigs starved, or otherwise unwholesome for men's sustenance: these they did slit in the ear. One of the Proctors of St. Antony tied a bell about the neck, and let it feed among the dunghills, and no man would hurt it, or take it up; but if any gave them bread, or other feeding, such they would know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had something given them; whereupon was raised a proverb, 'such a one will follow such a one and whine as it were an Antony pig;' but if such a pig grew to be fat, and came to good liking, as oft times they did, then the Proctor would take him up to the use of the hospital."

These monks, with their importunate begging, were so troublesome, that if men gave them nothing, they would presently threaten them with St. Antony's fire, so that many simple people out of fear or blind zeal every year used to bestow on them a fat pig or porker (which they ordinarily painted on their pictures of the saint), whereby they might procure their good will, prayers, and be secure from their menaces³.

"The knights of this order [of St. Antony] wore a collar of gold, with an hermit's girdle, to which hung a crutch and a little bell⁴." See in the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1750, the plate of the orders of knighthood, where T, whether a letter or crutch, is given to the order of St. Antony of Ethiopia.

The saint is always represented with this appendage in Missals, and on Monuments, the T hanging from his girdle, and the bell from the neck of the pig at his feet.

¹ See Cleveland's History of the Courtenays family, p. 284.
² Newcourt, *ibid*.

³ P. 190. Newcourt, Repert. Vol. I. p. 282.
⁴ Chamber's Dict. v. ANTONY.

The arms of Courtenay impaled by those of the fee of Exeter are in the centre compartment. In that on the left hand is the former coat fingle, supported by two swans collared and chained. Motto *Arma petri Cron epi*. And on the right hand it impales *Hungerford*, supported by two boars with the Courtenay label round their necks. Motto *arma patris et patris*.

Above the centre compartment is the mitre, with the arms of the fee, and a label inscribed

Colompne ecclesie veritatis p'confe';

and here the T is thrice repeated.

The moulding of the arch is charged with the portcullis and foliage alternately; and on the point are the royal arms in a garter, and supported by two greyhounds.

The T with the bell appendant occurs on the sides of the centre coat; also the T fingle and labels, and over the top of the chimney the T and P C for *Peter Courtenay*.

The three Sickles and the Sheaf in the angles of the three compartments are the badges of the barons of Hungerford.

The bishop was third son of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, knight, (fifth son of Hugh Courtenay second earl of Devonshire), who died 1463, by Elizabeth his wife daughter to Walter lord Hungerford, who died 1449; but when she died is not known.

He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford; made archdeacon of Exeter 1453; dean of the same church, 1477. He died 1491, and was probably buried in the chancel at Powderham, where is an effigy of a bishop inlaid in brass*. He built the North tower of Exeter cathedral, and placed in it a great bell, called after him *Peter's* bell, with a clock and dial; he built also the tower and good part of the church at Honiton (which before was only a chapel, now the chancel). In the windows of the tower are the arms of his parents, now lost; but his paternal arms are on the pillars of the chancel[†].

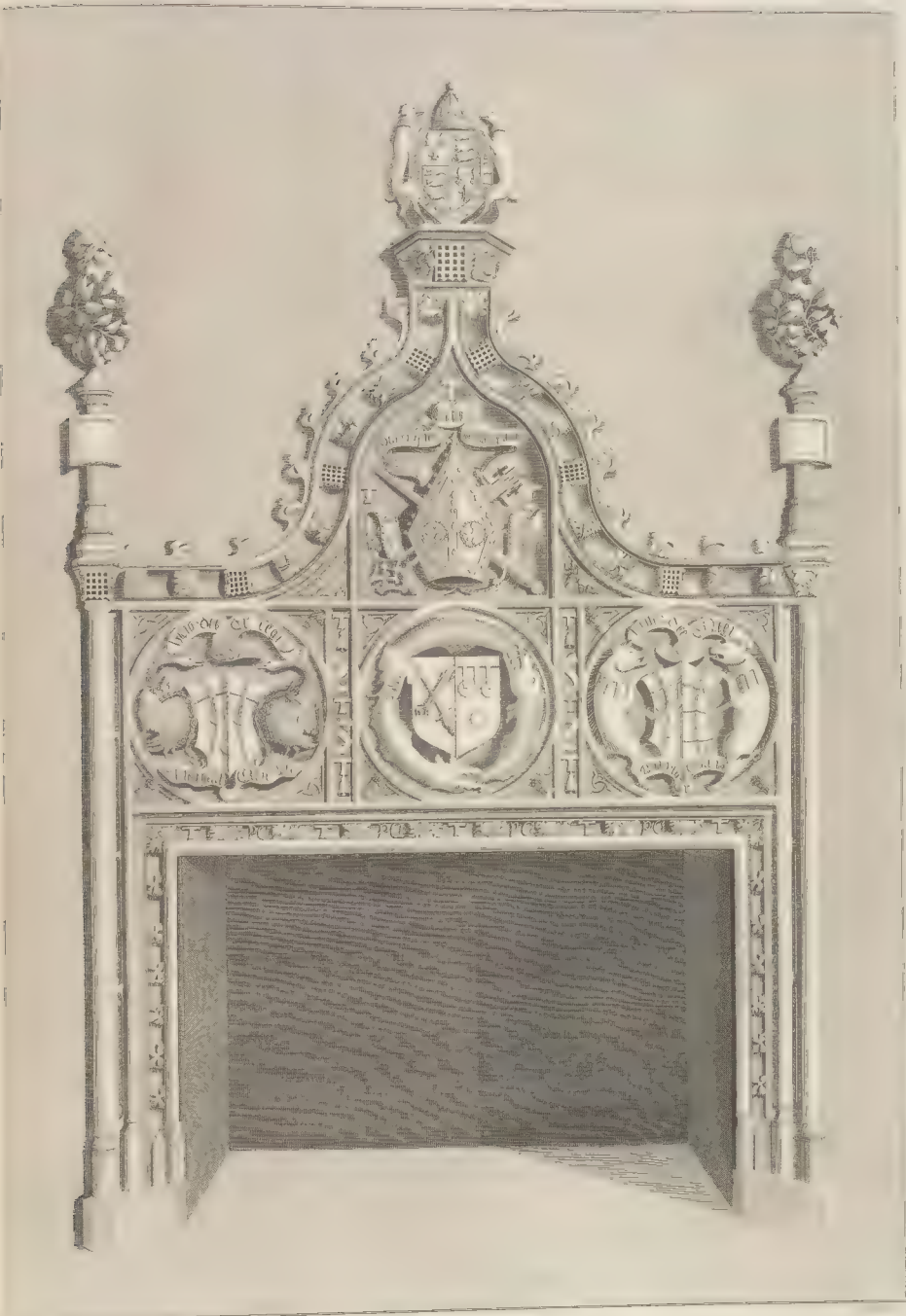
R. G.

* The bishop's motto was, *Deus verum tutum*.

† Cleveland, p. 286.

‡ Polwhele's Devon, II. p. 281.





A Chimney piece in the Bishop's Palace, at Exeter.

sculpted by J. B. Kneller

Published according to Act of Parliament, April 1796

V O L. III.

Plate XXXIX.

DEAR SIR,

Birdbrook, Essex, Aug. 14, 1794.

PERMIT me the pleasure of laying before you a drawing of the newly discovered Roman Pavement at Colchester, in Essex; which for lightness, elegance of design, and variety of pattern, has never yet been equalled by any hitherto engraved. I regret much its not being more perfect; yet there is sufficient to shew a refinement in taste that would do credit to the genius of the present age.

The outer border with the red tesserae very much resembles the one at Caerwent, which Mr. Strange says "no design can exceed in elegance," yet we see it exceeded by the scroll border in this pavement; and the circular border is by no means destitute of merit.

The most curious part of this pavement is the vases being shaded; not in the common method of dark and light tesserae, but the colours are softened into each other equal to any painting, and their shape is extremely beautiful.

The drawing, which was taken for me by Mr. Dunthorne is very accurate; I examined it upon the spot, and was much pleased to find no part omitted, or any introduced to make it more beautiful—a practice too common with draftsmen.

When perfect it appears to have been 22 feet by 17, the length would have been accurately ascertained, had it not extended beneath a stone wall into an adjoining garden, the property of another person, who would not permit the soil to be removed.

It was found 1793, in the garden of — Bragg, a Baker, in St. Martin's Lane; the premises are the property of Mr. John Hinfum, of Copford.

This Pavement is situated about thirty-six rod N. E. by N. from the one discovered in the year 1763, and engraved in Morant's History of Essex.

Should you think the drawing worthy the attention of the Society, your presenting it will add to the many favors already conferred upon, dear Sir,

Craven Ord, Esq.

Your obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS WALFORD.

Archæol. V. p. 58.



1. Fragment of Parment, in the Parish of St. Martin, Colchester



Scale of 1/2 inch

Fragment of Parment, in the Parish of St. Martin, Colchester

VOL. III.

Plates XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV,

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The EARL of LEICESTER,

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

Hedingham Castle, Essex, March 25th, 1796.

THE study and history of ancient structures are so entirely within the province of Antiquaries, and have so frequently been the subjects of their attention, that I trust I need offer no apology for troubling your Lordship with the following Memoir and Drawings; together with my request, that you would be pleased to submit them to the learned Society, over which your Lordship so ably presides.

I purpose giving an account of Hedingham Castle in the county of Essex, a structure of no common note, having been the chief residence annex to an estate belonging by grant from the Conqueror to the very antient and noble family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford; in which family it remained, from those early times, almost without interruption, till the year 1655, when, after the decease of Diana, second daughter of William, second Earl of Exeter¹, Dowager of Henry eighteenth Earl of Oxford (who held it in jointure), it passed into the family of Trentham, of Roncester, in the county of Stafford².

¹ Lib. Domest. Collins hist. collect. of Noble Families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, &c. pp. 215, 216. Morant's History of Essex, Vol. II. p. 292.

² Collins, Noble Families, p. 268.

³ Bridges, Northamptonshire, Vol. II. pp. 590. 592.

⁴ E Rotulis Curie Manerii de Hedingham Burrough, in my possession.

In treating this subject, I mean to advance nothing which credible authority, added to my own knowledge and repeated inspection of the building, will not warrant; avoiding all observations and opinions of a visionary or uncertain nature; and I am the more disposed to this precision, from an idea that very few *memoranda* concerning this Castle can absolutely be relied on; for, having been erected now so many years since, and not being a royal or public edifice, but the residence of a private family, all records concerning the precise time of its construction, the names of the architects, its various repairs, the disasters befalling it during so long a period, with other anecdotes of a similar and not less interesting nature, are probably lost for ever; at least, they have escaped a very diligent search on my part, in places from which elucidation might have been reasonably expected.

Our source of information, therefore, must arise from general history, in which, though precise dates may not always attend us, we shall still be able to establish premises leading to conclusions so near the truth as to afford us fair ground of satisfaction.

Heddingham Castle stands on an easy eminence, just above the village of the same name, which may with great probability be supposed to have received the addition of "Castle" soon after the construction of this building, to distinguish it more clearly from the adjoining parish of Sible Heddingham. The regular form of that part of this eminence on which the castle is built leaves no doubt of its having been greatly assisted by art. The Keep, or Dungeon Tower, from its great strength and the solidity of its walls, has alone resisted the injuries of time and weather. It is built at a small distance from, and nearly facing, the bridge leading into the ballium, or inner-court, the superficial contents of which are two acres and thirty-four poles. All other buildings upon the hill, which were numerous, whether used for defence, or convenience, (the situations of which I shall have occasion hereafter to describe¹;) have been long since destroyed, and there is little doubt but a similar fate would have attended the edifice now under consideration, but from the difficulty of effecting it, without severe labour, and at an expence, which the materials would by no means have defrayed.

In endeavouring to decide with some certainty upon the age in which this castle was constructed, it will be necessary to turn our eyes upon the building, which speaks strongly for itself. It does not appear to have been built at various times, and from various designs; but at one period, and in one regular unmixed style of architecture, which I apprehend to be the Saxon, in its more improved and refined state, as most generally introduced by the Normans, shortly after the Conquest², when the low and gloomy buildings of the former gave place to the loftier and more magnificent structure of the latter people³.

It seems not improper in this place to remark, that Aubrey de Vere came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror⁴, and, after the overthrow and defeat of King Harold at the battle of Hastings, was rewarded for his services with many lordships in this kingdom⁵, and amongst others, with that of Heddingham, which had been possessed by Uhuinus, a Saxon of great note⁶.

The Conqueror, sensible how much the want of fortified places had facilitated his conquests, and wishing effectually to secure his newly-acquired possessions, built many magnificent and strong castles within the Royal Demesnes⁷. In this he was imitated by most of the great men of his court, who upon the grant of estates from the Crown, immediately built castles thereon for their defence and residence⁸, it seems therefore highly probable that this was done in the present instance, and that the Castle of Heddingham was either constructed by the first possessor of the lordship, or by his earliest descendants.

¹ See Appendix, Plate XL.

² Bentham's Ely, sect. 5 and 6. Grose's Antiquities, preface, p. 110. Dr. Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities, p. 100. et seq.

³ Henry's History of England, 8vo. Vol. VI. p. 186.

⁴ Stow's Annals, p. 106. Morant's Essex, Vol. II. pp. 291, 292.—Collins, Noble Families, p. 214.

⁵ Henry's History of England, 8vo. Vol. VI. p. 11.

⁶ Lib. Doneld. See also MS. F. H. 32. in Bibliotheca Bodleiana.

⁷ Henry's History of England, 8vo. Vol. VI. p. 187. ⁸ Ibid.

An Antiquary, of considerable eminence in the last Century¹, has observed that, after very diligent search by the most inquisitive in such matters, no coin, medal, or any thing Roman, has ever been found in, or about this castle, or village, though this people generally left such tokens in all places of their residence; nor any memorial whatsoever, British, Saxon, or Dane, but only English, of which many have been found; for which reasons, and because, the practice of building strong-holds prevailed so generally in those days, he concludes this castle to have been built in, or soon after, the Conqueror's time². To this opinion I shall add; that in the building itself there do not appear any fragments of Roman or Saxon workmanship, which the Normans used to incorporate, whenever they found them near the site of their intended structure³, as may be seen in Colchester castle, as well as in other edifices undoubtedly Norman.

The materials, of which Hedingham castle is constructed, are those generally used by the Normans in similar edifices⁴: The walls which are of great strength, being from eleven feet six inches, to twelve feet six inches thick at the bottom⁵, and from nine feet six inches to ten feet thick at the top⁶, are built with common irregular flints, and stones, bedded in fluid mortar, or grout; the whole outside, (as was sometimes the case⁷), is faced with ashler stone, squared, and laid with great neatness and regularity. On the top of the Castle, which is nearly square, at each angle were formerly four turrets⁸, which, with the platform or upper story, were embattled⁹; of these turrets, two are destroyed, as also the parapet wall, and the whole of the embattlements.

Were it necessary for me after what has been observed to adduce farther proofs that this edifice is doubtless Anglo-Norman, I might enlarge upon a variety of particulars in its interior part; such as, the form and simple ornaments of the capitals and bases of the pillars, the circular arches, either altogether unadorned, or ornamented in a manner peculiar to that "new mode of architecture" said to have been introduced by the Normans¹⁰; but this would be altogether superfluous; I shall therefore only dwell upon the great similarity observable between this and other castles, known to have been constructed after the Conquest; such as Bamborough castle in Northumberland¹¹, Richmond castle in Yorkshire¹², the White Tower in London, and many others, but particularly Rochester castle in Kent¹³, the magnificent remains of which will for many centuries to come, reflect the highest credit on Gundulphus Bishop of that See, and famous for his talents as an Architect, who appears indubitably to have constructed that castle between the years 1088 and 1107¹⁴.

To all these, Hedingham Castle bears strong marks of similarity, but to none more than the last, in which the resemblance is so striking, both in the external appearance, the mode of Architecture, as well as in the internal disposition of the apartments, as to satisfy the mind that they were built nearly at the same period of time.

The different apertures of the building are in a tolerably perfect state, not having been enlarged by the rude hand of Violence as in many other Castles¹⁵; this has enabled us to exhibit their forms and architectural ornaments with a precision, which, I trust, will be satisfactory to your Lordship, and the Society, and be the means of transmitting them to posterity, and indeed, I have great reason to think that no Castle of the Anglo-Norman age is now to be found in so perfect a state as the present.

¹ Nicholas Jekyll grandson of Thomas Jekyll, (who was also a most laborious Antiquary), of Bocking, in the county of Essex. See Google's Brit. Topography, 4to, Vol. I. pp. 343, 344, 345.

² See MS. F. H. N° 32. in Bibl. Bodleiana.

³ Grose's Antiquities, preface, pp. 7, 8. Archaeologia, Vol. I. p. 143.

⁴ Grose's Antiquities, preface, p. 7.

⁵ Appendix, Plate XLIII.

⁶ Grose's Antiquities, preface, p. 7.

⁷ Ibid. p. 12.

⁸ Matt. Paris. Hist. p. 1. W. Malmesbury, de gest. Reg. Ibid. p. 102. Bentham's Ely, sect. 6. passim.

⁹ Grose's Antiquities, Vol. IV. pp. 49, 56. Ibid. Vol. VI. pp. 150, 156. Ibid. Vol. III. pp. 94, 101.

¹⁰ Archaeologia, Vol. IV. pp. 367, et seq. Ibid. Vol. VI. pp. 381—391.

¹¹ Strikingly so in Rochester castle.

The ashler of many buildings of this era was of stone from quarries in the vicinity of Caen in Normandy¹, to which a decided preference was given by the Norman workmen²; but, after a very attentive examination into this matter, it appeared to me, that the ashler of Hedingham castle was more probably drawn from the quarries of Northamptonshire (a county more abundantly stored with quarry stone than perhaps any other in England³) than from abroad. With stone from Barnack in that county, the abbey of Peterborough⁴ was built; and the famous abbey of St. Edmundsbury⁵, not more than twenty-three miles from Hedingham, which last, is confirmed by a charter from the Conqueror directing the abbot of Peterborough (to whom the quarries at Barnack near Stamford belonged⁶) to permit the abbot of St. Edmundsbury to take such a quantity of stone as was necessary for building his abbey⁷. I lately visited the magnificent ruins of this church, and, after a minute comparison, it appears to me that the ashler of Hedingham castle and the stone of the abbey are exactly similar. But in order to satisfy myself more completely on this subject, I sent to Barnack, and procured a small block of the stone from that quarry; and I conceive your Lordship will be of opinion with me that the ashler of Hedingham castle is not from Normandy but from Barnack.

I transmit herewith three specimens of this stone; from the ruins at Bury, this Castle, and Barnack, for the inspection of your lordship and the Society.

The stone is calcareous, effervescing strongly in acids; it appears to be a congeries of minute shells and earth: it is highly durable, though not by any means of great hardness, but seems (as is usual with good free-stone) by long exposure to the air to have gathered a crust, which completely defends it from the weather, and preserves it from farther decay⁸.

To this castle antiently belonged a constable, in proof of which more than one of these officers are buried in this parish-church⁹. The constable had also an allotment of land in this parish, as part of his fee, of about two acres, which still bears the name of *Constable's Meadow*¹⁰.

There is an oral tradition in the village of Castle Hedingham, that a subterraneous communication formerly went from this castle to that of Colchester; and the same idle tale is frequently told at the latter place. That such passages were usually made from antient castles to some part of the feudal towns or villages generally situated near them, is, I believe, most certain. They seem to have been necessary for a variety of useful purposes, such as the conveyance of provisions or succours to the garrison. But that a subterraneous communication should, or could, be established between two castles at a distance of more than eighteen miles seems altogether improbable.

The first mention of this Castle in History is in the year 1152, when Maud daughter of Euf-tace, Earl of Boulogne, and wife of King Stephen, died at "*Hanningham* castle belonging to Alberik de Vere, Earl of Oxford," and was buried at Feverham, in Kent¹¹.

In the latter and more tumultuous part of the reign of King John, during his contest with the Barons an Embassy was dispatched from the latter to Philip, King of France, entreating him to send over his son Lewis the Dauphin (afterwards Lewis the Eighth) to their assistance, promising

¹ Dr. Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities, p. 97. Grose's Antiquities, p. 7. Henry's Hist. of England, 8vo. Vol. VI. p. 192.

² Wren's Parentalia, p. 298. Grose's Antiquities, preface, p. 110.

³ Morton's Nat. Hist. of Northamptonshire, pp. 98. 118.

⁴ Ibid. p. 110. Bridges, Hist. of Northamptonshire, pp. 439. 490. 545. Gunton's Hist. of the Church of Peterborough, p. 4.

⁵ Antiquitates Rutupinae, auctore J. Batteley, edit. 2. pp. 49. 50. Morton's Nat. Hist. of Northamptonshire, p. 110.

⁶ Antiquitates Rutupinae, pp. 49. 50.

⁷ "Willielmus Rex Anglie Abbatem de Burgo salutem. Mando tibi et præcipio ut petitis abbatem Sancti Edmundi sufficiens accipere de petra ad ecclesiam suam, sicut beatissimus habuit, et non amplius sibi impedimentum facias in adducendis petris ad aquam quam antea fecisti. Telle Episcopo Dunelmensi." Vide Antiqu. Rutup. ut supra.

⁸ Wren's Parentalia, p. 298.

⁹ MS. in officio armorum, art. Effex.

¹⁰ Ecclesiarum Honoris de Hedingham ad Castrum, in my possession.

¹¹ Stow's Annals, p. 147.

him the crown of England as a reward'. A force was accordingly embarked¹, which was soon after followed by the Dauphin himself; but before his landing we are informed that King John, A.D. 1216, besieged and took Colchester castle, which was surrendered to him by the French garrison then in it²; "after which he took Hidingham or Hyemingham castle belonging to Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford³."

Lewis, on his landing without opposition at the close of the same year at Sandwich⁴, took Rochester castle, and in a short time reduced the South of England and entered London in triumph⁵; soon after which, King John died, and was succeeded by his son King Henry the third.

At the commencement of the following year, 1217, negotiations with a view to peace proving fruitless, Hedingham castle became a second time an object of contention: it was surrendered to Lewis and his adherents, with those of Orford, Norwich, and Colchester; so that (as the annalist informs us) the eastern part of England submitted to his arms⁶.

But before the end of May, 1217, the decisive battle of Lincoln, and the defeat of the French fleet, gave a sudden check to the French career, and led the way to a general peace, which was soon happily concluded through the moderation and good faith of William Marshall, the virtuous Earl of Pembroke, governor to the young King. It was stipulated that Lewis should immediately quit the kingdom, but that his adherents within it should receive full pardon and restitution to their honours and estates⁷.

The Earl of Pembroke appears to have executed the treaty in behalf of the young King, to whom he was governor, with the utmost fidelity; and Robert de Vere the third Earl of Oxford, who was deeply concerned in this rebellion, being a party to the covenants made between the king and the barons, for the delivery of the Tower of London into their hands⁸, and having taken so decided a part against his King that he was by name excommunicated by Pope Innocent III⁹, was received again into favour. Accordingly we find him in quiet possession of this his castle (which had been twice besieged and taken), and the estate belonging to it, at the time of his death in the fifth year of King Henry III. 1221; and the whole descended to his son and heir Hugh de Vere the fourth earl of Oxford¹⁰, who founded an hospital on the outside of the castle gate¹¹. His great grandson John seventh earl died possessed of this castle, 33 Edward III. and left 100 marks for re-edifying the chapel called the *new abbey*, in Castle Hengham¹². His son Thomas, eighth earl, died seised of Hedingham castle, 1371, 45 Edward III¹³; as did his brother Alberic, tenth earl, 1 Henry IV¹⁴.

I meet with nothing memorable concerning the castle for a considerable time; it is however certain that it passed in almost regular succession to John de Vere the twelfth Earl of Oxford, in the fourth year of the reign of King Henry V.

During the sanguinary wars between the houses of York and Lancaster the Earls of Oxford were distinguished Lancastrians. John de Vere, above mentioned, twelfth Earl of Oxford, retained his allegiance so firmly to King Henry VI. his brother having married a niece of king Henry IV. that King Edward IV. in the first year of his reign, at a parliament on the 4th of November, caused this earl, (then near sixty years of age), with Aubrey his eldest son, to be attainted, and afterwards, with several others, beheaded on Tower-hill¹⁵. John, his second son, immediately took the title of earl of Oxford, with a zealous affection for the Lancastrian cause, increased doubtless by the rigour shewn to his family. He seems, during the first part of King Edward's reign, to have been most actively employed in the object of his wishes, the

¹ Rapin, Hume, Henry.

² Speed's Chron. p. 568.

³ Stow's Annals, p. 175.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Rapin, III. p. 236.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Stow's Annals, p. 176.

⁸ Rapin, III. p. 280.

⁹ Henry's Hist. Vol. VII. p. 3. Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. I. p. 221.

¹⁰ Clarendon, 17 John, in dorso, in. 21.

¹¹ Matt. Par. p. 254. Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. I. p. 211. Dugdale, Bar. I. 191. Henry VII. 4.

¹² Collins's Noble Families, p. 222.

¹³ Mon. Ang. I. 1021.

¹⁴ Dugdale, Bar. I. 193.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Stow's Annals, p. 416.

¹⁹ Holinshed, p. 665.

²⁰ Collins's Noble Families, p. 249.

²¹ Original Letters of the Palfon family,

by Sir John Fenn, I. p. 99.

restoration of his deposed sovereign; in which he, with the friends of that unfortunate monarch, succeeded for a short time, during which he was restored to his honours¹. A letter from the earl to his brother, Sir Thomas de Vere, communicating his plan of operations for the service of Henry VI. and to prevent the landing of Edward IV. whole fleet was supposed to be on the Eastern coast, is dated from this castle, on the 14th of March, 1470². He carried the sword at the coronation of Henry VI. that year³. But Edward, failing to the North of England, landed at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, and by the succeeding battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury secured the possession of the crown to the house of York. After the battle of Barnet the earl fled into France; whence returning some time afterwards with a small force, he surprised St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall; but was soon forced to yield himself a prisoner to the King, and was sent to the castle of Hammes in Picardy, where he was closely confined several years⁴.

In the mean time, his ample estates were confiscated, and in the first year of the reign of King Richard III. "the castle, lordship, and manour, of Hyngham at Castell" were granted for life to Sir Thomas Montgomery⁵, who, however, did not enjoy this estate for any length of time; as, upon the death of Richard at the memorable battle of Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485, the act of attainder was repealed, and all the earl's estates and honours restored to him⁶. No one indeed contributed more to raise the earl of Richmond to the throne of England than the earl of Oxford; for, escaping from his imprisonment in the castle of Hammes, he joined the earl's adherents, accompanied him to England, and commanded the vanguard of his army with the greatest zeal and effect⁷.

This John de Vere, thirteenth earl of Oxford, when unengaged in the affairs of his sovereign, (for he was his principal servant both for war and peace⁸), seems to have passed much of his time at this castle. He appears to have been a wife, magnificent, learned, and religious man⁹, and to have lived in great splendour, and with much hospitality; qualities, which, besides their utility in the diffusion of riches, were the usual and peculiar appendages of the great in those days.

These however seem to have drawn the jealousy and resentment of his master upon this old and faithful servant, at a moment more proper to extinguish, than to actuate, the ferocious passions, at the close of a sumptuous and expensive entertainment given by the earl to King Henry VII. at this castle.

The story is well known, and authenticated by our best historians¹⁰; as it is said to be most happily related by Sir Francis Biondi, in his history of the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster¹¹, I venture to transcribe the passage from the work itself.

The author, speaking of the extreme covetousness of the King, proceeds in the following words: "I recount not all that is written to this effect; I will only relate one passage, which may serve for all the rest: The King, as he came to Henningham, a castle belonging to the earl of Oxford (one whom he was wont to make use of both in war and peace), he was there received, and feasted, with much splendor and magnificence: all, that, by whatsoever title held any lands of the Earl, came at that time to give their attendance on him; of the which, many were gentlemen, many yeomen; these, and the gentlemen likewise, wore all of them the earl's blue coat, and feathers in their hats of the earl's colours; for the rest of their apparel, they were all richly clad, every man according to his condition. When the King came forth they placed themselves in two rows, making a gallant shew in the great hall; he, looking wistly upon them, asked the earl if they were all his "menial" servants? who smiling answered, No; for then he should be thought an ill husband: but that they were all his "tenants, who were come upon this occasion to wait upon his Majesty." The King, having

¹ Stow's Annals, p. 423. Speed's Chron. p. 863. Collins's Noble Families, p. 250.

² Sir John Fenn's Original Letters, Vol. II. p. 55.

³ Collins, p. 250.

⁴ Dugdale Bar. I. 197. Rapin; Henry, Vol. IX. p. 225. Collins's Noble Families, p. 252.

⁵ Harl. MS. 432. fol. 43. See also Antis on the Order of the Garter, fol. 1724. Vol. I. p. 208.

⁶ Collins's Noble Families, p. 253. Dugdale, p. 198. ⁷ Collins, p. 253. Rapin, Speed, pp. 934, 935. Stow's Ann. p. 469.

⁸ Sir Francis Bacon, Hist. of Henry VII. p. 211.

⁹ Collins, Noble Families, p. 256.

¹⁰ Particularly Bacon, in his History of Henry VII.

¹¹ See MS. F. H. N° 32. in Bibl. Bodliana.

thanked him for his good cheer, said unto him, that the report of hospitality came short of the truth; but that he could not suffer his laws to be broken in his presence without resenting it; and that his Attorney General should talk with him about it. The Lords were then to give but a certain number of liveries, or blue coats; which law, whether it stands still in force or no I know not. This business cost the Earl ten thousand pounds¹ (for, for so much was he compounded with the King's officers), besides the charge he had been at in his entertainment, which was very great, and which might have freed him from the punishment he was run into, had the King's gratitude been answerable to his covetousness in emptying the purse of one of the noblest and best deserving subjects he had.²

The Earl survived his ungenerous master but a few years, dying at this castle, on Thursday, March 10, 1512, in the 4th year of Henry VIII.³ He was brought from the castle to the parish church, where the body lay in state⁴; after which it was conveyed, with great funeral pomp, and interred at Colne priory, about nine miles from Hedingham castle, the ancient foundation and burial place of his ancestors⁵. A circumstance shewing the great and expensive parade attending the funerals of noblemen of high degree in these times, is transmitted to us upon this occasion in these words: "There were given of black gounes the number of nine hundred and more, and so was my Lord brought to the parish church, and laid in the quier⁶."

This eminent nobleman was full fifty years Earl of Oxford⁷, and nearly seventy-four years of age at the time of his death; after which the castle, which he by will bequeathed, as of old inheritance belonging to this earldom, in default of issue male of his body, to his nephew John, and the heirs male of his body, according to the old entail, was possessed by three earls in succession⁸, during which time I can collect no anecdote concerning it. In 1562, upon the death of John de Vere, the 16th earl, it passed to his son Edward, the 17th earl of Oxford, who seems to have been much in favour with queen Elizabeth⁹. His first countess was Ann eldest daughter of the Lord High Treasurer Burleigh, by whom he had three daughters¹⁰. It has been said¹¹, that this earl, being the great friend of Thomas duke of Norfolk, interceded with the treasurer to save his life, in danger from what was laid to his charge touching the queen of Scots; but, not succeeding, he grew so incensed with the Lord Treasurer as to determine to ruin his daughter; and accordingly, not only forsook her bed, but sold and consumed that great inheritance descended to him from his ancestors.

As, I believe, there is no proof to substantiate this assertion, I shall not insist upon it, considering it rather as a traditionary report: it seems indeed most natural to conclude, that the misfortunes which befel this earl, originated rather from his boundless and well-known extravagance, than from a wish to gratify a resentment against the Lord Treasurer, to the detriment, not only of the Countess, but of his three daughters and himself also. It is however very certain that many noble estates in this county were alienated by this earl¹²; and from indisputable evidence now before me it appears, that the Lord Treasurer, in the year 1592 (several years after the death of his daughter, who died 1588¹³), secured to himself, by agreement with the earl, the honour and castle of Hedingham¹⁴, with a view, doubtless, of providing for his three daughters, more especially as about this time the earl married again.

But, previous to this agreement, the earl committed great waste upon the castle hill, and, by warrant from him, most of the buildings, except the keep, were rased to the ground¹⁵. The castle, from this time, ceased to be a place of residence; the parks, which were three in number, (the castle, or home-park, in which the castle stands, and which came down to the town; the great park, of about 600 acres, extending into the parish of Gestingthorp; and the little or new park,

¹ 15000 marcs. Morant.

² St Francis Biond's History of the Civil Wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, translated from the Italian, by Henry Earl of Montaigu, fol. 1641. Vol. II. p. 248. Lord Bacon's Hist. of Henry VII. p. 211.

³ Harl. MS. p. 295. fol. 155.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Collins's Noble Families, p. 256.

⁸ John 12th earl, Joan the 15th earl, and John the 16th earl, 4th, 5th, and 6th of that Christian name. The first of these noblemen was buried at Colne priory, 1546. The two last in the chancel of the church at Castle Hedingham, in 1539 and 1561, under a magnificent tomb of touch stone marble.

⁹ Collins's Noble Families, p. 265.

¹⁰ Ibid. p. 265.

¹¹ Dugdale, Baronage, Vol. I. p. 199.

¹² Morant's Essex, passim.

¹³ Collins's Noble Families, p. 265.

¹⁴ E. terrario Honoris de Hedingham ad Castrum parcell, possessionum Domini Burleigh magni Thesaurarii, 1592, in my possession.

¹⁵ Ibid.

for red deer, which came down to the antient pound, at the entrance of the parish from London), were parted, and let to several tenants in allotments¹.

The earl's second countess was Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Trentham of Roucester, in the county of Stafford. She was one of the maids of honour to queen Elizabeth²; by her he had a son Henry, who, after his father's death, became the 18th earl of Oxford³.

This earl, by the prudence of his mother, and with the assistance of her opulent relations, was restored to this antient seat of his ancestors; for about the year 1609 the countess and her brother Francis Trentham entered into an agreement with the three daughters of earl Edward, by Ann daughter of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, and their husbands⁴, for the purchase of the honour and castle of Hedingham, and settled the whole upon her son earl Henry and his issue, with power of jointure to any woman he might marry; but in default of issue from the earl the estates thus purchased were to become the property of Francis Trentham, brother to the countess, and his heirs⁵.

This earl was the last of the family of de Vere who possessed this castle and estate; which had belonged to them for above 550 years; the longest space of time that any family of our English nobility kept so considerable an estate. He married Diana second daughter⁶ of William second earl of Exeter⁷, one of the most eminent beauties and fortunes of the time⁸, but by her left no issue. The earl died in 1625, shortly after a fruitless attack against Terheiden, one of Spinola's strong works in the Netherlands⁹, and his countess held the castle estate in jointure with her second husband Thomas earl of Elgin till 1635¹⁰, when, after her decease, it became the sole property of Elizabeth (Trentham) the wife of Bryan Cokayne, second viscount Cullen of the kingdom of Ireland¹¹.

In this family the castle remained till the year 1713, when it was purchased, with the whole of the estate, of the same Elizabeth viscountess Cullen (who died at an advanced age shortly after) and Charles lord Cullen her grandson by Robert Ashurst, second son of Sir William Ashurst, knight¹², lord mayor of London, 1693.

Having thus deduced with all the accuracy in my power the history of this antient castle from the early times of the Normans to the present age, I have only to hope, that it will be received by your Lordship and the Society with a favourable allowance to my inexperience in writing upon such subjects.

This indulgence, however, so necessary to myself, I need not solicit for those by whose talents and ingenuity I have been assisted upon this occasion, and who are both Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries. To Mr. Henry Emlyn of Windsor, who, by command of his Majesty, so elegantly planned and executed the late magnificent works in St. George's chapel, I am indebted for the four architectural drawings¹³, the result, of a very laborious and minute survey of the castle. The accurate view of the same¹⁴ was taken by Mr. John Carter, whose talents are already so much esteemed by the society.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

LEWIS MAJENDIE.

¹ From the terrier already mentioned.

² Naudy, William Stanley, earl of Derby, married to lady Elizabeth; Frances, lord Norris of Ricot to lady Bridget; and Philip Herbert, earl of Montgomery, and afterwards earl of Pembroke, to lady Susan.

³ From various writings in my possession.

⁴ Morant's Essex, Vol. II. pp. 293, 295.

⁵ Bridges, Northamptonshire, Vol. II. pp. 590, 592.

⁶ Collins's Noble Families, p. 268.

⁷ Collins's Noble Families, p. 268.

⁸ Eborac Cuncta Honoris de Hedingham ad Castrum, in my possession.

⁹ Lodge, Irish Peerage, Vol. IV. p. 332.

¹⁰ Plates XI., XII., XIII., XLIII.

¹¹ From various writings in my possession.

¹² Plate XLIV.

P. S. In Symonds's Collections, relative to the county of Essex, now remaining in the College of Arms, at London, are preserved the epitaphs of two constables of this castle, in the following words.

Henyngham ad Castrum, 13 Apr. 1637

Upon a flat stone in
the church—the efcocheon
gone—only the crest still.]

Here lyeth William Bolton, Squier,
some time Constable of the Castle,
which dyed 2 day of Aprill, 1458.



Upon a flat stone, in
the middle aisle of the
church, this inscription
and these 4 efcocheons.



Hic jacet Walt'us Robson, armiger, nuper Con-
stabularius Castri de Henyngham et Johan'
uxor ejus, qui quidem Walt's obiit 3^o Feb. 1468;
et d'ca Johanna obiit 13^o Julii, 1469.



It may not probably be uninteresting to the curious to read the following extract from the Terrier of the Honour of Hedingham Castle, made 1592, when the lord high treasurer Burleigh became for a short time possessor of this estate, as has been before observed¹. It contains a description of the castle, the situation of other buildings then lately destroyed², and the uses to which, in those comparatively later days, they were employed.

Hedingham Upland.

Terræ dominicales dicti manerii de le Upland, in tenura et occupatione diversorum tenentium.

"Henricus Bellingham, armiger, tenet ad firmam per indenturam prænotabilis viri Edwardi de Veer comitis Oxon, domini magni camerarii Angliæ, vivarium, sive parcum domini, vocatum le Castle Park, in quo est quidam mons qui fuit ut supponitur humano industria et labore fatigatus et fuscitatus; qui quidem mons est situs sive sedes dicti manerii, sive honoris de Castle Hedingham, et jacet in longitudine orientaliter et occidentaliter, versus cujus montis occidentalem finem est unum atrium, appellatum le inner court³, inclusum et ambitum cum quodam muro ex latere constructo. In cujus quidam atrii medio situatur quædam superius turris quadrangularis⁴, plumbo texta, et habens ad quemlibet angulum in sublima parte ejusdem quatuor turriculas. Infra cujus quidam turris ambitum, videlicet in ima parte ejusdem, situatur una coquina quadrangularis, cum quodam fonticulo in eadem⁵. Ac prope ibidem, videlicet ex occidentali dictæ coquinæ, situatur una latomia, anglice a *dungeon*⁶, et in umbilico dictæ turris sunt duo cubuli. Ac in sublimiori parte dictæ turris est quoddam armamentarium quadrangulare⁷. Ac prope dictam turrem, videlicet in occidentali ejusdem, situatur una larga aula⁸, ex latere et macrenio constructa, ac habens ad occidentalem finem ejusdem duo panaria et duo cubuli supra; ac subtus dictam aulam situatur duo fornices sive cellarie; ac prope australem finem dictæ aulae situatur una quadrangularis turris, ex latere conferta⁹, ac dudum partita in diversos cubiculos, sed nuper exterminatos per warrantum dicti comitis. Sunt præterea in dicto atrio duæ aliæ turres, ex latere etiam confertæ¹⁰. Ac ad introitum dicti atrii situatur una alia turris superius¹¹. Quæ quidem tres turres dudum partitæ fuerunt in diversos cubiculos, nuper quoque exterminatos per warrantum dicti comitis: denique in dicto atrio situatur unus largus et profundus fons¹², &c. &c. &c."

¹ Page 7.

² Ibid.

³ Appendix, Plate XL.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid. Plate XL. reference c, latter part.

⁶ Ibid. reference b.

⁷ Plate XL. fig. 4 and 5. See also plate XLIII.

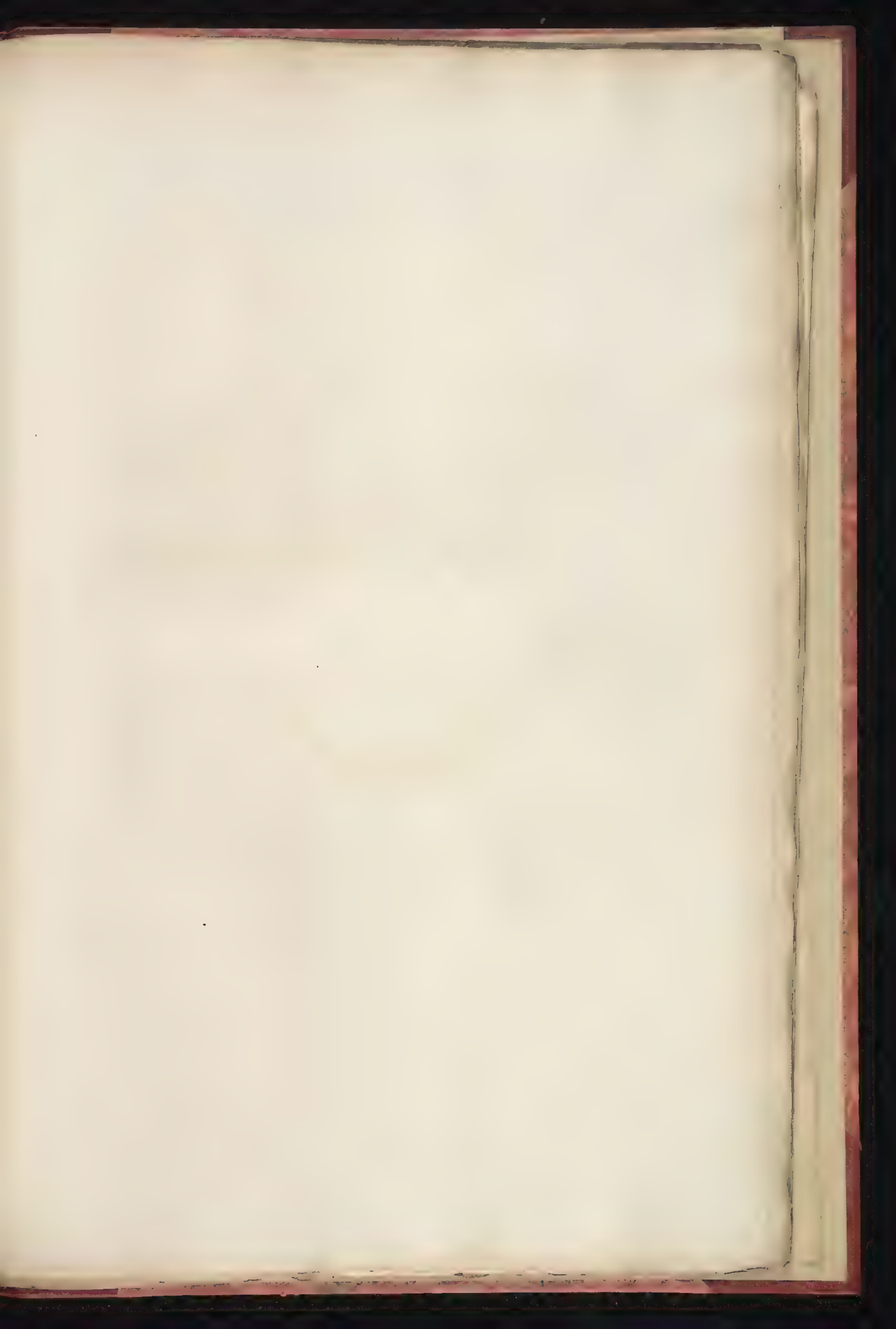
⁸ Appendix, Plate XL. reference d.

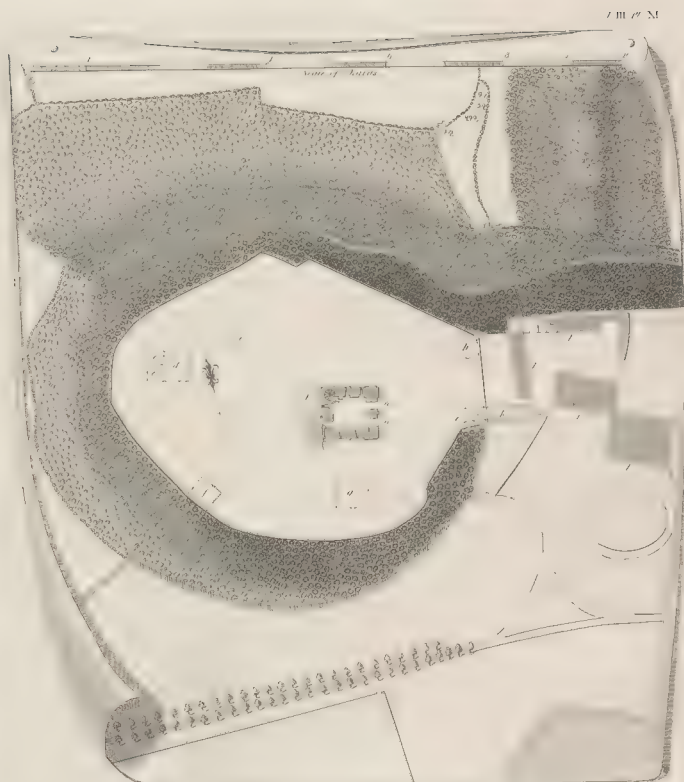
⁹ Ibid. Plate XL. ref. f.

¹⁰ Ibid. Plate XL. ref. g and h.

¹¹ Ibid. Pl. XL. ref. i.

¹² Ibid. Plate XL. ref. c.





Plan of the Ballium or inner court of Nottingham Castle

A P P E N D I X,

Containing a Description of the Five Plates of
Heddingham Castle, in the County of Essex.

Plate XL.

PLAN of the ballium or inner court of the castle, in which the castle stands. At a a are two openings forcibly made with great labour and want of taste about the year 1720, by the then proprietor, in order to convert the ground floor of the castle (which before was not accessible but by descending the stairs within the grand entrance in the West front) into an out-house for the convenience of the mansion then recently built. At b is the dungeon.

Upon the hill are faintly traced the situations of a well and several other buildings; most, if not all, of which were destroyed by warrant from Edward 17th earl of Oxford, about 1592¹. Of these no remains are visible, though the foundations of several are not many inches below the surface of the earth. They were,

- c A deep well for supplying the castle with water; there was also one within the castle for the use of the garrison in times of siege², but it has been so securely closed that I have not been able, after much trouble, to discover its precise situation.
- d A large hall, underneath which were two cellars; and contiguous to it two bakehouses (e e), with several bedchambers above³.
- f A square brick tower, the apartments of which were used for bedchambers.
- g A square brick tower almost facing the South front of the castle.
- h A tower built also with brick, which, with the former, was divided into bedchambers.
- i A larger tower at the entrance into the ballium after passing the bridge at k.

The bridge is of brick, and, from its style of architecture, compared with that of the castle, can hardly be deemed antient. It was most probably, as well as the other towers and buildings now destroyed, built by John de Vere, the 13th earl, after the victory of Bosworth, 1485, when, after the repeal of the act of attainder of the 1st of Edward IV. he was restored to his honours and estates. Leland seems to authorize this opinion in his Itinerary, where he says⁴, Mr. Sheffield told me, "that afore the old earle of Oxford's tyme, that cam yn with K. Henry the VII. the castelle of Hengham was yn much ruine; so that al the building that now ys there, was yn a maner of this old erles building, except the gatehouse and the great dungeon toure."

The buildings described to the Eastward of the bridge are the present mansion and offices, 1111, built on the antient outer or fore court, and on which, before their demolition, were built a storehouse, granary, stables, and a porter's lodge⁵.

¹ E terrario honoris de Heddingham ad castrum, in my possession.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Leland, Itinerary, Vol. I. part I. p. 27.

⁵ E terrario honoris de Heddingham ad castrum.

Plate XLI.

THIS plate represents the plan of five of the stories, with several of the apertures of the castle.

The first story, after ascending the stairs *a a*, is entered on the right hand through the principal door at *b*, on the West side of the castle. This story is drawn to the same scale with the grand section, Pl. XLIII: At *c c*, the groove wherein the portcullis used to slide is distinctly visible. In this, and other plans of the stories, may be observed a variety of recesses near the loop holes and windows, as at *d d d d*, seemingly contrived for the purpose of retiring from danger, after the discharge of any sort of offensive weapon from within.

Fig. 2. The dungeon.

Fig. 3. The circular stairs descending to the ground floor, and ascending to the platform or top of the castle.

Fig. 4. The armoury.

Fig. 5. The gallery over the armoury passing through the thickness of the wall entirely round the castle.

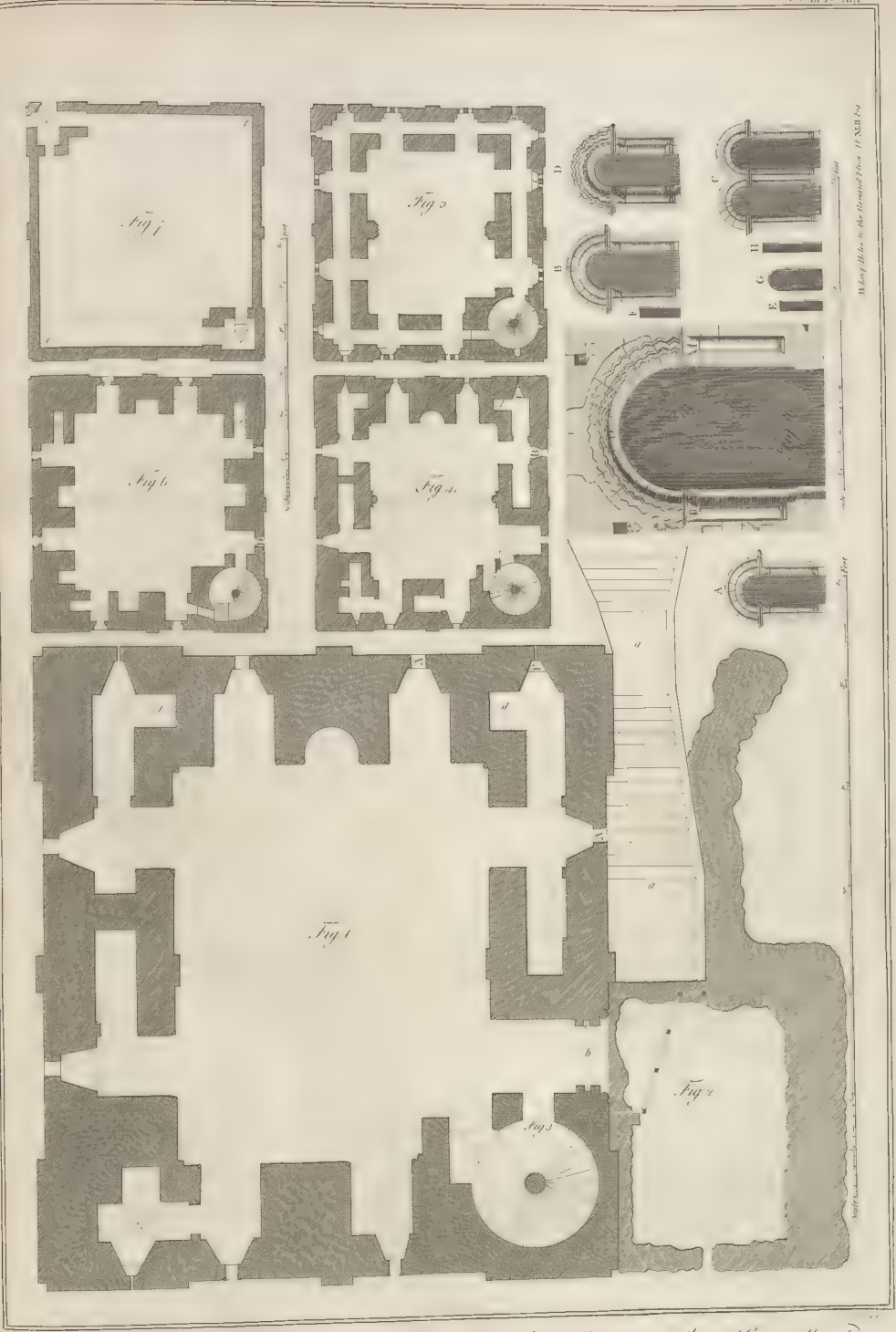
Fig. 6. The attic story.

Fig. 7. The platform or top of the castle, with the plans of the two remaining turrets *e e*; the two which formerly stood at the other angles, *f f*, being long since decayed.

Fig. 8. The elevation of the chief entrance into the castle, at *b*.

The other figures in this plate are elevations of loop holes and windows, the situations of some of which being marked with corresponding letters on the plans, will at once determine those of the rest.

I believe it is an established rule in all Grecian or Roman architecture, that the ornaments of pillars supporting the same arch should strictly correspond according to the order in which they are constructed; in this building they are generally dissimilar. An example may be observed in the elevation of the chief entrance, fig. 8. of this plate, where the ornaments of the impost and bases of the same arch differ; it may be sufficient to observe that this whimsical circumstance frequently occurs throughout the whole building. I have been credibly informed that this dissimilarity was constant in most Saxon, Norman, or Gothic structures, until the complete restoration of the Grecian and Roman styles; and that it is observed to obtain in the more minutely ornamented parts of such buildings which were thus irregularly embellished; though the mass of their architecture exhibited a general regularity.



W Long Plans to the Ground Plan of the Tower

Plans of the Shrop's Dungeon, Elevations of the Chief Entrance, Loop-Holes, Windows

W Long Plans to the Ground Plan of the Tower

W Long Plans to the Ground Plan of the Tower

Plate XLII.

Fig. 1. THE geometrical elevation of the South front of the castle, with the stairs leading to the principal entrance, and the remains of the dungeon on the West side.— In this figure the windows and loop-holes, given in Plate XLI. may be distinctly observed.

In considering this elevation one is led to reflect on the cautious attention observed in the construction of the castle to secure it against external injury from the attack of an enemy. At the bottom, where the danger was most apparent, the walls are thickest, and the aperture is a mere loop-hole, simple in its form, sufficient only to admit a scanty light, and to allow the discharge of offensive weapons from within; above, the windows increase in size, and are somewhat ornamented; above these, the apertures are still larger, with similar embellishments; in the next story the windows are double, admitting more air and light; and in the upper or attic story, they are richly ornamented with the usual zig-zag of that age; thus, in proportion as the distance from danger was increased, the architect seems to have introduced air, light, and ornament, to the structure.

Fig. 2. Plan of the ground floor, having originally no light but from the loop-holes, as was usual in structures of this kind; this part of the castle must have been of great strength, and well calculated for the security of stores and implements of war. At a we see the openings before mentioned. See Plate XL.

Fig. 3. Plan of the dungeon.

III Capitals to the columns of several arches in the armory.

K Impost to the pillars of the great arch in the armory.

L M Base and capital of the left hand pillar of the arch at the chief entrance (See Plate XLI. fig. 8.)

N Base of a column to an arch in the armory.

O P Base and capital to the column of a window in the armory.

Q R S Plan, elevation, and section, of the arch, forming the door-way at the entrance of the gallery over the armory, with the elegant ornaments upon the shafts of the pillars.

T Arch to the side entrance, of the gallery over the armory.

U Half the plan of the soffit of the great arch in the armory.

V W Base and capital of the columns to the windows in the attic or uppermost story.

X Arch to the principal entrance to the attic story.

Y Arch to the side entrance of the attic story.

Plate XLIII.

IN this Plate we are presented with a complete section of the castle by the removal of the North front. The several apartments are exposed to our view, and our attention will be naturally taken up in contemplating the singularity and solidity of this ancient structure, and in contrasting the difference between the present and former modes of security against an enemy.

On the ground floor may be remarked the loop-holes from whence the enemy might be annoyed without much risk, on account of the smallness of the aperture. The strength of this part of the building may be conceived when it is remembered, that the walls are from eleven to twelve feet in thickness. What, however, had been preserved from the Norman era to the beginning of the present century could not escape the persevering attacks of a modern proprietor, who, in violation of every feeling in the breast of an Antiquary, forced two openings in the Eastern wall, as I have already shewn in Plate XL. a a.

In this lower part of the castle the rude simplicity of the Architecture is observable; as also the solidity of the foundations, several courses of which, beneath the surface of the earth are developed, as a specimen of Norman security in constructing similar edifices. In this place it seems also proper to point out a circumstance to which my attention was drawn by the ingenious Architect Mr. Emlyn, during his survey of the building: the left, or Eastern wall, appeared, on measuring it (and it will so appear on the scale), to be thicker, by at least one foot than the opposite or western wall: the latter, being exposed to a quarter from whence the strongest and most stormy winds in this country arise, it is conceived, that the Eastern or thicker wall was built thus massive, as a support or general buttress to the opposite or Western wall, against the inclemency of the weather.

Above the ground floor is the first, or entrance story; in the entrance may be seen a section of the groove, formed for the use of the portcullis; in this part the style of Architecture is lighter, the room more lofty, and the arches exhibit an appearance of greater embellishment.

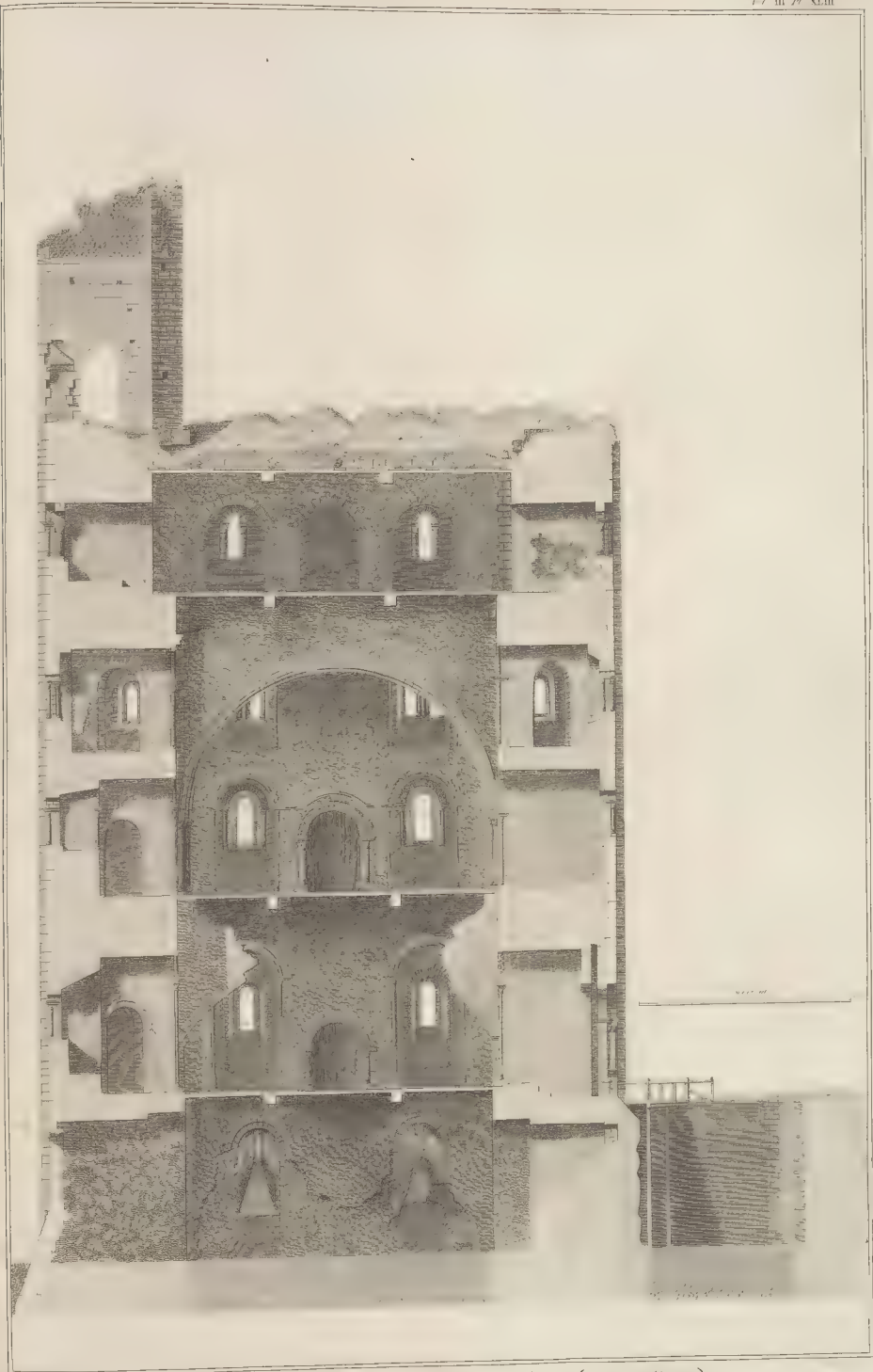
We next cast our eye on the armory, forming the story next in succession, with the gallery over it. This noble room (as it may still be termed), is thirty-eight feet by thirty-one, exclusive of the space occupied by the gallery, which passes through the thickness of the wall; the height, from the floor to the center of the great arch, is twenty-one feet, and to the ceiling twenty-eight feet; at the chimney may be observed the dissimilarity in the Architectural ornaments of the impost to the Pillars, which I have already adverted to (Plate XLI. fig. 8.) This was the chamber of audience and ceremony: here the baron received the homage of his feudal tenantry; here he entertained his numerous vassals with great hospitality, whilst the surrounding gallery was filled with spectators; and here, in all probability, John de Vere, thirteenth earl of Oxford, received that harsh treatment from king Henry the seventh, the recorded instance of his ingratitude and avarice.

Above the gallery is seen the attic, or uppermost story, over which is the platform; from whence the surrounding country may be viewed to a considerable distance. On the wall of the turret may be traced the exact height to which the embattlements once formerly reached; these, from being of less solidity than the walls of the building, have long since perished: we may, however, observe, that the embattlement, when entire, served as a complete cover or defence to the arch entering the turret.

The dungeon (the most ruinous part of this castle), was originally a square building on the West side and immediately connected with it by a roof; the place of imprisonment was also covered over with a strong arch in which there was an opening sufficient to let down the prisoners, and to supply them with food during their confinement; except at this opening there was no admission for light or air. Dungeons of a form precisely similar to this are to be seen in several Anglo-Norman castles, and in these, the Keep is in many instances called the "Dungeon Tower", from the place of imprisonment being thus immediately attached to it.

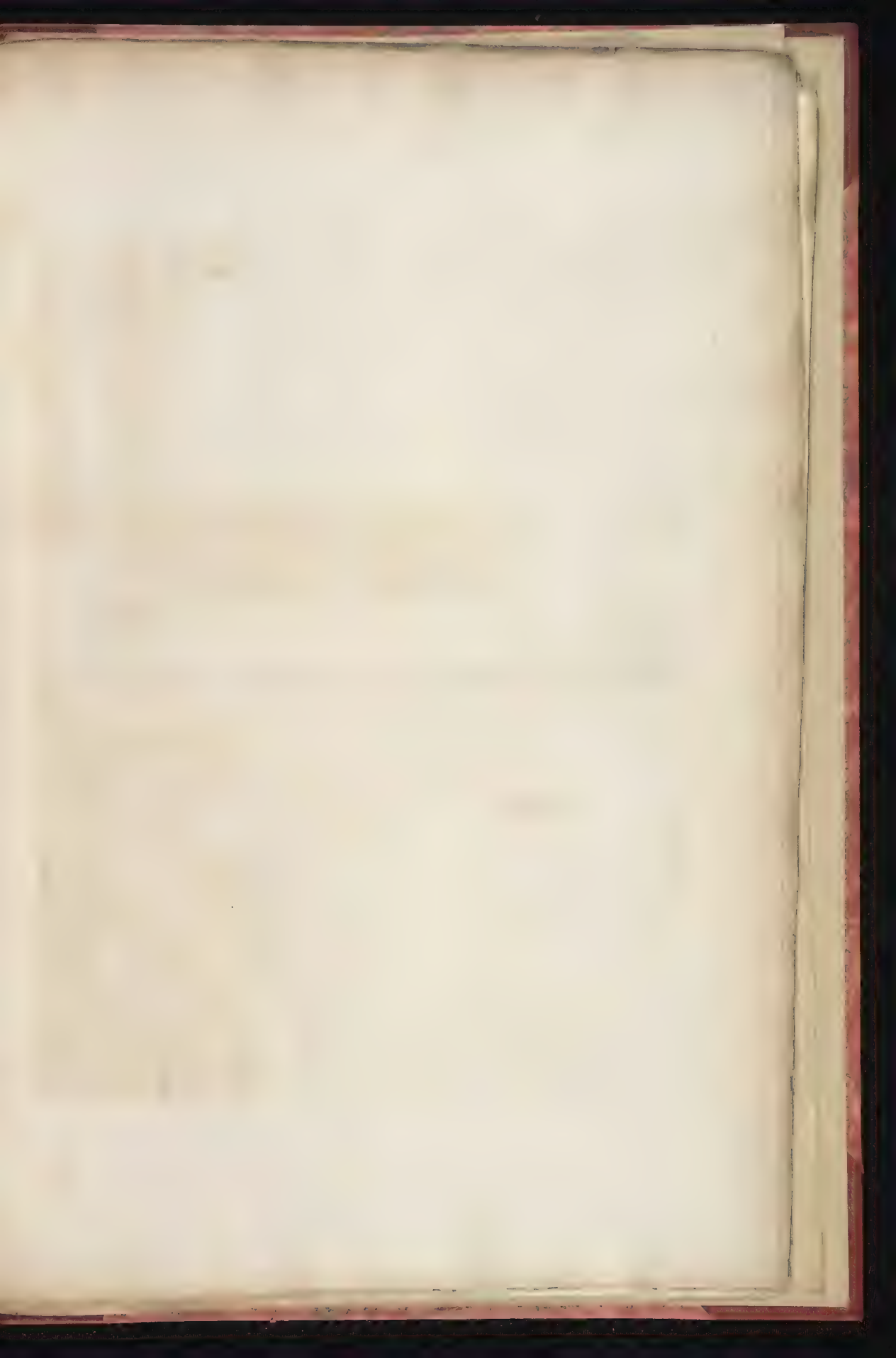
Vide Plate XLIV.

Plate



Section of Nottingham Castle from East to West

Engraved by J. Smith, Architect





No. 2. South West View of Whitehall Castle in the County of Gloucester

Plate XLIV.

THE South West view of Hedingham castle, taken nearly from that part of the hill where the foundations of the tower, marked f. Plate XL. are described.

This view presents the South and the West fronts, exhibiting in the most distinct manner the situation of the dungeon, the chief entrance, and the various other apertures of the building. In the West wall, immediately under the windows of the armory, may be traced the form and situation of the roof, which formerly extended from thence over the dungeon and stairs leading to the chief entrance. And in the wall of the North West turret are seen the situation of the antient embattlements.



AN
INDEX
TO
THE FIRST THREE VOLUMES
OF
VETUSTA MONUMENTA.

PRINTED BY ORDER
OF
THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON,
25th OF MAY, 1810.



LONDON:

Printed by T. Bensley, Bolt Court, Fleet Street.

To be had at the Apartments of The Society, in Somerset Place; and of Messieurs White,
Nornaville and Fell, Nicol, Leigh and Sotheby, Bickerstaff,
Cadell and Davies, Egerton, and Taylor.

1810.

TO
THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

MY LORD, AND GENTLEMEN,

THE great Favours conferred upon me by the repeated Acts of Liberality of THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, have urged me to endeavour to manifest my Gratitude by some suitable Return. And having perceived that the Three finished Volumes of VETUSTA MONUMENTA are unprovided with an Index, I have drawn up one, which I now most respectfully beg leave to present by Your means to The Society at large.

It would be unbecoming in me to attempt to describe the Variety and Importance of the Objects delineated, and explained in these Volumes, which, beyond all Contradiction, form a splendid and lasting Monument of the fulfilment of those Purposes, for which This Society was incorporated.

I have the Honour to subscribe myself, with the greatest Respect,

MY LORD, AND GENTLEMEN,

Your most obliged,
and very obedient Servant,

NICHOLAS CARLISLE,
Secretary.

INDEX

OF

The Names of PERSONS.

A.
ABERDEEN, WILLIAM, Bishop of, *vide* STEWART.
ABERGAVENNY, JOHN, Lord of, *v.* HASTINGS.
ADAM, *v.* FITZ-ADAM.
ADAM, Baron of Wells, his Seal, Vol. I, pl. 31.
ADÈ, *v.* ADAM.
ALAN, *v.* FITZ-ALAN.
ALAN AULA, ROBERT, Baron of, *v.* WARDE.
ALSO MONASTERY, Bogo, Baron of, *v.* KNOVILL.
ALCESTER, WALTER, Baron of, *v.* BELLOCAMPO.
ALEXANDER IV., Pope, a golden Seal, formerly appendant to a Bull of his, confirming the Kingdom of Sicily and Apulia to Edmund Earl of Lancaster, second Son of King Henry III., I, pl. 43.
ALURED, JOHN, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
AMANDO, *v.* SAINT AMANDO.
ANDREW'S, ST., WILLIAM Bishop of, *v.* FRATER.
ANESY, JOHN, Baron of, *v.* HUDLESTON.
ANGE, JOHN, Baron of, *v.* RYAPATH.
ANGUS, ARCHIBALD, Earl of, *v.* DOUGLAS.
ANGUS, ARCHIBALD, the Sixth Earl of, *v.* DOUGLAS.
ANGUS, THOMAS, the Second Earl of, *v.* STUART.
ANNANDALE, ROBERT, Lord of, *v.* BRUCE.
ANNANDALE, ROBERT, the Sixth Lord of, *v.* BRUCE.
ANNE, of CLEVELAND, Fourth Wife of King Henry VIII., her Monument, on the South side of the Altar, in Westminster Abbey, with a description thereof, by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart., F. A. S., II, pl. 35.
ANNE, QUEEN, her silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
her gold Coins, I, pl. 38.
a Silver Medal of her's, I, pl. 55.
APPLEBY, ROBERT, Keeper of the Castle thereof, *v.* CLIFFORD.
ARRAN, JAMES, the First Earl of, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 30, page 39.
ARUNDEL, RICHARD, Earl of, his Seal, I, pl. 29.
ASHBY, ALAN, Baron of, *v.* ZOUCHE.
ASTLEY, THOMAS, F. A. S., the front and back View of a Reliquary, in his possession, with a description thereof, II, pl. 31-32.
his description of the Seals of the Kings, Royal Boroughs, and Magnates of Scotland, in five plates, III, pl. 25-30.
ATHELING, COUNTESS OF LANCASTER, the front of her Monument, on the North side of the Altar, in Westminster Abbey; with the combat figure of her; the under Vaulting and Ornaments of the Tomb; and a description thereof, by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart., F. A. S., II, pl. 29, 30, 31.
AYLOFFE, SIR JOSEPH, Bart., F. A. S., his description of the Shrine and Tomb of SEABRYN, King of the East Saxons; the Monument of AVELING, Countess of LANCASTER; and that of THE LADY ANNE, of CLEVELAND, discovered in the year 1775, in the Collegiate Church of ST. PETER, at Westminster, with seven plates, II, pl. 29-35.
B.
BABCOCK, JOHANN, Lord of, *v.* COMYN.
BALLIOE, SIR ALEXANDER, Baron of Chillum, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 26.
BALLIOE, DERYOGILLA DE, her Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 16.
BALLI, EDWARD, King of Scotland, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 9.
BALLIOE, JOHN, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 31.
BALLOD, ROBERT LIDDALDE DE, *v.* LIDDALDE.
BALNOVIE, MASTER HENRY, of Hailhii, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 30, page 42.
BANBURY, RALPH DE, his Seal, from a Gem, I, pl. 43.
BANKS, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH, BART., K. B., I. L. D., F. A. S., a view of the old Palace at Hampton Court, from the Thames, from an original Painting in his possession, II, pl. 27.
BARDOLF, HUGH, Baron of Wormalcy, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
BARKEFEAD, SIR JOHN, KNT., Major General of London, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
BASSET, JOHN, of Sigeo, his Seal (from a Gem), in the reign of King Henry III., I, pl. 53.
BELLOCAMPO, *v.* BELLOCAMPO.

BEAUFORT, CARDINAL HENRY, his Monument, in Winchester Cathedral, his figure; and ornaments of the Monument; with a description, by Richard Gough, F. A. S., II, pl. 45, 47, 48, 49.
BEDALS, BRIAN, Baron of, *v.* FITZ-ALAN.
BELLOCAMPO, GUY DE, Earl of Warwick, his Seal, I, pl. 29.
BELLOCAMPO, JOHN DE, Baron of Hecche, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
BELLOCAMPO, WALTER DE, Baron of Alcester, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
BERGAVENNY, JOHN, Baron of, *v.* HASTINGS.
BESSELEY, THOMAS, Baron of, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
BEVERITONE, JOHN, Baron of, *v.* FITZ-ADAM.
BLOD, ROGER, Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England, his Seal, I, pl. 20.
BLACADRE, ROBERT, Archbishop of Glasgow, his Privy Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 38.
BLAGRAVE, DANIEL, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
BLAKINGTON, JOHN, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
BLINKLEVENY, JOHN, Baron of, *v.* FITZ-REGINALD.
BORUM, HUMPHREY DE, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Constable of England, his Seal, I, pl. 20.
BONIFACE VIII., Pope, the Letter of the Barons to him, in the reign of King Edward the First, dated at Lincoln, the 12th of February, 1300, with the Seal appendant, in six Plates, I, pl. 28-33.
BORTHWICK, WILLIAM, the Fourth Lord, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 37.
BOTREBOURNE, JOHN DE, Baron of Mendelham, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
BOTHWELL, FRANCIS, Earl of, *v.* STEWART.
BOTHWELL, THOMAS, Lord of, *v.* MORAY.
BOURCHIER, SIR JOHN, KNT., the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
BOUTROCHIER, HENRY, First Earl of Essex of that ancient Family, the Monument of him, and of Isabel Plantagenet his wife, in the Church at Little Esdon; with a description thereof, by Richard Gough, F. A. S., II, pl. 33.
BOYD, ROBERT, the Fourth Lord, *v.* KILMARNOCK.
BRADENHAM, ROGER, Baron of, *v.* HUNTINGFORD.
BRADENHAM, JOHN, Lord President, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
BRANDON, CHARLES, *v.* SUPPOLL.
BRINDISE, WILLIAM DE, Baron of Gower, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
BRETTON, JOHN DE, Baron of Sperte, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
BROWNE, SIR ANTHONY, KNT., Master of the King's Horse, his Portrait, III, pl. 33-37, page 10.
BRUCE, ROBERT, King of Scotland, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 26, page 5.
BRUCE, ROBERT, Fifth Lord of Annandale, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 20.
BRUCE, ROBERT, Sixth Lord of Annandale, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 25.
BUCKENHAM, ROBERT, Baron of, *v.* TATTHSAL.
BURLEIGH, WILLIAM LORD, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, his Portrait, I, pl. 70.

C.

CAMDEN, WILLIAM, Clarencieux King at Arms, the drawing of the Funeral Procession of Queen Elizabeth, supposed to have been made by him, with a description thereof, III, pl. 18-24.
CAMERO, WILLIAM, Baron of, *v.* MARTYN.
CANDELLBY, JOHN, Baron of, *v.* MORIEL.
CANTILUPE, WILLIAM DE, Baron of Ravenshorpe, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
CARW, JOHN, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
CARLISLE, JOHN (DOUGLAS), Lord Bishop of, D. D., F. A. S., his description of the Vault, Body, and Monument, of King Edward IV., in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, III, pl. 2-8.
CAREW, *v.* CAREW.
CAREW, NICHOLAS DE, Baron of Moleford, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
CAUS, PETER, Baron of, *v.* CORBET.
CRAWLEY, WILLIAM, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
CHALLONER, THOMAS, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 37.
CHARLES I., his silver Coins, I, pl. 37, note.
twenty shilling, and ten shilling Pieces, coined by him, in Ireland, I, pl. 37, note.
CHARLES I.,

- CHARLES I., his gold Coins, I, pl. 48, *note*.
 two milled proof Pieces, proposed for his gold Coins, I, pl. 55.
 two gold Medals of the issue, I, pl. 55.
 the Warrant for his being beheaded, dated the 29th of January, 1649, with the Autograph and Seal of the Regicide, II, pl. 6.
 CHARLES II., his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 his gold Coins, I, pl. 38.
 CHAUCES, v. CLEWORTH.
 CHAWORTH, THOMAS DE, Baron of Norton, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 CHELMSFORD, JOHN DE, his Seal, from a Gem, I, pl. 58.
 CHESTER, RICHARD, Constable of his Seal, and Counter Seal (from a Gem), I, pl. 53.
 CHILHAM, ALEXANDER, Baron of, v. BALIOL.
 CHILTON, HENRY, Baron of, v. TYBIL.
 CLARE, v. SAINT CLARE.
 CLAVERING, ROBERT, Baron of, v. FITZ-ROGER.
 CLEMENT, GREGORY, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 CLIFFORD, ROBERT DE, Keeper of the Castle of Appleby, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 CROKYN, JOHN, Baron of, v. ESTRANGE.
 CRODENE, HENRY, Baron of, v. GREY.
 COLLIER, ROBERT, his Tomb, and that of Cecily his wife, at Foulham, I, pl. 15.
 COLUM, JOHN, Baron of, v. ENGAYN.
 COMPTON, JOHN, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 28, *page 26*.
 COMPTON, JOHN, Lord of Badenoch, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 28, *page 22*.
 COMYN, WILLIAM, Lord of Kirkcubolach, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 28, *page 20*.
 CONSTABLE, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 CORREY, MILES, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 CORREY, PETER, Baron of Caux, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 COKRY, GILBERT, Baron of, v. PECHE.
 COREY, WILLIAM, Baron of, v. LATIMER.
 CORSEMAN, FULKE, Baron of, v. ESTRAUNGE.
 CORY MALET, HUGH, Baron of, v. POYNZ.
 COTTON, SIR ROBERT, Bart., a Portrait of him; with two Plates of Fragments of an ancient Manuscript of the Book of Genesis, illuminated with elegant figures, from his Collection; and an Historical Dissertation thereon, I, pl. 65-68.
 COUTYNAR, PETER, Bishop of Exeter, the Chantry-Piece, erected by him in the Palace at Exeter, with a description thereof, by Richard Gaugh, F.A.S., III, pl. 38.
 CRAWFORD, JAMES, Lord of, v. LUNDREY.
 CROMWELL, OLIVER, *seigneur* PROTECTOR, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 his silver coinage of sixpences, shillings, half-crowns, and crowns, in I, pl. 37, *note*.
 his gold coinage of twenty shilling milled Pieces, I, pl. 38, *note*.
 CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, the Fourth Earl of Glencairn, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 30, *page 41*.
- D.
- DACKINCO, JOHN, Baron of, v. LOVELL.
 D'ANVERS, SIR JOHN, Knt., the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 D'ARC, JEAN, The Maid of Orleans, the Fountain erected in the old Market-Place, at Rouen, on the spot where she was burnt, in 1430, with a description, II, pl. 30.
 DARNLEY, HENRY (STEWART) Lord, silver Medal of his, and Mary Queen of Scots, in 1565, I, pl. 55.
 DAVID II., King of Scotland, his Seal, with a description, III, p. 26, *page 6*.
 DEANE, RICHARD, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 DELA, HENRY, Lord of, v. LANCASTER.
 DELA, ROBERT, Earl of, v. FERRERS.
 DELA, v. LA DELA.
 DELOX, WILLIAM COURTINAY, Lord of, one of the Detractors, at the 1000 Jails broken at Westminster, in 1510, I, p. 21.
 DE MALL, J. DE, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 DEUGAL, ARCHIBALD, Earl of Angus, his Seal, with a description, II, p. 29, *page 36*.
 DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, the Sixth Earl of Angus, his Seal, with a description, III, p. 29, *page 39*.
 DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, Lord of Galloway, his Seal, with a description, III, p. 29, *page 34*.
 DOUGLAS, SIR GEORGE, Bart., his Seal, with a description, III, p. 30, *page 42*.
 DOUGLAS, JOHN, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, v. CARLISLE.
 DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, Lord Douglas, his Seal, with a description, III, p. 30, *page 30*.
 another Seal of his, with a description, III, p. 30, *page 35*.
 DOUGLAS AND ANNANDALE, JAMES, Earl of, his Seal, with a description, III, p. 30, *page 35*.
 DOWNES, MRS. CATHARINE, her description, and drawings of the Room refitted by her, covered in Part II, in 1786, II, p. 43.
 DOWNES, JOHN, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 DRACK, FRANK, F.A.S., his Plate of the Roman Roads, in the County of York, I, pl. 47.
 DUNBAR, GEORGE, the Eighth Earl of March, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, *page 34*.
 DUNBAR, PATRICK, the Fifth Earl of, his Seal, with a description, II, pl. 28, *page 16*.
 LUNBAR, PATRICK DE, Earl of March, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, *page 23*.

DUNDAFF, DAVID, Lord of, v. GRAHAM.
 DUNYERRE, JOHN, Baron of, v. MORION.

E.

- EDWIN, THE MONK, his view of the Cathedral Church and Priory of the Benedictines at Canterbury, drawn between the years 1130 and 1174, with a description thereof, II, pl. 15.
 his Portrait, drawn by himself, II, pl. 15.
 ELLSWELL, RICHARD, Baron of, v. TALBOT.
 EDMUND, ST., THE KING AND MARTYR, his Shrine, II, pl. 7.
 EDWARD I., his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 EDWARD II., his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 EDWARD III., his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 his gold Coins, I, pl. 38.
 a French Ecu, of gold, of his, I, pl. 56.
 a Quarter Floren, of gold, of his, I, pl. 56.
 a Half Gros, of silver, of his, I, pl. 56.
 EDWARD IV., his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 his gold Coins, I, pl. 38.
 his Vault, Body, and Monument, in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, with a description thereof, by Henry Evelyn, F.A.S., III, pl. 7-8.
 EDWARD V., no silver, or gold, Coins of his, I, pl. 37, 38.
 EDWARD VI., a gold Coin of his, I, pl. 37.
 his silver Coins, I, pl. 38.
 his gold Coins, I, pl. 38.
 a remarkable Piece of his, of silver, weight 20 dw. 3 gr., I, pl. 30.
 EDWARD, THE CONFESSOR, his Shrine, in Westminster Abbey, I, pl. 56.
 EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and DUKE of AQUITAINE (surnamed *The Black Prince*), his coinage of Pennes, in Ireland, I, pl. 37, *note*.
 gold, coined by him, in Aquitaine, I, pl. 38, *note*.
 the Chaife, of gold, struck by him at Bourdeaux, in Aquitaine, I, pl. 43.
 the Royal or Pavillon, of gold, struck by him at Bourdeaux, in Aquitaine, I, pl. 43.
 a Gros of his, of silver, I, pl. 43.
 a Half Gros of his, of silver, I, pl. 56.
 ELEANOR, SIR HUGH DE, of Eglwys, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, *page 29*.
 ELMIS, WILLIAM DE, his Seal, III, pl. 29, *page 37*.
 ELMONT, THOMAS, Baron of, v. MOULTON.
 ELKARON, QUEEN, the Crosses, erected by King Edward the First to her memory, near Northampton, at Geddington, and near Walkham, with the figures and ornaments thereof, and descriptions, III, pl. 12-17.
 ELPHINSTON, QUEEN, two Portraits of Her Majesty, from a Painting in Enamel, I, pl. 30.
 her silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 three-halfpenny, and three-farthing Pieces, coined by her, in Ireland, I, pl. 37, *note*.
 her gold Coins, I, pl. 37.
 an Exportable Piece of Eight Tettens of her's, of silver, commonly called *The Porcelain Crown*, I, pl. 38.
 a rare Sixpence of her's, of silver, I, pl. 56.
 a Sovereign of her's, of gold, I, pl. 56.
 her funeral Procession, from a drawing of the time, supposed to be by the hand of William Camden, then *Chronicler* King of Arms, with a description, III, pl. 18-24.
 ELLESMERE, ROGER, Baron of, v. ESTRANGE.
 EMLYN, HENRY, F.A.S., his accurate drawings of the Vault, and Monument of King Edward IV.; and the plan and elevation of the Road Laid in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, which was taken down on the 4th of February, 1789; with his description thereof, III, pl. 7-9.
 ENCHINOLMOS, EDMUND, Baron of, v. HASTING.
 ENGAYN, JOHN, Baron of Colam, his name in the Baron's Charter, I, pl. 33.
 ENGELFIELD, SIR HENRY CHARLES, Bart., F.A.S., Vice-President, his description of the Croft, at Geddington, III, pl. 14-15, *page 12*.
 ERROL, WILLIAM, the Sixth Earl of, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 29, *page 37*.
 ERSKINE, JOHN, the Twelfth Lord, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 30, *page 40*.
 ERSKINE, ROBERT, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 29, *page 33*.
 ERSKINE, SIR ROBERT DE, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 29, *page 33*.
 ESEN, HENRY, Earl of, v. BOURGCHIER.
 ESSER, HENRY, Earl of, v. BONON.
 ESTRANGE, JOHN DE, Baron of Conkyn, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 ESTRANGE, ROGER DE, Baron of Ellesmere, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 ESTRAUNGE, FULKE DE, Baron of Corham, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
 EUSTACE, Son of King Stephen, silver Pennier, coined by him, I, pl. 37, *note*.
 EVELYN, JOHN, L.L.D., his two Plans for re-building the City of London, after the great Conflagration, in 1666, II, pl. 1-2.
 EWER, ISAAC, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 EYECOURT, EDMUND DE, Baron of Thurgarton, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
- F.
- FAUCONBERG, WALTER, Baron of, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 FERRENS, WILLIAM DE, Baron of Groby, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 FERRERS, ROBERT, Earl of Derby, his Seal (from a Gem), I, pl. 53.
 FIFE, DUNCAN, the Thirteenth Earl of, his Seal Ring, with a description thereof, III, pl. 28, *page 28*.
 FITZ-ADAM, JOHN, Baron of Beverlone, his name in the Baron's Charter, I, pl. 23.
 FITZ-ALAN, BRIAN, Baron of Brdale, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 FITZ-HENRY, HUGH, Baron of Kincowale, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
 FITZ-JOHN, MATTHEW, Baron of Stokenham, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 FITZ-PAINE, ROBERT, Baron of Lausouer, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 FITZ-REINALD, JOHN, Baron of Blevenny, his Seal, I, pl. 31.

FITE-ROBE

- FITZ-ROGER, ROBERT, Baron of Claveray, his name in the Barons' Chirog, I, pl. 33.
 FITZ-WALTER, ROBERT, Baron of Wodham, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 FITZ-WARREN, FULK, Baron of Whittington, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 FITZ-WILLIAM, RALPH, Baron of Grynthorpe, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
 FLEETWOOD, GEORGE, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 FLEMING, JOHN, the Second Lord of his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 30, page 40.
 FORMAN, ANDREW, Prior of Pitsweeth, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 20, page 38.
 FOX, RICHARD, Bishop of Winchester, his Monument, in Winchester Cathedral; and parts and ornaments thereof; with a description, by Richard Gough, F.R.S., II, pl. 50, 40.
 FRASER, WILLIAM, Bishop of St. Andrew's, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 28, page 25.
 FURNIVAL, THOMAS DE, Baron of Sheffield, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 G.
 GALE, SAMUEL, F.A.S., his Drawing of the Font, in St. James's Church, Westminster, I, pl. 3.
 GALLOWAY, ARCHIBALD, Lord of, v. DOUGLAS, I, pl. 3.
 GARLAND, AUGUSTINE, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 GARYVOES, HENRY, Baron of, v. TREGOZ.
 GAUDY, JOHN, of, Duke of Lancaster, his Seal, I, pl. 60.
 GEORGE I., his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 GEORGE II., his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 GEORGE III., his gold Coins, I, pl. 38.
 GLASGOW, ROBERT, Archbishop of, v. BLACADER.
 GLASGOW, ROBERT, Bishop of, v. WISEHEART.
 GLENCAIRN, WILLIAM, the Fourth Earl of, v. CUNNINGHAM.
 GLOUCESTER, and HERTFORD, RALPH, Earl of, v. MONTPELIER.
 GOFF, WILLIAM, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 GORING, GEORGE, Receiver General of the Court of Wards and Liveries, his Portrait, I, pl. 70.
 GOUGH, RICHARD, F.A.S., his description of the Font, in the Nave of the Cathedral, at Winchester, II, pl. 39, 40.
 his description of the Monument of Cardinal Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Exeter, and Bishop William Waynflete, in Winchester Cathedral, II, pl. 45-50.
 his description of the Monument of Henry Bouchier, Fifth Earl of Eves of that ancient Family, and of Isabel Plantagenet his wife, in the Church, at Little Eaton, II, pl. 53.
 his description of the ancient Cross, preserved in the Church of Ratfield, in Arundale, II, pl. 54, 55.
 his description of the Monument of Richard Patten, the Father of Bishop Waynflete, and of the School, at Wandale, III, pl. 6.
 his description of the Crozier erected by King Edward I., to the memory of his Consort Eleanor, near Northampton, at Credenhill, and near Waltham, III, pl. 12-17.
 his description of the Fountains at Ufford, and the Church of St. Gregory at Sudbury, III, pl. 31-32.
 his description of the valuable collection of Paintings, preserved from the Conflagration, which happened at Cowdray House, on the night of Tuesday, the 24th of September 1793, (and a Tail-Piece), III, pl. 33-37.
 his description of the Chimney-Piece, erected in the Bishop's Palace, at Exeter, III, pl. 38.
 GOWEN, WILLIAM, Baron of, v. BREMQUE.
 GRAFTON, JOHN, Baron of, v. HAYTERING.
 GRAHAM, SIR DAVID DE, Lord of Dunduff, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 31.
 GRAHAM, SIR PATRICK, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 27.
 GRANTON, RALPH, Baron of, his Seal, I, pl. 33.
 GREY, HENRY DE, Baron of Codrington, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 GREY, REGINALD DE, Baron of Ruthyn, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 GREY, THOMAS DE, Lord of Groby, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 GREY, ANDREW, Lord, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 36.
 GREYSTOK, JOHN DE, Baron of Morpeth, his Seal, I, pl. 33.
 GRIFFITH, JOHN, Baron of, v. LANCATYER.
 GROBY, WILLIAM, Baron of, v. PERKINS.
 GRYMTHORPE, RALPH, Baron of, v. FITZ-WILLIAM.
 H.
 HACHEE, EUSTACE, Baron of, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
 HACHEE, JOHN, Baron of, v. BELLOCAMPO.
 HAMELAK, WILLIAM, Baron of, v. ROS.
 HAMILTON, WILLIAM, of Sanguhar, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 30, page 42.
 HAMMOND, THOMAS, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, III, pl. 30, page 42.
 HANUKAM, WILLIAM, Baron of, v. MARESCAL.
 HANNAK, JOHN, Baron of, v. SAINT JOHN.
 HARRISON, THOMAS, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 HASTINGS, ROBERT, Baron of, his Seal, I, pl. 33.
 HASTING, EDMUND DE, Baron of Enchinselund, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
 HASTINGS, JOHN DE, Baron of Berghaveny, his Seal, I, pl. 29.
 HASTINGS, JOHN DE, Lord of Berghaveny, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 32.
 HASTING, JOHN DE, Baron of Grafton, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
 HAWARDYN, ROBERT, Baron of, v. MONAUT.
 HENRY, v. FITZ-HENRY.
 HENRY I., his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 HENRY II., his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 HENRY III., his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 HENRY IV., his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.

- HENRY IV.,
 his gold Coins, I, pl. 38.
 HENRY V., his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 his gold Coins, I, pl. 37.
 HENRY VI., his silver Coins, I, pl. 38.
 silver Pieces of money coined by him, at Paris, I, pl. 37, note.
 his gold Coins, I, pl. 38.
 Half and Whole SALUTES, of gold, coined by him, at Paris, I, pl. 38, note.
 the ANGELOI, of gold, struck by him, at Paris, I, pl. 43.
 the SALUTE, of gold, struck by him, at Paris, I, pl. 43.
 an ANKLE of his, of gold, I, pl. 43.
 HENRY VII., his silver Coins, I, pl. 36.
 his gold Coins, I, pl. 37.
 the ROSE-NOBLE, of gold, struck by him, in France, I, pl. 43.
 a QUADRUPLE NOBLE, or DIEMER SOWELLION, of 100, of gold, I, pl. 36.
 HENRY VIII., a Crown piece of his, I, pl. 20.
 a description of the solemn Juits, holden by him on the 13th of February, 1510, in honour of his Queen Catherine, on the birth of their eldest Son Prince Henry, in six Plates, I, pl. 27-26.
 his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 money, coined by him at Tournay, I, pl. 37, note.
 his gold Coins, I, pl. 37.
 the TOURNAY Groat, of silver, struck there on his taking that City, I, pl. 38.
 a GEORGE NOBLE of his, of gold, I, pl. 43.
 a TOURNAY Groat of his, of silver, I, pl. 39.
 a Medal of his, of gold, in 1545, I, pl. 59.
 the Standard of Weights and Measures, in the Twelfth year of his reign, from a table in the Exchequer, I, pl. 60.
 his Portrait, which hath been esteemed by good judges to be the greatest likeness we now have of that Monarch, III, pl. 33-37, page 10.
 HENRY, PRINCE, a silver Medal of his, I, pl. 55.
 HENRY, SON of King Henry II., silver Pennies, coined by him, I, pl. 37, note.
 HEREFORD, HUMPHREY, Earl of, v. BORON.
 HERTFORD and GLOUCESTER, RALPH, Earl of, v. MONTPELIER.
 HEWSON, JOHN, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 HOLMES, ELIAS, the North Front of the Gate, at Whitehall, said to be designed by him, I, pl. 17.
 HOLLES, THOMAS, F.A.S., two views of an antique Bronze, from his Collection, with an explanation thereof, II, pl. 21, 22.
 HOLMES, GEORGE, F.A.S., Deputy Keeper of His Majesty's Records in the Tower of London, his Portrait, II, pl. 3.
 HOME, ALEXANDER, the Third Lord, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 29, page 37.
 HOME, SIR JAMES, Bart, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 29, page 44.
 HORTON, THOMAS, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 31.
 HUDLEYTON, or HODLEYTON, JOHN DE, Baron of Anys, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
 HUNTERCOMBE, WALTER, Baron of, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 HUNTINGFORD, ROGER DE, Baron of Brattonham, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
 HUTCHINSON, JOHN, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 HUTTON, MATTHEW, Archbishop of York, his Seal, and Counter Seal, appended to a Decree, dated the 12th of January 1603, II, pl. 4.
 I.
 INCOLDBERY, RICHARD, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 INSULA, v. LIMB.
 IRETON, HENRY, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 IRFIELD, ROGER, Baron of, v. WARRER.
 J.
 JAMES I., a Coin of his, I, pl. 20.
 his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 his gold Coins, I, pl. 38.
 JAMES II., his silver Coins, I, pl. 38.
 his gold Coins, I, pl. 38.
 JERNIGHAM, SIR RICHARD, Knt, his Seal (from a Gem), in the 18th of Henry VIII., I, pl. 54.
 JOHN, v. FITZ-JOHN.
 JOHN, King, his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 silver Pennies, Half-Pennies, and Farthings, coined by him, in Ireland, I, pl. 37, note.
 JOHNSTON, JOHN, of Johnston, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 30, page 41.
 JONKE, JOHN, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, III, pl. 30, page 41.
 K.
 KEITH, SIR WILLIAM DE, Great Marshall of Scotland, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 30, page 41.
 KILMARNOCK, ROBERT, the Fourth Lord Boyd of his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 30, page 41.
 KINGSTON, JOHN, Baron of, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 KINGSMILL, RICHARD, Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries, his Portrait, I, pl. 70.
 KIRKCALDY, JAMES, Laird of, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 30, page 47.
 KIRKCALDY, WILLIAM, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 30, page 47.
 KIRKINCLACH, WILLIAM, Lord of, v. COMYN.
 KNOLL, BAGO DE, Baron of Albo Monasterio, I, pl. 32.
 KNUT, SIR THOMAS, Knt, one of the Defendants, at the solemn Juits holden at Westminster, in 1510, I, pl. 31.
 KYME, PHILIP, Baron of, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 L.
 LACY, ROGER DE, his Counter Seal (from a Gem), I, pl. 54.
 LA DUBRE, I, pl. 54.

- LA DESKER, ROBERT, Baron of, *v. HASTINGS*.
 LANCASTER, EDMUND, Earl of, second Son of King Henry III., a gold Seal, formerly appendant to a Bull of Pope Alexander IV., conferring to him the Kingdom of Sicily and Apulia, I, pl. 43.
 LANCASTER, HENRY DE, Baron of Monemuta, his Seal, I, pl. 29.
 LANCASTER, HENRY DE, Earl of Derby, his Seal, appendant to a Grant from him to Thomas Wake, from a Gem, I, pl. 38.
 LANCASTER, JOHN, Duke of, *v. GAUNT*.
 LANCASTER, JOHN DE, Baron of Giffdale, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 LANCASTER, LEICHTER, and DE FERRARIIS, THOMAS, Earl of, his Seal, I, pl. 29.
 LA ROCHE, THOMAS, Baron of, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
 LATIMER, WILLIAM DE, Baron of Corby, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 LAVER, ROBERT, Baron of, *v. FITZ-PAINE*.
 LANCETER, GEORGE, Earl of, F.A.S., President, (now, The Most Noble Marquess of Townshend and Earl of Leicester), his Lordship's communication of the description of Hedingham Castle, in the County of Essex, by Lewis Majendie, F.A.S., III, pl. 40-44.
 LENOX, DONALD, the Sixth Earl of, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 30.
 LERMONT, SIR JAMES, Knt., of Balcomy, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 30, page 42.
 LESLIE, NORMAN, Master of Rothes, his Seal, with a description thereof, III, pl. 30, page 42.
 LEUDERHALES, WILLIAM, Baron of, *v. TOUCHET*.
 LEYBORN, WILLIAM, Baron of, his Seal, I, pl. 23.
 LIDDALL, SIR JAMES, Knt., his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 30.
 LIDDALL, ROBERT, *de BALDURNE*, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 35.
 LIBURNE, ROBERT, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 5.
 LAND, JAMES, M.D., his analysis of the Liquor, discovered in the leaden Coffin of King Edward IV., III, pl. 7, page 2.
 LINBURY, SIR JAMES DE, Lord of Crawford, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 31.
 LINFORD, *vs. LINFORD*, RALPH, Baron of, *v. PIPART*.
 LISLE, JOHN DE, Baron of Wodeston, his name in the Barons' Charter, I, pl. 33.
 LITTLE, SIR MICHAEL, Bart., the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 LIVINGSTON, SIR WILLIAM DE, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 33.
 LOVELL, J-HN, Baron of Dackington, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
 LUDLOW, EDMUND, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 LYONS, SAMUEL, F.A.S., his beautiful drawings, and description, of the Roman inscribed Pavements, discovered at Colchester, in 1784, and at Woodchester, I, pl. 44.
 LYTTELTON, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES, L.L.D., F.A.S., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, his Portrait, *mezzotints*, I, pl. 28.
 M.
 MAJENDIE, LEWIS, F.A.S., his description of Hedingham Castle, in the County of Essex, with an Appendix, III, pl. 40-44.
 MALCOLM, PETER DE, Baron of Mulgrave, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 MAN, WILLIAM, Earl of, *v. DOUGLAS*.
 MARCH, GEORGE, the Eleventh Earl of, *v. DUNBAR*.
 MARCH, PATRICK, Earl of, *v. DUNBAR*.
 MARCH, YAIRICK, the Tenth Earl of, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 29.
 another Seal of his, very different from the former, III, pl. 29, page 31.
 MARISCALL, WILLIAM, Baron of Hingham, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 MARGARET, Queen of Scotland, her Seal, with a description, III, pl. 25, page 11.
 MARVEN, HENRY, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 MARVIS, WILLIAM, Baron of Camcio, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 MARY, QUEEN, her Silver Coins, I, pl. 3.
 MARY, Queen of Scots, and Dowager of France, a gold Coin of her's, in 1555, silver Medal of her's, and HENRY (STEWART) Lord Darnley, in 1565, her Seal (used, during her widowhood), with a description, III, pl. 25, page 11.
 her Seal (used, after her return into Scotland from France), with a description, III, pl. 26, page 12.
 MATTHEW, ROBERT, Baron of, *v. TOWNY*.
 MAULVERBARS, SIR THOMAS, Bart., the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 MAXWELL, ROBERT Lord, of Nithsdale, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 30, page 40.
 MAYNE, SIMON, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 MENDHAM, JOHN, Baron of Botolph Claydon, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 MEYNELL, NICHOLAS DE, Baron of Wharfedale, his Seal, I, pl. 33.
 MILLINGTON, GILBERT, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 MILNER, JOHN, D.D., F.A.S., his description of the Antiquities, discovered to a bed of Chalk, near Winchester, in 1780, III, pl. 1-3, page 13-17.
 MORLEY, JOHN DE, Baron of Condebury, his Seal, I, pl. 34.
 MORHAUT, ROBERT DE, Baron of Haworth, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 MORLEY, JOHN DE, Baron of Dunstree, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 MORSE, WALTER DE, Baron of Thornton, his Seal, I, pl. 33.
 MORMUTA, HENRY, Baron of, *v. LAURENCE*.
 MONTAGU, GEORGE SAMUEL, Esquire, six views of his Lordship's House at Combury, with a description of the valuable Collection of Paintings, preferred from the Conflagration, which happened there, on the night of Tuesday, the 24th of September, 1793, (and a Tail Piece), together with the manner of his death, III, pl. 33-37, page 9.
 MONTCAUTO, SIMON, Baron of, his Seal, I, pl. 3.

- MONTRE ALTO, *v. MONTAULT*.
 MONTE HERMES, RALPH DE, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, his Seal, I, pl. 29.
 MONTGOMERY, HUGH Lord, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 36.
 MONTPELIER, DAVID, of Pimlico, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 30, page 43.
 MORAY, THOMAS, Lord of Bothwell, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 32.
 MORE, SIR THOMAS, Knt., Lord Chancellor, in the 23d of King Henry VIII., his Seal (from a Gem), I, pl. 54.
 MORFATH, JOHN, Baron of, *v. GRANT*.
 MORTIMER, EDMUND DE, Baron of Wigmore, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 MORTIMER, ROGER DE, Baron of Penkely, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 MOUTON, THOMAS DE, Baron of Egremont, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 MOWBRAY, GEORGE DE, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 27.
 MULEFORD, NICHOLAS, Baron of, *v. CAREW*.
 MULGRAVE, PETER, Baron of, *v. MALOLAGU*.
 MOREMUT, *v. MOREMUTA*.
 N.

- NEVEILLE, ROBERT, Baron of, *v. SCALES*.
 NEVILL, HUMPHREY, the Seal, appendant to a Deed from the Abbot of Waltham to him, III, pl. 58.
 NEVILLE, EDWARD, one of the Defenders, at the famous Juffs holden at Weftminster, in 1510, I, pl. 21.
 NEVILLE, RANULPH DE, Baron of Raby, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 NORFOLK, ROGER, Earl of, *v. BIGOOD*.
 NORTON, SIR GEORGE, Bart., the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 NORTON, THOMAS, Baron of, *v. CHAWORTH*.
 O.
 OKEY, JOHN, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 OGD, CRAVEN, F.A.S., Vice-President, his communication of the description of the Roman tessellated Pavement, discovered in the Parish of St. Martin's, at Colchester, in 1794, by Thomas Walford, F.A.S., III, pl. 39.
 OLEMAN, THE MAID of, *v. D'ARC*.
 OSWY, THOMAS, his Seal (from a Gem), I, pl. 53.
 OTREVELL, JOHN, Baron of, *v. PAYNELL*.
 OTTERBURN, Master ADAM, of Aldbarn, and Redhall, his Seal, appendant to an Instrument, in 1528, with a description, III, pl. 30, page 41.
 his Seal, appendant to a Deed, in 1534, with a description, III, pl. 30, page 41.
 P.

- PAGAN, *v. FITZ-PAINE*.
 PATTEN, RICHARD, the Father of Bishop Waynflete, his Monument, III, pl. 6.
 PAYNELL, JOHN, Baron of Otley, his Seal, I, pl. 33.
 PAYNELL, WILLIAM, Baron of Tring, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
 PEGHIE, GILBERT, Baron of Corby, his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 PELHAM, PIERCE, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 PENKELYN, ROGER, Baron of, *v. MORTIMER*.
 PENNE, JOHN, (Quarry?) the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 PERRY, HENRY DE, Baron of Topcliffe, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 PIPART, RALPH, Baron of Lincolne, his name in the Barons' Charter, I, pl. 33.
 PITTENBERN, ANDREW, Prior of, *v. FORMAN*.
 PLANTAGENET, ISABELL, wife of Henry Bouchier, the Monument of her and the Earl, in the Church, at Little Kallan; with a description thereof, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., I, pl. 53.
 POTTER, VINCENT, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 PUYNE, HUGH, Baron of Cory Malet (or, Curry Malet), his Seal, I, pl. 31.
 PURROFF, WILLIAM, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 PYRENE, HENRY DE, Baron of Wedene, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
 Q.

- QUINCY, ROGER DE, Earl of Winchester, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 19.
 R.
 RABY, RANULPH, Baron of, *v. NEVILLE*.
 RAEBURN, Founder and first Prior of St. Bartholomew the Less, within the Walls of the City of London, his Monument, with specimens of Architecture in the Priory Church; and a description, I, pl. 36, 37.
 RANDOLPH, THOMAS, of Strathdon, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 28.
 RAVENSTHORPE, WILLIAM, Baron of, *v. CANTILFUR*.
 RAVENSTHATH, HUGH, Baron of, *v. FITZ-HENRY*.
 REICHALD, *v. FITZ-REICHALD*.
 RICHARD I., his Silver Coins, I, pl. 29.
 RICHARD II., his Portrait, from an ancient Picture, lately in the Choir of Westminster Abbey, I, pl. 4.
 his Silver Coins, I, pl. 31.
 his Gold Coins, I, pl. 38.
 RICHARD III., his Silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 his Gold Coins, I, pl. 28.
 RIPARIS, JOHN DE, Baron of Angre, his name in the Barons' Charter, I, pl. 33.
 ROBERT II., King of Scotland, *v. STUART*.
 ROCHE, *v. LA ROCHE*.
 ROE, WILLIAM DE, Baron of Hamelak, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 RO LIN, WILLIAM, Lord of, *v. SAINT CLAIR*.
 ROSE,

- ROSS, WILLIAM, Earl of, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 30.
 ROSS, WILLIAM DE, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 23.
 ROWE, OWEN, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 RUSH, THOMAS, (2ndry?), the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 RUTHVEN, WILLIAM, Master of, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 49, page 38.
 RUTHVEN, RICHARD, Baron of, v. GREY.

S.

- SAINT AMANDO, ALMARIC DE, Baron of Widdoway, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 SAINT CLARE, SIR WILLIAM DE, Lord of Rodin, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 27.
 SAINT JOHN, JOHN DE, Baron of Haunak, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 SAMPOT, JOHN DE, v. RABET.
 SAY, WILLIAM, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 34.
 SCHAFFERLE, JACOB, his three views of Magdalen Chapel, near Winchester, taken in August 1788, and his description of the same, III, pl. 1-3.
 his drawing of the Seal of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, III, pl. 1, page 12.
 his description of the Stalls, discovered in Chatham Church, in 1788, III, pl. 2, page 12.

- SCOTT, THOMAS, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 SCOTT, SIR WILLIAM, of Balwerry, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 38.
 SCROPE, ADRIAN, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 SERBERT, KING OF THE EAST S-SAXONS, the North front of his Monastery, on the South side of the Altar, in Westminster Abbey; two figures, supposed to be those of King SERBERT, and King HENRY III, as mounted thereon; with Heads and Ornaments; and a description, by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart, F.A.S., II, pl. 33, 34.

- SECFORD, THOMAS, Surveyor of the Court of Wards and Liveries, his Portrait, I, pl. 70.
 SECRANE, JOHN, Baron of, his Seal, I, pl. 41.
 SECRANE, NICHOLAS DE, Baron of Stowe, his name in the Baron's Charter, I, pl. 70.

- SERVANT, MARMADUKE, Usher of the Court of Wards and Liveries, his Portrait, I, pl. 70.
 SHEFFIELD, v. SHEFFIELD.

- SHEFFIELD, THOMAS, Baron of, v. FURNIVAL.
 SMYTH, HENRY, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 SODITS, NICHOLAS DE, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 23.

- SPOKE, JOHN, Baron of, v. BRXTON.
 STAFFORD, EDMUND, Baron of, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
 STANORBY, WALTER, Baron of, v. TWE.

- STAPLEY, ANTHONY, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 STEPHEN, King, his silver Coin, I, pl. 37.
 STEWART, FRANCIS, Earl of Bothwell, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 37, page 43.

- STEWART, HENRY, v. DARNLEY.
 STEWART, WILLIAM, Bishop of Aberdeen, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 30, page 41.

- STOKENHAM, MATTHEW, Baron of, v. FITZ-JOHN.
 STOWE, NICHOLAS, Baron of, v. SEGRAVE.
 STRANGE, v. ESTRAUNCE.

- STRATHEN, ROBERT, Earl of, v. STUART.
 STUART, ROBERT, Earl of Strathern, afterwards King ROBERT II, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 34.
 his Seal, in the 11th year of his reign, A.D. 1381, with a description, III, pl. 26, page 10.

- STUART, THOMAS, the Second Earl of Angus of that name, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 29, page 32.
 STURLEY, The Rev. WILLIAM, M.D., F.A.S., his Drawing of Westminster Cross, I, pl. 7.
 his Plan of the remaining Walls and City of *Verulamium*, I, pl. 8.

- SUFFOLK, CHARLES (BRANDON), Duke of, his Portrait, III, pl. 33-37, page 10.
 SURIKREWE, STEPHEN, his Seal (from a Gem), I, pl. 59.
 SULLIE, JOHN, Baron of, his Seal, I, pl. 33.

- SURREY, JOHN, Earl of, v. WARRENNE.
 SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM, the Fourth Earl of, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 49, page 32.

- SWANESCHAUMPI, HUGH, Baron of, v. VERE.

T.

- TALBOT, RICHARD, Baron of Ecclewell, his Seal, I, pl. 37.
 TALMAN, JOHN, F.A.S., his Drawing of the ancient Lamp, which confutes the Credit to the Common Seal of THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, I, pl. 1.

- his Drawing of the Portrait of RICHARD II, I, pl. 4.
 his Drawing of the Shrine of King EDWARD the CONFESSOR, I, pl. 16.
 TANSER, The Right Rev. THOMAS, D.D., F.A.S., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, his Portrait, I, pl. 45.

- TATTEHAL, ROBERT DE, Baron of Buckenham, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 TAYLOR, LEONARD, Messenger of the Court of Wards and Liveries, his Portrait, I, pl. 70.

- TAYLOR, THOMAS, Abbot of Robert's Bridge, the Seal, and Counter Seal, appendant to the Deed of Surrender thereof by him, I, pl. 60.
 TEMPLE, JAMES, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.

- TEMPLE, SIR PETER, Bart, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 TAYE, WALTER DE, Baron of Stangrove, his Seal, I, pl. 32.
 THORNTON, WALTER, Baron of, v. MOUNT.

- THURCANTON, EDMUND, Baron of, v. FETTERCOTT.
 TICHBOURNE, ROBERT, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 TENNY, ROBERT DE, Baron of Maritz, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 TORSK, WILLIAM, Auditor of the Court of Wards and Liveries, his Portrait, I, pl. 70.
 TOPCLIFFE, HENRY, Baron of, v. PERCY.
 TOUCHET, v. TOUCHET, WILLIAM, Baron of Leuchale, I, pl. 32.
 TOWNSHEND, The Most Noble GEORGE Marquess of, v. LEICESTER.
 TRACYNTO, WILLIAM, Baron of, v. PAXFELL.
 TARGOZ, or, TAPCOTZ, HENRY, Baron of Craynges, his Seal, I, pl. 21.
 TYALS, HENRY le, Baron of Chilton, his Seal, I, pl. 31.

U.

- ULPHU, the Dane, his ancient Horn, preserved in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter at York, I, pl. 2.

V.

- VALENCIA, ADOMARUS DE, Baron of Montinsaco, his Seal, I, pl. 29.
 VENN, JOHN, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, I, pl. 6.
 VERRIN, THOMAS DE, Baron of Wobley, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 VERE, HUGH DE, Baron of Swanschaump, his Seal, I, pl. 30.
 VERTUE, GEORGE, F.A.S., *Engraver*, his explanation of the several Portraits represented in the Picture of THE COURT OF WARDS and LIVERIES, I, pl. 70.
 his view of THE SAVOY, from the River Thames, in 1736, I, pl. 5.
 VESCI, JOHN DE, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 23.

W.

- WAKE, THOMAS, the Seal, appendant to a Grant to him from Henry de Lancaster, Earl of Derby, (from a Gem), I, pl. 38.
 WALFORD, THOMAS, F.A.S., his description of the Roman fortified Pavement, discovered in the Parils of St. Martin's, at Colchester, in 1794, III, pl. 39.
 WALLER, SIR HARDRESS, Knt, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.

- WALTER, J. FITZ-WALTER.
 WARBECK, PERKIN, the *Man of Titchel Phare*, a silver Coin, struck in Flanders, said to be by order of the Duchess of Burgundy for his use, in the reign of King Henry VII, I, pl. 43.

- WARDE, ROBERT le, Baron of Alba Aula, his Seal, I, pl. 34.
 WARREN, v. FITZ-WARREN.
 WARREN, JOHN DE, Baron of Surrey, his Seal, I, pl. 29.

- WARRE, ROGER le, Baron of Lifeld, his name in the Baron's Charter, I, pl. 33.
 WARWICK, GUY, Earl of, v. BELLECOMBO.

- WATSON, VALENTINE, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 WAYNFLETE, WILLIAM, Bishop of Winchester, his Monument, in Winchester Cathedral, his figure, and parts and ornaments of the Monument, with a description thereof, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., I, pl. 46, 47, 48, 49.

- 2 North Well view of his School, at Winton, with the Monument of Richard Patten, his Father; and a description thereof, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., III, pl. 5.
 WAYTE, THOMAS, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 WEBBLE, v. WROBLEY.

- WEBBER, HENRY, Baron of, v. PRIKERY.
 WELLS, Baron of, v. ADAM.
 WELLS, DAVID, F.A.S., his observations on Stone Stalls in Churches, III, pl. 5, page 4-6.

- WESLEY, THEOBALD, Baron of, v. VERDUN.
 WHALLEY, EDWARD, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 WHITTON, NICHOLAS, Baron of, v. MAYNILL.

- WHITTINGTON, FULK, Baron of, v. FITZ-WARREN.
 WIDEMARE, ALMARIC, Baron of, v. SAINT AMANDO.
 WICKMORE, EDMUND, Baron of, v. MORTIMER.

- WILLIAM, v. FITZ-WILLIAM.
 WILLIAM I., Duke of Normandy, his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 WILLIAM II., his silver Coins, I, pl. 37.
 WILLIAM III., and MARY II., their silver Coins, in 1688, I, pl. 37.
 the silver Coins of William, *alone*, in 1694, I, pl. 37.
 their gold Coins, I, pl. 38.
 the gold Coins of William, *alone*, I, pl. 38.
 his coinage of Pilholes, and Half Pilholes, called *Darion Money*, I, pl. 38, note.

- WILMOT, JOHN, F.A.S., the drawing of the Funeral Procession of Queen Elizabeth in his possession, supposed to have been made by WILLIAM CAMDEN, then *Laurencian* King at Arms, and since deposited by him in THE BRITISH MUSEUM, with a description thereof, III, pl. 18-24.

- WINCHESTER, ROGER, Earl of, v. QUINCY.
 WIMBORNE, v. WORMEAT.
 WIMBORNE, ROBERT, Bishop of Glasgow, his Seal, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 25.

- WODEHAM, ROBERT, Baron of, v. FITZ-WALTER.
 WODETON, JOHN, Baron of, v. LILLE.

- WOODAN, THOMAS, the Regicide, his Autograph and Seal, II, pl. 6.
 WOLESLEY, THOMAS, E.T.P., Cardinal, his Seal (a silver Marquis), as Archbishop of Northampton, I, pl. 59.
 the Great Seal for his College, in Oxford, I, pl. 59.

- WORMAY, HUGH, Baron of, v. BARDELY.
 WREN, SIR CHRISTOPHER, Knt, his Plan for re-building the City of London, after the Conflagration in 1666, II, pl. 2.

Z.

- ZOUCHER, ALAN le, Baron of Ailby, his Seal, I, pl. 30.

INDEX

OF

The Names of PLACES, and of SUBJECTS.

A.	
ABBOTSBURY, in the County of Dorset, the Seal of the Abbey there, Vol. I, pl. 60.	
ABERDEEN, old, in Scotland, its Seal, with a description, III, pl. 27, page 14.	
ABINGDON, in the County of Berks, the Seal, and Counter Seal (from a Gem), of the Abbey there, I, pl. 53.	
ALL SOULS COLLEGE, in the University of Oxford, its Arms, I, pl. 62.	
ANGELETS, or, HALF ANGELETS, of gold, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 58.	
AN ANCELOT, of gold, struck at Paris, by King Henry VI., I, pl. 43.	
ANGELS, of gold, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 38.	
one, of King Henry VI., I, pl. 26.	
APULIA, v. SICILY.	
AQUITAINE, in France, gold, coined there, by Edward the Black Prince, I, pl. 38, note.	
the ROYAL or PAVILLON, of gold, struck at Bourdeaux, by Edward the Black Prince, I, pl. 43.	
the CHAIRS, of gold, struck at Bourdeaux, by Edward the Black Prince, I, pl. 43.	
Arms, Coat of, in Heraldry, those of the several Colleges, and Halls, in the University of Oxford, in 1534, I, pl. 62.	
of ALL SOULS COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.	
of BALIOLE COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.	
in the Palace of BEAULIEU, II, pl. 41, page 6.	
on the Abbey Gate of ST. BENNET'S, of Holme, I, pl. 13-14.	
of BRAKEN-NORSE COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.	
of CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.	
of EXETER COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.	
of LINCOLN COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.	
of ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.	
of MERTON COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.	
of NEW COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.	
of OXBEL COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.	
of RICHARD PATTEN, the Father of Bishop Waynflete, III, pl. 6.	
of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.	
of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.	
Autographs, those, of the several <i>Registes</i> , to the Warrant for beheading King CHARLES I., dated the 19th of January 1649, I, pl. 6.	
of JOHN ALURED, II, pl. 6.	
of Sir JOHN BARETT, Knt., II, pl. 6.	
of DANIEL BRACKLEY, II, pl. 6.	
of JOHN BRACKLEY, II, pl. 6.	
of Sir JOHN BOURCHIER, Knt., II, pl. 6.	
of JOHN BRADSHAW, Lord President, II, pl. 6.	
of JOHN CAREW, II, pl. 6.	
of WILLIAM CRAWLEY, II, pl. 6.	
of THOMAS CHALLONER, II, pl. 6.	
of GREGORY CLERMONT, II, pl. 6.	
of Sir WILLIAM CONSTABLE, Bart., II, pl. 6.	
of MILNES CORSET, II, pl. 6.	
of OLIVER CROMWELL, afterwards PROTECTOR, II, pl. 6.	
of Sir JOHN D'ANVERS, Knt., II, pl. 6.	
of RICHARD DEANE, II, pl. 6.	
of JOHN DEWELL, II, pl. 6.	
of JOHN DOWDES, II, pl. 6.	
of ISAAC EWER, II, pl. 6.	
of GEORGE FLEETWOOD, II, pl. 6.	
of AUGUSTINE GARLAND, II, pl. 6.	
of WILLIAM GOFF, II, pl. 6.	
of THOMAS LORD GRAY, of Groby, II, pl. 6.	
of THOMAS HAMMOND, Lieut. General of the Ordnance, II, pl. 6.	
of THOMAS HARRISON, II, pl. 6.	
of JOHN HEWSON, II, pl. 6.	
of THOMAS HORTON, II, pl. 6.	
of JOHN HUTCHINSON, II, pl. 6.	
of RICHARD INGOLDSEBY, II, pl. 6.	
of HENRY IRETON, II, pl. 6.	
of JOHN JONES, II, pl. 6.	
of ROBERT LESTER, II, pl. 6.	
of Sir MICHAEL LIVESLY, Bart., II, pl. 6.	
of EDMUND LUDLOWE, II, pl. 6.	
of HENRY MANTON, II, pl. 6.	

AUTOGRAPHS.	
of Sir THOMAS MAULEVERER, Bart., II, pl. 6.	
of SIMON MAYNE, II, pl. 6.	
of GILBERT MILLINGTON, II, pl. 6.	
of Sir GREGORY MONTYON, Bart., II, pl. 6.	
of JOHN OKRY, II, pl. 6.	
of PERCIVAL PHILAM, II, pl. 6.	
of JOHN PERRE (2007, 7), II, pl. 6.	
of VINCENT POTTER, II, pl. 6.	
of WILLIAM PURROY, II, pl. 6.	
of OWEN ROWE, II, pl. 6.	
of THOMAS RICE (2007, 7), II, pl. 6.	
of WILLIAM SAY, II, pl. 6.	
of THOMAS SCOT, II, pl. 6.	
of ADRIAN SCROBY, II, pl. 6.	
of HENRY SMITH, II, pl. 6.	
of ANTHONY STABLEY, II, pl. 6.	
of JAMES TAYLOR, II, pl. 6.	
of Sir PETER TANKER, Bart., II, pl. 6.	
of ROBERT TIGHEBORN, II, pl. 6.	
of JOHN VERN, II, pl. 6.	
of Sir HARRISON WALLER, Knt., II, pl. 6.	
of VALENTINE WATSON, II, pl. 6.	
of THOMAS WAYTE, II, pl. 6.	
of EDWARD WHALLEY, II, pl. 6.	
of THOMAS WOGAN, II, pl. 6.	
B.	
BALIOLE COLLEGE, in the University of Oxford, its Arms, I, pl. 62.	
BARNES, their Letter, in the reign of King Edward I., dated at Lincoln, the 12th of February 1300, to Pope BONIFACE VIII., with the Seal appendant, in six Plates, I, pl. 28-33.	
BARTHOLOMEW, ST. THE LEE, <i>Without the Walls of the City of London</i> , the Priory Seal, with the Counter Seal thereof (the Priory being in a Ship), I, pl. 58.	
the Monument of RANERUS, Founder and 6th Prior thereof, in 1123; with specimens of Architecture in the Priory Church; and a description thereof, II, pl. 35, 37.	
BATH, CITY, in the County of Somerset, an antique Head, of brass, discovered there, in 1727, I, pl. 34.	
BATTLE, in the County of Suffex, the Seal of JOHN, Abbot of that Abbey, with the Counter Seal thereof, I, pl. 59.	
BEAULIEU, in the County of Essex, a view of the front of that Palace, commonly called NEW HALL, built by King Henry VIII.; with the inside prospect of the Court, the Chapel, and the Hall; and a description thereof, II, pl. 41, 42.	
BELLS, one, of brass, made in the year 1366, formerly belonging to a Nunnery, in Essex, and since to the late Earl of Oxford, II, pl. 17.	
one, of brass, made in the year 1547, and now in the possession of THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQVARIAS OF LONDON, II, pl. 17.	
the Inscription on the Bell, at Waynflete's School, III, pl. 6.	
BENNETT, ST., of HOLMES, in the County of Norfolk, three Views, and Ground-Plan, of the Abbey Gate there, I, pl. 13-14.	
BERKS, County of, the Roman Lamp, of brass, discovered at ST. LEONARD'S MOUNT, near Windsor, in 1712, and confuting the Credit to the Common Seal of THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQVARIAS OF LONDON, I, pl. 1.	
the Seal, and Counter Seal (from a Gem), of the Abbey of ABINGDON, I, pl. 53.	
the Vault, Body, and Monument of King Edward IV., in ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL; the Plan and Elevation of the Road Left, in the same Chapel, which was taken down on the 5th of February, 1789; and a description thereof, by JOHN Lord Bishop of Carlisle, F.R.S., III, pl. 7-9.	
BRETHA, v. PERVY.	
BROOKLYN, one, of ivory, discovered in PITT MEAD, in 1786, II, pl. 43.	
BODY, HUMAN, v. SKELTON.	
BOURDEAUX, in Aquitaine, the CHAIR, of gold, struck there by Edward the Black Prince, I, pl. 43.	
the ROYAL or PAVILLON, of gold, struck there by Edward the Black Prince, I, pl. 43.	
BRAKEN-NORSE COLLEGE, in the University of Oxford, its Arms, I, pl. 62.	
BROAD PIERCE, of gold, v. SOVEREIGNS, and THREE BROAD PIERCES, BRONZE,	

- DOUBLE RIALS, of gold, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 38.
 DOUBLE SOVEREIGN, s. QUADRUPLE NOBLE.
 DRAX, in the County of York, an ancient Deed of the Priory thereof, with the Seal appendant, II, pl. 4.
 DUNDEE, in Scotland, the Seal of the Royal Borough thereof, with a description, III, pl. 27, page 13.

E

- EATON, LITTLE, in the County of Essex, the Monument in the Church there, of HENRY BOURCHIER, first Earl of Essex of that ancient Family, and of ISABEL PLANTAGENET his wife, with a description thereof, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., II, pl. 53.
 EDINBURGH, City, in Scotland, the Seal of the Burghs thereof, with the impression of the Seal of the Burghs of Edinburgh, on the Reverse; and a description, III, pl. 27, page 13.
 ELY, City, in the County of Cambridge, the Chapter Seal, of the Church of St. EVELYN there, with its reverse, I, pl. 5.
 EWTAPHS, those of two Constables of Evesham Castle, III, pl. 40—44, page 9.

- ESSEX, County of, of gold, King Edward III., I, pl. 56.
 ESSEX, County of, a view of the front of the Palace of BEAULIEU, commonly called NEW HALL, built by King Henry VIII.; with the inside Prospect of the Court, the Chapel, and the Hall; and a description thereof, II, pl. 41, 42.
 a Bell, of brass, made in the year 1366, formerly belonging to a Nunne there, and since to the late Earl of Oxford, II, pl. 17.
 three views of COLCHESTER Castle, with the ground Plot thereof, in two Plates, I, pl. 55, 56.
 the Roman tessellated Pavement, discovered in the Parish of St. MARTIN's, at COLCHESTER, in 1754, with a description, by Thomas Wallard, F.A.S., III, pl. 39.
 the ancient *Wenden* Church, at GREENSTED, with a description thereof, II, pl. 7.

- Five Plates of HEDDINGHAM Castle, with a description, and Appendix, by Lewis Majeand, F.A.S., III, pl. 40—44.
 the Monument of HENRY BOURCHIER, first Earl of Essex of that ancient Family, and of ISABEL PLANTAGENET his wife, in the Church at LITTLE EATON, with a description thereof, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., II, pl. 53.
 a draught of an ancient and curious Mantel Piece, at SAFFRON WALDEN, III, pl. 19.
 the Stone Slabs, in TILFYL Church, the elegant Cross, at WALTHAM, erected by Edward I., in memory of Queen Eleanor, I, pl. 7.
 the Cross, near WALTHAM (in the Parish of *Chilham*) erected in memory of Queen Eleanor, with the figures and ornaments thereon; and a description, III, pl. 16—17.

- WYMERED, St., at Ely, the Chapter Seal of that Church, with its reverse, I, pl. 5.
 EXETER, City, the Chimney-Piece, erected in the Bishop's Palace there, by PETER COURTHAY, with a description, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., III, pl. 38.
 EXETER COLLEGE, in the University of Oxford, its Arms, I, pl. 62.
 EXQUISITE PIERCE, or ELEGANT TREATISE, commonly called, THE PORTELLUS CROWN, one, of silver, of Queen Elizabeth, I, pl. 56.

F

- FARTHING, of silver, by what Monarchs, and where coined, I, pl. 37, note.
 FERRYHURST, or MONUMENT.
 FIBULA, a description of one, discovered in a bed of Chalk, near Winchester, in 1789, III, pl. 1—3, page 13.
 FIRE, or CONFLAGRATION.
 FIVE POUND PIECES, of gold, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 38.
 FIVE SHILLING PIECES, of gold, coined by the Common Wealth, I, pl. 38, note.

- FLANDERS, a Table of gold and silver Coins, struck in France and Flanders, relating to the History of England, I, pl. 43.
 the *Mane Yvelde Phorce*, a silver Coin, struck there, said to be by order of the Dukes of Burgundy, for the use of PERCIN WARRENE, in the reign of King Henry VII., I, pl. 43.
 money coined at TOURNAI, by King Henry VIII., I, pl. 37, note.
 the Tourney Groat, of silver, of King Henry VIII., struck there, on his taking that city, I, pl. 43.
 a Tourney Groat, of silver, of King Henry VIII., I, pl. 56.
 FONTS, the beautiful one, of marble, in St. JAMES's Church, Westminster, in the Church of St. GREGORY, at SPOBBY, with its beautiful cover made of oak, and embellished in the richest style of Gothic ornament; and a description thereof, III, pl. 25.
 at UFFORD, with its beautiful Cover made of oak, and embellished in the richest style of Gothic ornament; and a description thereof, III, pl. 25.
 an East view of the one, in the Nave of WINCHESTER Cathedral, of black marble; with the Ballo Relieves on the sides thereof; and a description, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., II, pl. 39, 40.

- FOUNTAIN, in the County of Norfolk, the Tomb there of ROBERT COLLINS, and GRISLY his wife, I, pl. 15.
 FOUNTAIN, the one, erected in the old Market-Place, at ROUEN, on the spot where THE MAID OF ORLEANS was burnt, in 1430; with a description, II, pl. 38.
 FOUNTAINS, in the County of York, four Views of the ruins of its Abbey, I, pl. 9—12.

- FRANCE, gold, coined in Aquitaine, by EDWARD the Black Prince, I, pl. 38, note.
 a Table of gold and silver Coins, struck in France and Flanders, relating to the History of England, I, pl. 43.
 the Chaize, of gold, struck at Bourdeaux, by EDWARD the Black Prince, I, pl. 43.
 the Rois-Nobles, of gold, struck there, by King HENRY VII., I, pl. 43.

- FRANCE, the Royal, or Pavillon, of gold, struck at Bourdeaux, by EDWARD the Black Prince, I, pl. 43.
 the Fountain, erected in the old Market-place, at ROUEN, on the spot where THE MAID OF ORLEANS was burnt, in 1430; with a description, III, pl. 38—41.
 FURNES, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, the East View of the Ruins of the Abbey there, I, pl. 27.

G

- GATES, three Views, and Ground-Plan, of the Abbey Gate of St. BENNET's, of Holme, I, pl. 13—14.
 the North Front of KING'S STREET Gate, in Westminster, which was taken down in 1723, I, pl. 12.
 a Plan of KING'S STREET Gate, and also of the Gate at Whitehall, in one Plate, I, pl. 19.
 the North Front of the Gate, at WHITEHALL, said to be designed by HANS HOLBEIN, I, pl. 17.
 GOSDINGTON, in the County of Northampton, the Cross there, erected in memory of Queen ELEANOR, with the figures and ornaments upon it; and a description, III, pl. 14—15.
 GENESIS, two Plates of Fragments of an ancient Manuscript of the Book of Genesis, illuminated with elegant figures, from the Collection of Sir ROBERT CORTON, Bart.; with an Historical Dissertation thereon, I, pl. 67—68.
 GEORGE NOBLE, one, of gold, of King Henry VIII., I, pl. 55.
 GLOUCESTER, City, an East view of the Cross there, I, pl. 8.
 GLOUCESTER, County of, the Roman tessellated Pavements, discovered at CIRENCESTER, in 1783, and at WOODCHESTER, from the beautiful drawings of Samuel Lysons, F.A.S.; with his description thereof, II, pl. 44.

- GREENSTED, in the County of Essex, the ancient *Wenden* Church there, with a description of it, II, pl. 7.
 GREYHOUND, EAST, in the County of Kent, a view of the ancient Royal Palace there, called *Placentia*; with a description thereof, II, pl. 42.
 GREAT, of silver, by what Monarchs, and where coined, I, pl. 37, note.
 one, of silver, of Edward Prince of Wales, I, pl. 56.
 the Tourney Groat, of silver, of King Henry VIII., struck there, on his taking that City, I, pl. 43.
 GUINEAS, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 38.

H

- HALF ANGLES, or ANGLETS.
 HALF-CROWN, of silver, by what Monarchs, and where coined, I, pl. 37, note.
 of gold, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 38.
 HALF-GROATS, of silver, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 37.
 one, of King Edward III., I, pl. 56.
 one, of Edward, Duke of Aquitaine, I, pl. 56.
 HALF GUINEAS, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 38.
 HALF PENNIES, of silver, by what Monarchs, and where coined, I, pl. 37, note.
 HALF PISTOLS, of gold, coined by King William III., I, pl. 34, note.
 HALF RIALS, or HALF ROIS-NOBLES.
 HALF ROIS-NOBLES, or HALF RIALS, of gold, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 38.

- HALF SALUTES, of gold, coined by King Henry VI., at Paris, I, pl. 38, note.
 HALF SOVEREIGNS, of gold, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 38.
 HAMPHURST, or SOUTHAMPTON, County of.
 HAMPTON COURT, in the County of Middlesex, a view of the Royal Palace thereof, built by Cardinal THOMAS WOLSEY; enlarged, finished, and erected into an Honour, by King Henry VIII.; from a Drawing by Wincentius Holiar, II, pl. 27.
 a view of the old Palace thereof, from the Thames, from an original Painting in the Possession of The Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., K.B., LL.D., F.A.S., II, pl. 27.
 HEAD, an antique one, of brass, discovered, at Bath, in 1729, I, pl. 34.
 HECKINGTON, in the County of Lincoln, The Holy Sepulchre in the Church there, with a description, III, pl. 32.
 HEDDINGHAM, in the County of Essex, five Plates of the Castle there, with a description, and Appendix, by Lewis Majeand, F.A.S., II, pl. 40—44.

- HENDRAL, near Olvestry, in the County of Salop, two views, and a description, of an ancient Shield, discovered within the Area of the Camp there; with a description of the same, II, pl. 20.

- HERALDRY, or ARMS.
 HEREFORD, City, the West Front, and Ground Plan, of the ancient Chapel there, called St. *Magdalen's*, adjoining to the Bishop's Palace, in 1737, I, pl. 49.
 HERTFORD, County of, a Plan of the remaining Walls, and City of *Verulamium*, in 1721, I, pl. 8.

- HOLME, St. BENNET's, in the County of Norfolk, three Views, and Ground-Plan, of the Abbey Gate there, I, pl. 13—14.
 HORNS, the ancient one, of ULPHUS, the Dane, preserved in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, at York, I, pl. 2.
 a part of one, discovered, in Pitt Mead, in 1786, II, pl. 43.

- HORSE-BIT, or SANCAY, ISLE.
 HOSPITALS, three views of the Hospital of St. MARY MAGDALEN, from drawings taken by Jacob Schnabelin, in August 1738, with his description of the same, III, pl. 1—3.
 the Seal thereof, III, pl. 1, page 12.
 of THE SAVOY, II, pl. 12.
 HYPOCAUST, ROMAN, the one, discovered at Lincoln, in 1749, I, pl. 57.

- INSRIPTIONS, the one, on the Bell, at Waynflete's School, III, pl. 6, page 5.
 INTERMENTS, I.

D

INTERMENT, & FUNERAL.

- IRELAND, Silver Pennies, Half-Pennies, and Farthings, coined by King
 JOHN, when in that Kingdom, I, pl. 37, *note*.
 money coined there by the several Monarchs, till King CHARLES I.,
 I, pl. 37, *note*.
 three Trumpets, of brass, discovered in a Bog, between Cork and Mal-
 low; with a description thereof, II, pl. 20.
 two curved Instruments, of silver, discovered there, something in the
 manner of ancient *Fisales*, II, pl. 20.

J.

- JAMES'S, ST., in Westminster, the beautiful Font, of marble, in that
 Church, I, pl. 3.
 JOHN, ST., THE EVANGELIST, the Seal of the Priory thereof, in the
 Castle of Pontefract, with the Counter Seal of Roger de Lacy (or a
 Gen), I, pl. 54.
 JOHN'S TOWN, ST., & PERTH, I, pl. 54.
 JST, & TOURNAMENT.

K.

- KARALE, *or*, CHATEL, in Scotland, the Seal of the ancient Borough thereof,
 III, pl. 7, *page* 15.
 KESLO, *or*, CALCLOU, the Private Seal of the Abbot thereof, III, pl. 37, *page* 40.
 KEYS, COUNTY OF, a North view of the Cathedral Church and Priory of
 the Benedictines at CANTERBURY, drawn by *Edmund* the Monk, between
 the years 1130 and 1174; with a description thereof, II, pl. 15.
 the Third Seal of CANTERBURY Cathedral, II, pl. 19.
 the Church of CHARTER Church, as it appeared on the 13th of March,
 1788; the three Stalls beautifully ornamented, discovered in taking down
 the Chancel; with figures, half the size of the originals in the Panel of
 the first Stall; and a description, by Jacob Schnebbelée, II, pl. 4.
 a view of the ancient Royal Palace, at EAST GREENWICH, called *Pla-*
centia; with a description thereof, II, pl. 25.
 the Stone Stalls on the East side of the Choir of the Cathedral, at RO-
 CHESTER, with a description, II, pl. 5.
 KING'S STREET, in Westminster, the North Front of the Gate there,
 which was taken down, in 1773, I, pl. 18.
 a Plan of the Gate there, I, pl. 19.
 KINGSBOROUGH, in the County of York, its Castle, taken from a draught
 now remaining in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, I, pl. 44.

L.

- LAMP, ROMAN, one, of brass, discovered, at ST. LEONARD'S MOUNT, near
 Windsor, in 1775, and constituting the Crest to the Common Seal of
 THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQVARIAS OF LONDON, I, pl. 1.
 LAMP, ANCIENT, two views of an antique Lamp, of brass, II, pl. 17.
 one, of brass, in the form of an A's head, II, pl. 18.
 LANCASHIRE, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, its Castle, taken from
 a draught now remaining in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, I, pl. 41.
 LANCASTER, COUNTY PALATINE OF, the Seal of the Priory Church of
 BARNARDISTON, I, pl. 60.
 the Castle, at CLITHERO, I, pl. 13.
 the East View of the Ruins of FURNESS ABBEY, I, pl. 27.
 the Castle, at LANCASTER, I, pl. 41.
 LEONARD'S MOUNT, ST., in the County of Berks, a Roman Lamp, of
 brass, discovered there, in 1777, and constituting the Crest to the Com-
 mon Seal of THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQVARIAS OF LONDON, I, pl. 1.
 LETTER, a Copy of the Letter of the BARONS, in the reign of King Ed-
 ward I, dated at Lincoln, the 12th of February 1300, to Pope Boniface
 VIII, with the Seals appendant, in six Plates, I, pl. 38-33.
 LINCOLN, CITY, the Letter of the BARONS, in the reign of King Edward
 I, dated from thence, on the 12th of February 1300, to Pope Boniface
 VIII, with the Seals appendant, in six Plates, I, pl. 28-33.
 the Roman Hypocaust, discovered there, in 1740, I, pl. 57.
 the elevations and plans of the West Front of the Cathedral, with a description
 thereof, III, pl. 10-11.
 LINCOLN COLLEGE, in the University of Oxford, its Arms, I, pl. 61.
 LINCOLN, COUNTY OF, The Holy Sepulchre in the Church, at HEBERTON-
 TON; with a description, III, pl. 32.
 the Roman tessellated Pavement, discovered, at ROSEY, II, pl. 9.
 a North West view of Bishop Waynflete's School, at WALTON; with
 the Monument of RICHARD PATTEN, his Father; and a descrip-
 tion thereof, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., III, pl. 6.
 the three Roman tessellated Pavements, discovered, at WINTERTON, in
 1742, I, pl. 9.
 LIGOUR, an Analysis of that, discovered in the leaden Coffin of King
 EDWARD the Fourth, by James Lind, M.D., III, pl. 7, *page* 2.
 LIVERIES, & WARDS.
 LONDON, CITY, a Plan of the Tower Liberties, from a survey in the year
 1597, by William Haverly, and J. Galsayne, I, pl. 63.
 a Plan for re-building the City of London, after the Conflagration, in
 1666, by John Evelyn, LL.D., II, pl. 1.
 a Plan for re-building the City of London, after the Conflagration, in
 1666, by Sir Christopher Wren, Knt., II, pl. 2.

M.

- MAGDALEN CHAPEL, near Winchester, in the County of Southampton,
 three views thereof, from Drawings taken by Jacob Schnebbelée, in
 August 1788, and his description of the same, III, pl. 1, *page* 12.
 the Seal of the Hospital thereof, III, pl. 1, *page* 12.
 the antiquities, discovered in a bed of Chalk, in 1789, in digging the
 foundation of the Houses intended for the Brethren of this Hospital, with

MAGDALEN CHAPEL,

- a description, by John Milner, D.D., F.A.S., III, pl. 1-3, *page* 12-17.
 MAGDALEN COLLEGE, in the University of Oxford, its Arms, I, pl. 62.
 MARI TACHEL PHARES, a Silver Coin, struck in Flanders, said to be by
 order of the Dukes of Burgundy, for the use of PERKIN WARBECK,
 in the reign of King Henry VII., I, pl. 43.
 MANTAL FIERCE, & CHIMNEY FIERCE.
 MANUSCRIPT, & GENEAL.
 MARCARET'S, ST., in Westminster, the great East Window of the Parish
 Church thereof, II, pl. 26.
 MAUSOLEUM, & MONUMENTS.
 MEAUX, & MEISIA.
 MEDALS, one, of silver, of Queen ANNE, I, pl. 55.
 two, of gold, of King CHARLES I., I, pl. 55.
 one, of gold, of King HENRY VIII., in 1545, I, pl. 64.
 one, of silver, of Prince HENRY, I, pl. 55.
 one, of silver, of MARY Queen of Scots, and HENRY Lord DARNLEY,
 1555, I, pl. 55.
 MILL, & ST., in the County of Derby, its Castle, taken from a draught
 and part and ornaments of the Monument; with a description thereof, by Sir Joseph
 Ayloffe, Bart., F.A.S., II, pl. 95.
 the Front of the Monument of AVELINE, first wife of Edward Count
 back, Earl of Lancaster, on the North side of the Altar, in Westminster
 Abbey; with the cumbent figure of AVELINE, the Under Vaulting and
 Ornaments of the Tomb and a description thereof, by Sir Joseph Ayloffe,
 Bart., F.A.S., II, pl. 29, 30, 31.
 of Cardinal HENRY BEAUPRE, in Winchester Cathedral; his figure;
 and parts and ornaments of the Monument; with a description, by
 Richard Gough, F.A.S., II, pl. 45, 47, 48, 49.
 of HENRY BOURCHIER, first Earl of Essex of that ancient Family, and
 of ISABEL PLANTAGENET his wife, in the Church, at Little Easton;
 with a description thereof, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., II, pl. 53.
 of ROBERT COLLES, and Cecily his wife, at Foulham, I, pl. 15.
 of King EDWARD the Confessor, in Westminster Abbey, I, pl. 16.
 of King EDWARD IV., in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, III, pl. 8.
 of Bishop RICHARD FOX, in Winchester Cathedral; and parts and or-
 naments thereof; with a description, by Richard Gough, F.A.S.,
 II, pl. 50, 49.
 of RICHARD PATTEN, the Father of Bishop Waynflete, II, pl. 5.
 of RAHERUS, Founder and first Prior of St. Bartholomew The Less, in
 1131; with specimens of Architecture in the Priory Church; and a de-
 scription, II, pl. 36, 37.
 the North front of the Monument of King SEBERT, on the South side
 of the Altar, in Westminster Abbey; two figures, supposed to be those
 of King SEBERT, and King HENRY III., as painted thereon; with
 Heads and Ornaments; and a description, by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart.,
 F.A.S., II, pl. 32, 33, 34.
 of Bishop WILLIAM WAYNFLETE, in Winchester Cathedral; his figure,
 and parts and ornaments of the Monument; with a description, by
 Richard Gough, F.A.S., II, pl. 46, 47, 48, 49.
 MOSAIC PAVEMENTS, & PAVEMENTS, ROMAN.
 N.
 NEDDE, of brass, & SANGAY, ISLE.
 NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, in the County of Northumberland, the Seal of
 the Corporation thereof, I, pl. 38.
 NEW COLLEGE, in the University of Oxford, in Arms, I, pl. 62.
 NEW HALL, & BEAULIEU.
 NORFOLK, COUNTY OF, three Views, and Ground-Plan, of the Abbey
 Gate of ST. BENNET'S of HOLME, I, pl. 13-14.
 the Tomb of ROBERT COLLES, and Cecily his wife, at Foulham,
 I, pl. 15.
 the Seal of the Abbey of DENHAM, I, pl. 60.
 The Holy Sepulchre in the Church, at NORTHWOLD, with a description,
 III, pl. 31.
 the ruins of WALINGHAM Priory, I, pl. 6.
 the Seal of the Priory of ST. MARY OF WEST ACRE, with the Counter
 Seal thereof, appendant to the Deed of Surrender, in the reign of King
 Henry VIII., I, pl. 60.
 NORTHAMPTON, in the County of Northampton, the Seal of *St. Mary*
Mary, of THOMAS WOLSEY, S.T.P., Archdeacon thereof, I, pl. 59.
 the Cross, near there, (in the Parish of *Hardington*), erected in memory
 of Queen ELIZABETH, with the figures and ornaments thereof; and a de-
 scription, III, pl. 12-13.
 NORTHAMPTON, COUNTY OF, the Roman tessellated Pavement, discovered
 near Cotterick, in 1756, I, pl. 48.
 the Cross, at Geddington, erected in memory of Queen ELIZABETH, with
 the figures and ornaments thereof; and a description, III, pl. 14-15.
 NORTH WILKIN, AND

NORTHUMBERLAND, COUNTY OF, the Seal of the Corporation of Newcastle upon Tyne, I, pl. 38.
 NORTHWOLD, in the County of Norfolk, the Holy Sepulchre in the Church there, with a description, III, pl. 31.

O

ORIEL COLLEGE, in the University of Oxford, its Arms, I, pl. 62.
 ORNAMENT, ANCIENT, a figure, and fiddler, of an oval ornament of chief work, of brass, found like the Embodiment of a Hoag-Bit, discovered in the life of Sengay, together with a long brass pin and a bodie Needle, one on each side of a Skeleton, II, pl. 20.
 OXFORD, UNIVERSITY AND CITY, Three Pounds or Three Broad Pieces, of gold, coined there by King CHARLES I., I, pl. 38, *note*.
 the Great Seal of Cardinal Wolsey, for his College there, I, pl. 49.
 the Decree of the UNIVERSITY, in 1534, against the Jurisdiction of the Pope in England; surrounded with the Arms of the several Colleges and Halls, and with the Common Seal of the University appendant thereto, I, pl. 62.
 of ALL SOULS COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.
 of BALLIOL COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.
 of BRASEN-NOSE COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.
 of CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.
 of EXETER COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.
 of LINCOLN COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.
 of ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.
 of MERTON COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.
 of NEW COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.
 of ORIEL COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.
 of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.
 of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, I, pl. 62.

P

PAINTING, or PORTRAITS.
 PAINTINGS, a description of the valuable Collection, preserved from the Conflagration of Cowdray-House, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., III, pl. 35—37.
 PALACES, a view of the front of the Palace of BEAULIEU, commonly called NEW HALL, built by King Henry VIII, with the inside prospect of the Court, the Chapel, and the Hall; and a description thereof, II, pl. 47, 48.
 a view of the ancient Royal Palace, at EAST GREENWICH, called *Pala-cia*, II, with a description thereof, II, pl. 25.
 a view of the Royal Palace of HAMPTON COURT, built by Cardinal THOMAS WALSEY, enlarged, finished, and erected into an Honour by King Henry VIII; from a drawing by Winceslaus Hollar, II, pl. 27.
 a view of the old Palace of HAMPTON COURT, from the Thames, from an original Painting in the Possession of The Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., K.B., LL.D., F.A.S., II, pl. 27.
 two views of the old Palace, at RICHMOND, built by King Henry VII; with a description thereof, II, pl. 23, 24.
 PARIS, CITY, in France, silver Pieces of Money coined there by King Henry VI, I, pl. 37, *note*.
 the Angles, of gold, struck there by King Henry VI, I, pl. 33.
 the Salutes, of gold, struck there by King Henry VI, I, pl. 43.
 Half and Whole Salutes, of gold, coined there by King Henry VI, I, pl. 38, *note*.
 PAVEMENTS, ROMAN, the ROMAN tessellated Pavements, discovered at CIRENCESTER, in 1783, and at WOODCHURCH, from the beautiful drawings of Samuel Lysons, F.A.S., with a description thereof, II, pl. 44.
 the Roman tessellated Pavement, discovered in the Parish of St. MARTIN'S, at COLCHESTER, in 1794, with a description, by Thomas Wal-ford, F.A.S., III, pl. 30.
 the tessellated one, discovered near COTTENSTOCK, in the County of Northampton, in 1736, I, pl. 48.
 the Roman tessellated Pavements, discovered in PITT MEAD, in 1786, with a description, by Mrs. Catharine Downes, II, pl. 43.
 the tessellated one, discovered at ROSEY, II, pl. 4.
 the three tessellated ones, discovered at WELLOW, near Bath, in 1737, I, pl. 50—52.
 the three tessellated ones, discovered at WINTERTON, in 1747, II, pl. 9.
 PAVILION, or ROYAL.
 PENNINE, of silver, by what Monarchs, and where coined, I, pl. 37, *note*.
 PETH, or ST. JOHN'S TOWN, in Scotland, the Seal of the Borough thereof, with a description, III, pl. 27, page 14.
 PICTURE, or PAINTINGS, and PORTRAITS.
 PIN, of brass, or SARGAY, II, I, pl. 38, *note*.
 PIROULES, of gold, coined by King William III, I, pl. 38, *note*.
 PITT MEAD, near Warrminster, in the County of Wilts, the Roman tessellated Pavements, discovered there, in 1786; with a description, by Mrs. Catharine Downes, II, pl. 43.
 PRACENTIA, or GREENWICH, EAST.
 PONTREFRAT, in the County of York, its Castle, taken from a draught now remaining in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, I, pl. 42.
 the Seal of the Priory of ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, in the Castle there, with the Counter Seal of Roger de Lacy (from a Grant), I, pl. 54.
 POPE, THE, the Letter of the BARONS to him, in the reign of King Edward I., on the 14th of February 1300, with the Seal appendant, I, pl. 28—31.
 the DECREE of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD, in 1534, against his Jurisdiction in England, with the Common Seal of the University appendant, I, pl. 62.
 PORCELLAIN CROWN, or EXPORTABLE PIECE OF EIGHT TESTERS.
 PORTRAITS, one, of WILLIAM LORD BURELION, I, pl. 70.
 of CHARLES (BRANDON), Duke of Suffolk, III, pl. 33—37, page 10.
 of SIR HENRY BROWNE, Knt., Master of the King's Horse, III, pl. 33—37, page 10.

PORTRAITS.

of SIR ROBERT COTTON, Bart., with two Hairs. Fragments of an ancient Manuscript of the Book of Genesis, illuminated with elegant figures, from his Collection, and an Historical Dissertation therein, I, pl. 66—68.
 of RADWIN, the Monk, drawn by himself, II, pl. 16.
 two, of Queen ELIZABETH, from a Painting in Enamel, I, pl. 20.
 of GEORGE GORING, I, pl. 20.
 of King Henry VII, I, pl. 49.
 of King Henry VIII, III, pl. 33—37, page 10.
 of GEORGE HOLMES, F.A.S., Deputy Keeper of His Majesty's Records in the Tower of London, I, pl. 70.
 of RICHARD KINGSMILL, I, pl. 3.
 of The Right Revd. CHARLES LYTTLETON, LL.D., F.A.S., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, *misprints*, II, pl. 28.
 of King RICHARD II, from an ancient Picture, lately in the Choir of Westminster Abbey, I, pl. 4.
 of THOMAS SACKFORD, I, pl. 70.
 of MARMADUKE SERVANT, I, pl. 70.
 of The Right Revd. THOMAS TANNER, D.D., F.A.S., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, I, pl. 45.
 of LEONARD TAYLOR, I, pl. 70.
 of WILLIAM TOOKER, I, pl. 70.
 of the Officers, Servants, and other Persons, assembled in the Court of Wards and Livories, I, pl. 70.
 PROCESSION, FUNERAL, that of Queen Elizabeth, from a Drawing of the time, supposed to be by the hand of WILLIAM CAMDEN, then *Cherone* King at Arms, with a description, III, pl. 28—24.

Q

QUADRANT NOBLE, or DOUBLE SOVEREIGN, one, of gold, of King Henry VII, I, pl. 56.
 QUARTER ANOELS, of gold, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 39.
 QUARTER FLOREN, of gold, of King Edward III, I, pl. 55.
 QUARTER GUINIAS, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 39.
 QUARTER RIALS, or QUARTER ROSE NOBLES.
 QUARTER ROSE NOBLES, or QUARTER RIALS, of gold, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 38.
 QUARTER SOVEREIGNS, of gold, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 38.
 QUEEN'S COLLEGE, in the University of Oxford, its Arms, I, pl. 62.

R

RECOIDES, their Autographs and Seals to the Warrant for beheading King CHARLES I., dated the 29th of January 1648, II, pl. 6.
 of JOHN AUBREY, II, pl. 6.
 of SIR JOHN BARKETHEAD, Knt., II, pl. 6.
 of DANIEL BLANCHARD, II, pl. 6.
 of JOHN BLAKISTON, II, pl. 6.
 of SIR JOHN BOURCHIER, Knt., II, pl. 6.
 of JOHN CARREW, II, pl. 6.
 of WILLIAM CANNERY, II, pl. 6.
 of THOMAS CHALLONER, II, pl. 6.
 of GREGORY CLEMENT, II, pl. 6.
 of SIR WILLIAM COMTABLE, Esq., II, pl. 6.
 of MILLS CORBET, II, pl. 6.
 of OLIVER CROMWELL, *afterwards* a PRO-JECTOR, II, pl. 6.
 of SIR JOHN D'ANVERS, Knt., II, pl. 6.
 of RICHARD DEANE, II, pl. 6.
 of JOHN DIXWELL, II, pl. 6.
 of JOHN DOWNES, II, pl. 6.
 of ISAAC EWER, II, pl. 6.
 of GEORGE FLEETWOOD, II, pl. 6.
 of AUGUSTINE GARLAND, II, pl. 6.
 of WILLIAM GOYT, II, pl. 6.
 of THOMAS LORD GREY, of Groby, II, pl. 6.
 of THOMAS HAMOND, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, II, pl. 6.
 of THOMAS HARRISON, II, pl. 6.
 of JOHN HEWSON, II, pl. 6.
 of THOMAS HORTON, II, pl. 6.
 of JOHN HUTCHINSON, II, pl. 6.
 of RICHARD INGOLDSBURY, II, pl. 6.
 of HENRY IRETON, II, pl. 6.
 of JOHN JONES, II, pl. 6.
 of ROBERT LILLBURNE, II, pl. 6.
 of SIR MICHAEL LIVELY, Bart., II, pl. 6.
 of EDMUND LUDLOW, II, pl. 6.
 of HENRY MARTEN, II, pl. 6.
 of SIR THOMAS MADLEYVERER, Bart., II, pl. 6.
 of SIMON MAYNE, II, pl. 6.
 of GILBERT MELLINGTON, II, pl. 6.
 of SIR GREGORY NORTON, Bart., II, pl. 6.
 of JOHN OKEY, II, pl. 6.
 of FREDERICK PELHAM, II, pl. 6.
 of JOHN PENNE, (*query*), II, pl. 6.
 of VINCENT POTTER, II, pl. 6.
 of WILLIAM PURFLOY, II, pl. 6.
 of OWEN ROWE, II, pl. 6.
 of THOMAS RUBY, (*query*), II, pl. 6.
 of WILLIAM SAY, II, pl. 6.
 of THOMAS SCOT, II, pl. 6.
 of ADRIAN SCROPE, II, pl. 6.
 of HENRY SMYTH, II, pl. 6.
 of ANTHONY STAPLEY, II, pl. 6.
 of JAMES TEMPLE, II, pl. 6.

RECOINERS,

- of **SIR PETER TEMPLE**, Bart., II, pl. 6.
 of **ROBERT TICHBOURN**, II, pl. 6.
 of **JOHN VENN**, II, pl. 6.
 of **SIR HARRISON WALLER**, Knt., II, pl. 6.
 of **VATTINIAN WALTON**, II, pl. 6.
 of **THOMAS WATKIN**, II, pl. 6.
 of **EDWARD WHALLEY**, II, pl. 6.
 of **THOMAS WIGGAM**, II, pl. 6.

RELIQUARY, the front, and back views of a Reliquary, in the possession of Thomas Abbe, F. A. S., with a description, II, pl. 51, 52.

REPTILIAN ROMAN, three views thereof, I, p. 65.

RIALS, 2. ROSE-NORIEL.

REIMUND, in the County of Surrey, two views of the old Palace there, built by King Henry VII., with a description thereof, II, pl. 23, 24.

RINGS, one, of iron, discovered, in F. H. M. 2, in 1785, II, pl. 41.

a description of one, of iron, discovered in a bed of chalk, near Walscheller, in 1789, III, pl. 25, page 13.

the seal Ring, of mixed metal, of Duncan, the Thirtieth Earl of Fife, with a description, III, pl. 28, page 28.

ROADS, ROMAN, the Plan of those, in the County of York, by Francis Drake, F. A. S., I, pl. 47.

ROBERT'S BURGER, in the County of Suffolk, the Seal, and Counter Seal, appendant to the Deed of Surrender of that Abbey by Thomas Taylor, I, pl. 60.

ROCHESTER, in the County of Kent, the Stone Stalls on the East side of the Choir of the Cathedral there, with a description, I, pl. 5.

ROMANS, only one of two Pieces of Roman Gold Coins have been discovered, from whence it is concluded, that there has been little or no Gold coined from the time of the Romans leaving this Island, A. D. 446, to the 18th of King Edward III., A. D. 1344, I, pl. 38.

ROAD LOST, the Place and Elevation of the Road Lost in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, which was taken down on the 5th of February 1779, III, p. 6.

ROSE-NORIEL, or Rials, of gold, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 38.

one, of gold, struck in France, by King Henry VII., I, pl. 43.

ROUEN, in France, the Fountain, erected in the old Market-Place there, on the spot where THE MAID OF ORLEANS was burnt, in 1430; with a description thereof, II, pl. 38.

ROXBURGH, in Scotland, the Seal of the Burghs thereof, with a description, III, pl. 27, page 13.

ROSBY, in the County of Lincoln, the Roman tessellated Pavement, discovered there, II, pl. 9.

ROYAL, or **PAYLLOU**, of gold, struck at Bordeaux, in Aquitaine, by Edward the Black Prince, I, pl. 43.

RUTHVELL, in Annandale, in the Shire of Dumfries, the four sides of the ancient Cross, preserved in the Church there; with a description, by Richard Gough, F. A. S., II, pl. 54, 55.

S.

SAFFRON WALDEN, in the County of Essex, a draught of an ancient and curious Metal Piece there, II, pl. 19.

SALOP, COUNTY OF, two views, and a section, of an ancient Shield, discovered within the Area of the Camp, at Hendon, II, pl. 20.

SALUTUS, Half and Whole ones, of gold, coined by King Henry VI., at Paris, I, pl. 39, reverse.

one, of gold, struck at Paris, by King Henry VI., I, pl. 43.

SANDAL, in the County of York, its Castle, II, pl. 11.

SANDAY, ISLE, in the West of Scotland, a figure, and section, of an oval Ornament of chased work, of brass, somewhat like the Embellishment of a Horse-Bit, discovered there, together with a long brass Pin and a brass Needle, one on each side of a Skeleton, II, pl. 20.

SATVY, TIE, within the City and Liberties of Westminster, a view thereof, from the River Thames, taken, in 1736, by George Vertue, F. A. S., II, pl. 5.

the Hospital thereof, II, pl. 17.

the Chapel of St. Mary le Satvy, now Parochial, II, pl. 12.

a Plan of the Ground and Buildings thereof, taken in the year 1755, II, pl. 14.

SCHIEFTON, the Seal, and Reverse, of the Abbey thereof, I, pl. 60.

SCHOOL, a North West view of Bishop Waynflete's School, at Warrick; the Inscription on the School Bell; and a description thereof, by Richard Gough, F. A. S., III, pl. 6.

SCOTLAND, a figure, and section, of an oval Ornament of chased work, of brass, somewhat like the Embellishment of a Horse-Bit, discovered in the Ile of Sanguy, between the Isles of Uval and Harris, on the Western coast, together with a long brass Pin and a brass Needle, one on each side of a Skeleton, II, pl. 20.

the four sides of the ancient Cross, preserved in the Church of Ruthvel, in Annandale; with a description, by Richard Gough, F. A. S., II, pl. 54, 55.

the Seals of the Kings, Royal Boroughs, and Magnates of Scotland, in five plates, with a description thereof, by Thomas Abbe, F. A. S., III, pl. 26-30, page 1 to 44.

of **OLD ABERDEEN**, III, pl. 27, page 14.

of the Royal Borough of **DUNDEE**, III, pl. 27, page 15.

of the Burghs of **EDINBURGH**, with the impression of the Seal of the Burghs of Rosburgh on the Reverse, III, pl. 27, page 13.

of the ancient Borough of **KARLES**, or **CHART**, III, pl. 27, page 15.

the Private Seal of the Abbot of **KELSO**, III, pl. 27, page 40.

of the Borough of **PERTH**, III, pl. 27, page 14.

of the Burghs of **ROXBURGH**, III, pl. 27, page 13.

of the Royal Borough of **STYVENING**, III, pl. 27, page 14.

the *Cajira diana*, of Polomey, a Station, near Inverness, erroneously supposed to be Edinburgh, III, pl. 27, page 13.

the *Devons*, of Pulomey, at Old Aberdeen, I, pl. 27, page 14.

SEAL, a Roman Lamp, of brass, discovered, at St. Leonard's Mount, near Windsor, in 1717, constituting the Crest to the Common Seal of THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, I, pl. 1.

SEAL RING, & RINGS.

SEALS, ANCIENT, those, appendant to the Letter of the BARONS, in the reign of King Edward I., to Pope BONIFACE VIII., in six Plates, I, pl. 28-33.

one, of gold, formerly appendant to a Bull of Pope Alexander IV., confirming the Kingdom of Sicily and Apulia to Edmund Earl of Lancaster, second Son of King Henry III., I, pl. 43.

ancient Seals, and their Reverses, impressed in Wax, and appendant to several Deeds or Charters, now preserved in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in the Augmentation office, in two Plates, I, pl. 53-54.

several, appendant to Deeds or Charters, preserved in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in the Augmentation office, the Reverses of some of which are from Gems, in three Plates, I, pl. 58-60.

a description of the Seals of the Kings, Royal Boroughs, and Magnates of Scotland, in five Plates, by Thomas Abbe, F. A. S., III, pl. 26-30, page 1 to 44.

of the Abbey of **ABBEYFURNY**, I, pl. 60.

of **OLD ABERDEEN**, III, pl. 27, page 14.

of the Abbey of **ABINGDON**, I, pl. 53.

of **ALMARIC DE SAINT AMANDO**, Baron of Wakeham, I, pl. 30.

of **RICHARD EARL OF ARUNDHEL**, I, pl. 49.

of **SIR ALEXANDER BALLIOL**, Baron of Chillingham, III, pl. 28, page 26.

of **DEVAUCILLA DE BALLIOL**, III, pl. 28, page 16.

of **EDWARD BALLIOL**, King of Scotland, with a description, III, pl. 26, page 9.

of **JOHN BALLIOL**, III, pl. 28, page 21.

of **MASTRE HENRY BALKIN**, I, pl. 30, page 42.

of **HUGH BARDOLPH**, Baron of Worsgave, I, pl. 30.

of the Priory of St. **BARTHOLOMEW**, with the Counter Seal of the Priory being in a Ship, I, pl. 58.

of **JOHN BASSET**, of Sapcot, I, pl. 53.

of **JOHN ABBOT OF BATTLE ABBEY**, with the Counter Seal thereof, I, pl. 19.

of **GUY DE BELLOCAMPE**, Earl of Warwick, I, pl. 29.

of **JOHN DE BELLOCAMPE**, Baron of Hachin, I, pl. 31.

of **WALTER DE BELLOCAMPE**, Baron of Alcester, I, pl. 31.

of **THOMAS BARON OF BERKELEY**, I, pl. 31.

of **ROGER BIGOD**, Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England, I, pl. 30.

of **ROBERT BLADDER**, Archbishop of Glasgow, III, pl. 29, page 38.

of **HUMPHREY DE BOHUN**, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Countess of England, I, pl. 29.

of **WILLIAM**, the Fourth Lord **BOLTON**, III, pl. 29, page 41.

of **JOHN DE BOTETOURT**, Baron of Mendham, I, pl. 31.

of **WILLIAM DE BOTETOURT**, Baron of Gower, I, pl. 30.

of **JOHN DE BRETTON**, Baron of Spilsby, I, pl. 31.

of **ROBERT BRUCE**, King of Scotland, III, pl. 26, page 8.

of **ROBERT BRUCE**, the Fifth Lord of Annandale, III, pl. 28, page 20.

of **ROBERT BUTLER**, the Sixth Lord of Annandale, III, pl. 28, page 28.

of the Priory Church of **BURCOMBE**, I, pl. 30.

of the Abbot of **BURY ST. EDMUND**, I, pl. 17.

the Third Seal of **CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL**, II, pl. 19.

of **WILLIAM DE CANTILUPE**, Baron of Evesham, I, pl. 31.

of **NICHOLAS DE CARREW**, Baron of Molested, I, pl. 32.

of **THOMAS DE CHAWORTH**, Baron of Norton, I, pl. 31.

of **JOHN DE CHICHESTER**, from a Gem, I, pl. 31.

of the Abbey of **ST. PETER OF CHESTER**, I, pl. 60.

of **RICHARD**, Countess of **CHESTER**, I, pl. 53.

of **CLARE HALL**, in Cheshire, I, p. 5.

of **ROBERT DE CLIFFORD**, Keeper of the Castle of Appleby, III, pl. 28, page 22.

of **JOHN COMYN**, Lord of Rudechoy, III, pl. 28, page 22.

of **JOHN COMYN**, only Son of the Fourth Earl of Buchan, III, pl. 28, page 26.

of **WILLIAM COMYN**, Lord of Kirkcudbright, III, pl. 28, page 20.

of **PETER CORBET**, Baron of Cuz, I, pl. 31.

of **COTTINGHAM ABBEY**, in the County of York, with its reverse, I, pl. 5.

of **WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM**, the Fourth Earl of Glencain, III, pl. 30, page 41.

of **DAVID II.**, King of Scotland, and of his Priory Seal, III, pl. 26, page 6, and 9.

of the Abbey of **DENHAM**, I, pl. 60.

of **ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS**, Earl of Angus, III, pl. 29, page 36.

of **ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS**, the Sixth Earl of Angus, III, pl. 30, page 39.

of **ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS**, Lord of Galloway, III, pl. 29, page 34.

of **SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS**, Bart., III, pl. 30, page 42.

of **JAMES**, Earl of Douglas and Annandale, III, pl. 29, page 35.

two, of **WILLIAM**, Lord **DOUGLAS**, III, pl. 29, page 30, and 35.

of the Priory of **DRAX**, appendant to an ancient Deed, II, pl. 4.

of **GEORGE DUNBAR**, the Eleventh Earl of March, III, pl. 29, page 34.

of **PATRICK**, the Fifth Earl of **DUNBAR**, III, pl. 28, page 16.

of **PATRICK DE DUNBAR**, Earl of March, III, pl. 28, page 23.

of the Royal Borough of **DUNDEE**, III, pl. 27, page 15.

of the Burghs of **EDINBURGH**, with the impression of the Seal of the Burghs of Roxburgh on the Reverse, III, pl. 27, page 13.

of **SIR HUGH DE EGLINTON**, III, pl. 29, page 29.

of **WILLIAM DE EGLIS**, III, pl. 29, page 37.

the Chapter Seal, of the Church of **ST. ETHELRED**, at Ely, with its reverse, I, pl. 5.

of **WILLIAM**, the Sixth Earl of **ERKIN**, III, pl. 29, page 37.

of **JOHN**, the Twelfth Lord **ERKIN**, III, pl. 30, page 40.

of **SIR ROBERT DE ERKIN**, III, pl. 29, page 33.

of **ROBERT ERKIN**, III, pl. 29, page 33.

of **JOHN LE ESTRANGE**, Baron of Crokyng, I, pl. 31.

of **ROBERT LE ESTRANGE**, Baron of Ellenshaw, I, pl. 31.

of **ELIAS LE ESTRANGE**, Baron of Corffham, I, pl. 32.

of **EUSTACE**, Baron of Hachin, I, pl. 31.

of **EDMUND DE EYNGOUT**, Baron of Thurgerton, I, pl. 31.

SEALS.

SEALS, ANCIENT.

- of WALTER, Baron de Fauconberg, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of WILLIAM DE FERRARS, Baron of Groby, . . . I, pl. 30.
 of ROBERT FERRERS, Earl of Derby, . . . I, pl. 53.
 of JULIAN FITZ-ALAN, Baron of Bedale, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of HUGH FITZ-HERY, Baron of Ravensthorpe, . . . I, pl. 32.
 of MATTHEW FITZ-JOHN, Baron of Stokenham, . . . I, pl. 33.
 of ROBERT FITZ-PAINE, Baron of Launceston, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of JOHN FITZ-REGINALD, Baron of Bleneveny, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of ROBERT FITZ-WALTER, Baron of Wodeham, . . . I, pl. 30.
 of FULK FITZ-WARREN, Baron of Whittington, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of RALPH FITZ-WILLIAM, Baron of Grynthorpe, . . . I, pl. 32.
 of JOHN, the Second Lord FLEMING, . . . III, pl. 30, page 40.
 of ANDREW FORMAN, Prior of Puttenham, . . . III, pl. 29, page 38.
 of WILLIAM FRASER, Bishop of St. Andrew's, . . . III, pl. 28, page 15.
 of THOMAS DE FURNIVAL, Baron of Sheffield, . . . I, pl. 30.
 of JOHN DE GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster, . . . I, pl. 60.
 one, from a Gem, in 1110, . . . I, pl. 58.
 of SIR DAVID DE GRARAM, Lord of Dundaff, . . . III, pl. 20, page 34.
 of SIR PATRICK GRAM, . . . III, pl. 28, page 27.
 of RALPH, Baron of GREGGON, . . . I, pl. 33.
 of HENRY DE GREY, Baron of Colchester, . . . I, pl. 30.
 of REGINALD DE GREY, Baron of Ruthyn, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of ANDREW, Lord GREY, . . . III, pl. 29, page 16.
 of JOHN DE GREYSTOCK, Baron of Morpeth, . . . III, pl. 28, page 15.
 of WILLIAM HAMILTON, of Sanchbury, . . . III, pl. 30, page 42.
 of EDMUND DE HASTING, Baron of Enchelmoham, . . . I, pl. 32.
 of JOHN DE HASTING, Baron of Bergheney, . . . III, pl. 28, page 22.
 of JOHN DE HASTING, Lord of Aberystwyth, . . . I, pl. 33.
 of ROBERT HASTINGS, Baron of la Delfrie, . . . I, pl. 32.
 of JOHN DE HASTING, Baron of Griston, . . . I, pl. 32.
 of ALEXANDER, the Third Lord Home, . . . III, pl. 29, page 37.
 of SIR JAMES HOME, Bart., . . . III, pl. 30, page 44.
 of JOHN DE HUDLESTON, Baron of Aney, . . . I, pl. 33.
 of WALTER, Baron of HUNTERCOMBE, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of ROGER DE HUTTINGTON, Baron of Bradenham, . . . I, pl. 32.
 of MATTHEW HUTTON, Archbishop of York, with the Counter Seal, . . . III, pl. 29, page 39.
 appendant to a Deed, dated the 12th of January 1603, . . . II, pl. 4.
 of JAMES, the First Earl of Mar, . . . III, pl. 29, page 39.
 of SIR RICHARD JERNYNGHAM, Knt., . . . I, pl. 51.
 of JOHN JOHNSON, . . . III, pl. 30, page 43.
 of the Baron of KIRKCALDY, . . . III, pl. 29, page 15.
 of SIR WILLIAM DE KEITH, . . . III, pl. 29, page 34.
 of the Abbot of KILBO, . . . III, pl. 30, page 40.
 of ROBERT, the Fourth Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, . . . III, pl. 30, page 44.
 of JOHN, Baron of KINGSBURY, . . . I, pl. 39.
 of JAMES, Lord of KIRKCALDY, . . . III, pl. 30, page 43.
 of WILLIAM KIRKCALDY, . . . III, pl. 30, page 43.
 of EGO DE KNOVILL, Baron of Alba Monasterio, . . . I, pl. 30.
 of PHILIP, Baron of KYMB, . . . I, pl. 32.
 of HENRY DE LANCASTER, Baron of Monmouth, . . . I, pl. 32.
 of HENRY DE LANCASTER, Earl of Derby, appendant to a Gem, . . . I, pl. 58.
 of THOMAS WAKE, from a Gem, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of JOHN DE LANCASTER, Baron of Grifield, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of THOMAS, Earl of LANCASTER, Leicesters, and de FERRARS, . . . I, pl. 29.
 of WILLIAM LE LATIMER, Baron of Corby, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of DONALD, the Sixth Earl of LENNOX, . . . III, pl. 29, page 30.
 of SIR JAMES LEMONT, Knt., . . . III, pl. 30, page 42.
 of NORMAN LITTLE, Master of Rothes, . . . III, pl. 30, page 42.
 of WILLIAM, Baron of LEVINGTON, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of SIR JAMES LIDDALE, Knt., . . . III, pl. 29, page 35.
 of ROBERT LIDDALE, Baron of Balmure, . . . III, pl. 29, page 31.
 of SIR JAMES DE LINDSEY, Lord of Crawford, . . . III, pl. 29, page 31.
 of SIR WILLIAM DE LIVINGSTON, . . . III, pl. 29, page 33.
 of JOHN LOVELL, Baron of Deconing, . . . I, pl. 35.
 of PETER DE MALCOLM, Baron of Mulgrave, . . . I, pl. 30.
 two, of PATRICK, the Tenth Earl of MARCHE, . . . III, pl. 29, page 29, and 31.
 of WILLIAM MARESCAL, Baron of Hingham, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of MARGARET, Queen of Scotland, . . . III, pl. 26, page 11.
 of WILLIAM MARTIN, Baron of Camelford, . . . I, pl. 31.
 two, of MARY, Queen of Scotland, . . . III, pl. 26, page 11, and 12.
 of the Hospital of ST. MARY MAGDALENE, near Winchester, . . . I, pl. 1.
 of ROBERT, L. H. MAXWELL, . . . III, pl. 30, page 40.
 of the Abbot of MELVA, appendant to a Deed, dated 29th of E. and L., . . . I, pl. 32.
 of NICHOLAS DE MEYVILL, Baron of Whelton, . . . I, pl. 34.
 of JOHN DE MEYVILL, Baron of Carlebury, . . . I, pl. 30.
 of ROBERT DE MORHAUT, Baron of Hawarden, . . . I, pl. 30.
 of JOHN DE MORHAUT, Baron of Dunfermline, . . . I, pl. 33.
 of WALTER DE MOUNCEY, Baron of Thosmote, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of SIR JOHN DE MONTREUIL, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of RALPH DE MONTEHEMME, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, . . . I, pl. 29.
 of HUGH, Lord MONTGOMERY, . . . III, pl. 29, page 35.
 of DAVID MONTGOMERY, . . . III, pl. 30, page 43.
 of THOMAS MURRAY, Lord of Bothwell, . . . III, pl. 29, page 32.
 of THOMAS MURRAY, Knt., Lord Chancellor, in the 2nd of King Henry VIII., . . . I, pl. 54.
 of EDMUND DE MORTIMER, Baron of Wigmore, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of ROGER DE MORTIMER, Baron of Penkyllyn, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of THOMAS DE MORTIMER, Baron of Egremont, . . . III, pl. 28, page 27.
 of GLOUCESTER DE MOWBRAY, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of RALPH DE N. HALL, Baron of Raby, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of the Corporation of Newcastle upon Tyne, . . . I, pl. 53.
 of THOMAS OSBY, . . . I, pl. 53.

SEALS, ANCIENT.

- two, of *Alister* ADAM OTTERBURN, of Altham, and Reithall, . . . III, pl. 30, page 41.
 of the University of Oxford, appendant to their Decree, in 1534, . . . I, pl. 61.
 against the Jurisdiction of the Pope in England, . . . I, pl. 33.
 of JOHN PAYNELL, Baron of Onley, . . . I, pl. 33.
 of WILLIAM PAYNELL, Baron of Tracynton, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of GILBERT PECHER, Baron of Corby, . . . I, pl. 30.
 of HENRY DE PERCY, Baron of Topcliffe, . . . I, pl. 30.
 of the Royal Borough of PERTH, . . . III, pl. 27, page 14.
 of the Priory of ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, in the Castle of PONTFRAC, with the Counter Seal of Roger de Lacy (from a Gem), . . . I, pl. 54.
 of HUGH POYNCE, Baron of Cory Malet, . . . I, pl. 21.
 of HENRY DE PYPERKIN, Baron of Wodnes, . . . I, pl. 32.
 of ROGER DE QUINCY, Earl of Winchester, . . . III, pl. 28, page 19.
 of THOMAS RANDOLPH, of Strisham, . . . III, pl. 28, page 28.
 those, of the several RESCRIPTS to the Warrant for beholding King CHARLES I., dated the 29th of January, 1648, . . . II, pl. 6.
 of the Abbey of ROBERT'S-BRIDGE, with the Counter Seal thereof, at the time of its surrender by Thomas Taylor, . . . I, pl. 60.
 of THOMAS, Baron of la Roche, . . . I, pl. 22.
 of WILLIAM DE ROS, Baron of Hamclak, . . . III, pl. 28, page 25.
 of WILLIAM DE ROS, . . . III, pl. 29, page 30.
 of WILLIAM, Master of RUTHVEN, . . . III, pl. 29, page 38.
 of SIR WILLIAM DE SAINT CLARE, Baron of Kollin, . . . III, pl. 28, page 27.
 of JOHN DE SAINT JOHN, Baron of Hamak, . . . I, pl. 30.
 of ROBERT DE SCALES, Baron of Neudles, . . . I, pl. 37.
 of the Abbey of SCHEFFTON, with the Reverse, . . . I, pl. 60.
 of SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, of Balwerry, . . . III, pl. 29, page 38.
 of JOHN, Baron of SEGRAVE, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of the Abbey of ST. MARY DE SHERBORNE, . . . III, pl. 28, page 25.
 of NICHOLAS DE SOLLA, . . . I, pl. 32.
 of EDMUND, Baron of STAFFORD, . . . III, pl. 30, page 43.
 of FRANCIS STEWART, Earl of BOTHWELL, . . . III, pl. 29, page 44.
 of WILLIAM STEWART, Bishop of Aberdeen, . . . III, pl. 29, page 14.
 of the Royal Borough of STRIVELEIGH, . . . III, pl. 29, page 10, and 34.
 two, of ROBERT STUART, Earl of Sutherland, afterwards King ROBERT the First, . . . III, pl. 26, page 10, and 34.
 of THOMAS STUART, the Second Earl of Angus of that name, . . . III, pl. 29, page 32.
 of STEPHEN SUKIRKERRY (from a Gem), in 1250, . . . I, pl. 59.
 of JOHN, Baron of SULLY, . . . I, pl. 32.
 of WILLIAM, the Fourth Earl of SUTHERLAND, . . . III, pl. 29, page 32.
 of RICHARD TALBOT, Baron of Ecclewell, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of ROBERT DE TATCHELL, Baron of Beckenham, . . . I, pl. 30.
 of WALTER DE TEYS, Baron of Sangreave, . . . I, pl. 32.
 of ROBERT DE TONY, Baron of Manti, . . . I, pl. 30.
 of WILLIAM TOUCHET, Baron of Leuchdale, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of HENRY THROGS, Baron of Gaynges, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of HENRY LE TVEIN, Baron of Chillon, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of ADOAMAR DE VALMORIN, Baron of Montiscon, . . . I, pl. 30.
 of THOMAS DE VERDUN, Baron of Wobley, . . . I, pl. 30.
 of HUGH DE VERE, Baron of Swantonchamps, . . . III, pl. 28, page 23.
 of JOHN DE VESCI, . . . I, pl. 58.
 one, appendant to a Deed from the Abbot of WALTHAM to Hamphrey Nevill, . . . I, pl. 58.
 a Counter Seal (from a Gem), to another Deed of the Abbot of WALTHAM, . . . I, pl. 58.
 another Counter Seal (from a Gem), of the Abbot of WALTHAM, . . . I, pl. 58.
 of ROBERT LA WARD, Baron of Alba Aule, . . . I, pl. 32.
 of JOHN DE WARREN, Earl of Surrey, . . . I, pl. 29.
 of ADAM, Baron of WELSH, . . . I, pl. 31.
 of the Priory of ST. MARY OF WEST ACRES, with the Counter Seal thereof, . . . I, pl. 62.
 of THOMAS WOLSEY, S.T.P., Archdeacon of Northampton (a Silver Matrix), . . . I, pl. 59.
 the Great Seal of Cardinal WOLSEY, for his College, in Oxford, . . . I, pl. 59.
 of ROGER, Archbishop of YORK, in 1154, . . . I, pl. 59.
 of ROGER, Archbishop of YORK, a Chimera of three heads (from a Gem), . . . I, pl. 59.
 of ALAN LA ZOUCHER, Baron of Abby, . . . I, pl. 30.
 SEALS, OF STONES, STAPLES, STONES.
 SILVER, of the County of York, the Seal of Richard, Abbot thereof, with the Counter Seal thereto (from a Gem), . . . I, pl. 54.
 the Seal of Richard, Abbot thereof, with his Counter Seal (from a Gem), . . . I, pl. 54.
 SEPULCHRE, of MONUMENTS, and TOMES.
 SEPULCHRE, THE HILLY, in the Church, at Heckington, with a description, . . . III, pl. 32.
 in the Church, at Northwold, with a description, . . . III, pl. 31.
 SEPULCHRE, of FUNERAL.
 SHERBORNE, in the County of Dorset, the Abbey Seal of St. Mary there, . . . I, pl. 58.
 SHIELDS, ANCIENT, two Jews, and a sect, of one, discovered, in the area of the Camp, at H. . . . I, pl. 20.
 the area of the Camp, at H. . . . I, pl. 20.
 SHILLING, by what Monarchs, and where, . . . I, pl. 27, note.
 SHIRAZ, the one, of King EDWARD the Confessor, in Westminster Abbey, . . . I, pl. 19.
 of ST. EDMUND, the King and Martyr, . . . II, pl. 7.
 SKEPPIER, of SALOP, COUNTY OF.
 SILENT, a golden Seal, formerly appendant to a Bull of Pope Alexander IV., confirming the Kingdom of Sicily and Apulia to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, second son of King Henry III., . . . I, pl. 43.

- SIX PENCES, two views of him, from a figure in brass, II, pl. 18.
 SIX PENCES, by what Monarchs, and where coined, I, pl. 37, *note*.
 a rare one, of silver, of Queen Elizabeth, I, pl. 36.
 SKELTON, HUMAN, an account of one, discovered in the life of Singsy, II, pl. 20, *page 2*.
 a description of that, of King Edward the Fourth, in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, III, pl. 7.
 SOMERSET, COUNTY OF, an antique Head, of brass, discovered, at Bath, in 1727, I, pl. 36.
 the three tessellated Roman Pavements, discovered at W. Wellow, near Bath, in 1737, I, pl. 50—52.
 SOUTHAMPTON, COUNTY OF, the Cross, at Winchester, I, pl. 61.
 an East view of the Font, in the Nave of the Cathedral at Winchester, of black marble, with the Rude Reliquary on the sides thereof; and a description, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., II, pl. 39, 40.
 the Monument of Cardinal Henry Beaufort, in Winchester Cathedral; his figure, and parts and ornaments of the Monument; with a description, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., II, pl. 45, 47, 48, 49.
 the Monument of Bishop William Waynflete, in Winchester Cathedral; his figure, and parts and ornaments of the Monument; with a description, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., II, pl. 46, 47, 48, 49.
 the Monument of Bishop Richard Fox, in Winchester Cathedral; and parts and ornaments thereof; with a description, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., II, pl. 49.
 three views of Magdalen Chapel, from drawings taken by Jacob Schneebeli, in August 1788, and his description of the same, III, pl. 1—3.
 the Seal of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, III, pl. 1, *page 12*.
 the antiquities, discovered in a bed of Chalk, in 1789, in digging the foundation of the Houses intended for the Brethren of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, with a description, by John Milner, D.D., F.A.S., III, pl. 1—3, *page 15—17*.
 SOVEREIGNS, called BRASS PENCEs, of gold, by what Monarchs coined, I, pl. 38.
 one, of Queen Elizabeth's, I, pl. 36.
 SPURS, a description of one, discovered in a bed of Chalk, near Winchester, in 1789, III, pl. 1—3, *page 13*.
 STAFFORD, COUNTY OF, the Castle, at Tudeley, III, pl. 39.
 STALLS, OF STONE, the three Stalls beautifully ornamented, discovered in taking down the Chancel of CHATHAM Church, with figures, half the size of the originals in the Panel of the first Stall, and a description, by Jacob Schneebeli, III, pl. 4.
 in the Choir of ROCHESTER Cathedral, with a description, III, pl. 5.
 in TILNEY Church, III, pl. 5.
 elevations on Stone Stalls in Churches, by David Wells, F.A.S., III, pl. 5, *page 4—6*.
 STERLING, or STRIVELING.
 STONE SLABS, in Churches, or STALLS, OF STONE.
 STRIVELING, in Scotland, the Seal of the Royal Borough thereof, with a description, III, pl. 27, *page 14*.
 STUBBURY, or HYPOCAUST.
 SUBURBY, in the County of Suffolk, the Font, in St. Gregory's Church, with its beautiful Cover made of oak, and embellished in the richest style of Gothic ornament, with a description thereof, III, pl. 25.
 SUFFOLK, COUNTY OF, the Seal of the Abbot of BURY ST. EDMUND's, the Shrine of ST. EDMUND the King and Martyr, at Bury, II, pl. 7.
 the Font, in the Church of ST. GREGORY, at SUBURBY, with its beautiful Cover made of oak, and embellished in the richest style of Gothic ornament; with a description thereof, III, pl. 25.
 the Font in the Church, at UFFORD, with its beautiful cover made of oak, and embellished in the richest style of Gothic ornament, with a description thereof, III, pl. 25.
 SURREY, COUNTY OF, the Seal to a Deed of Surrender by the Abbot of St. Peter of Chertsey, I, pl. 60.
 two views of the old Palace, at Richmond, built by King Henry VII.; with a description thereof, II, pl. 23, 24.
 SUSSEX, COUNTY OF, the Seal of JOHN, Abbot of BATTLE ABBEY, with the Counter Seal thereof, I, pl. 59.
 the Cross, at CHICHESTER, I, pl. 64.
 six views of COWDRAY HOUSE, with a description of the valuable Collection of Paintings, preserved from the Conflagration, which happened there, on the night of Tuesday, the 24th of September 1793, (and a Tail-Piece), by Richard Gough, F.A.S., III, pl. 33—37.
 the Seal, and Counter Seal, appendant to the Deed of Surrender of the Abbey of ROBERT'S-BRIDGE by Thomas Teyler, I, pl. 60.
 T.
 TARCIT, or SHIFILS.
 TEN-SHILLING PIECES, of silver, coined by King Charles I., in Ireland, of gold, coined by the Common Wealth, I, pl. 37, *note*.
 TESSLATED PAVEMENTS, or PAVEMENTS, ROMAN, I, pl. 38, *note*.
 THREE BROAD PIECES, or THREE POUND PIECES, of gold, coined by King Charles I., at Oxford, I, pl. 38, *note*.
 THREE-FARTHING PIECES, of silver, coined by Queen Elizabeth, in Ireland, I, pl. 37, *note*.
 THREE HALFPENNY PIECES, of silver, coined by Queen Elizabeth, in Ireland, I, pl. 37, *note*.
 THREE-PENCES, of silver, by what Monarchs, and where coined, I, pl. 37, *note*.
 THREE POUND PIECES, or THREE BROAD PIECES, of gold, coined by King Charles I., at Oxford, I, pl. 38, *note*.
 TUCKRILL, in the County of York, its Castle, taken from a draught now remaining in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, I, pl. 46.
 TILNEY, in the County of Essex, the Stone Stalls in the Church there, III, pl. 5.

- TOMBS, or MONUMENTS.
 TOURNAMENT, a description of the solemn Joust, holden at Westminster on the 19th of February 1510, the 1st of King Henry VIII., in honour of his Queen Catharine, on the birth of their eldest Son Prince Henry, taken from the original Roll, now in the College of Arms, in six Plates, I, pl. 21—26.
 TOURNAY, in Flanders, money coined there, by King Henry VIII., I, pl. 37, *note*.
 the Tournay Groat, of silver, of King Henry VIII., struck there, on his taking that City, I, pl. 43.
 a Tournay Groat, of silver, of King Henry VIII., I, pl. 55.
 TOWER OF LONDON, a Plan of the Liberties thereof, from a Survey in the year 1597, by William Harvard, and J. Calcoyne, I, pl. 63.
 TRUMPETS ANCIENT, three, of brass, discovered in a Bag, between Cork and Mallow; with a description thereof, II, pl. 20.
 TUDORRY, in the County of Stafford, its Castle, taken from a draught now remaining in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, I, pl. 39.
 TWENTY-SHILLING PIECES, of silver, coined by King Charles I., in Ireland, of gold, coined by the Common Wealth, I, pl. 37, *note*.
 milled Pieces, of gold, coined by Oliver Cromwell, I, pl. 38, *note*.
 TWO-PENNY PIECES, of silver, coined by the Common Wealth, in Ireland, I, pl. 37, *note*.
 U.
 UFFORD, in the County of Suffolk, its Font, with its beautiful Cover made of oak, and embellished in the richest style of Gothic ornament; with a description thereof, III, pl. 25.
 UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, in Oxford, its Arms, I, pl. 62.
 URS, ROMAN, a description of two, discovered in a bed of Chalk, near Winchester, in 1789, III, pl. 1—3, *page 13*.
 V.
 VASES, an antique one, of brass, II, pl. 19.
 VAULTS, a description of that, of King Edward the Fourth, in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, by Henry Emlyn, F.A.S., III, pl. 7.
 VESULIUM, of Antonine, in the County of Hertford, a Plan of the remaining Walls, and City thereof, in 1721, I, pl. 8.
 W.
 WAINFLEET, in the County of Lincoln, a North Wall view of Bishop Waynflete's School there, the Monument of Richard Patten, his Father; and a description thereof, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., III, pl. 6.
 WALLS, a Plan of the remaining Walls, and City of *Faraminum*, in 1721, I, pl. 8.
 WALSHINGHAM, in the County of Norfolk, the ruins of the Priory there, I, pl. 6.
 WALTHAM, in the County of Essex, the elegant Cross there, erected by Edward I., in memory of Queen Eleanor, I, pl. 38.
 a Seal, appendant to a Deed from the Abbot thereof, to Humphrey Nevill, a Counter Seal (from a Gem), to another Deed of the Abbot thereof, I, pl. 58.
 1533, I, pl. 58.
 another Counter Seal (from a Gem), of the Abbot thereof, I, pl. 58.
 the Cross, near there (in the Parish of *Chadwell*), erected in memory of Queen Eleanor, with the figures and ornaments thereon; and a description, III, pl. 26—27.
 WARDS and LIVERIES, a view of the Court thereof, as sitting; with a brief Historical account of that Court, I, pl. 70.
 WEIGHTS and MEASURES, the Standard thereof, in the 12th of Henry VII., from a table in the Exchequer, I, pl. 69.
 WELLOW, in the County of Somerset, the three tessellated Roman Pavements, discovered there, in 1737, I, pl. 50—52.
 WEST ACRES, in the County of Norfolk, the Seal of the Priory of St. Mary there, with the Counter Seal thereof, appendant to the Deed of Surrender, in the reign of King Henry VIII., I, pl. 60.
 WESTMINSTER, CITY and LIBERTIES, the beautiful Font, of marble, in St. James's Church, I, pl. 3.
 the Portrait of King Richard II., from an ancient Picture, lately in the Choir of St. Peter's there, I, pl. 4.
 the Shrine of King Edward the Confessor, in the Abbey there, I, pl. 16.
 the North Front of the Gate, at Whitehall, said to be designed by Hans Holbein, I, pl. 17.
 the North Front of King's Street Gate, which was taken down, in 1723, I, pl. 18.
 a Plan of King's Street Gate, and also of the Gate at Whitehall, in one Plate, I, pl. 19.
 a description of the solemn Joust, holden there, on the 13th of February 1510, the 1st of King Henry VIII., in honour of his Queen Catharine, on the birth of their eldest son, Prince Henry, in six Plates, I, pl. 21—26.
 a view of the Savoy, from the River Thames, taken, in 1736, by George Vertue, F.A.S., II, pl. 5.
 the Savoy Hospital, II, pl. 12.
 the Chapel of St. Mary le Savoy, II, pl. 12.
 a Plan of the Ground and Buildings of the Savoy, taken in the year 1736, II, pl. 14.
 the great East Window of the Parish Church of St. Margaret, II, pl. 20.
 the Front of the Monument of Aveline, first wife of Edward Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, on the North side of the Altar, in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, with the curious figure of Aveline, the Under Vaulting and Ornaments of the Tomb; and a description thereof, by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart., F.A.S., II, pl. 29, 30, 31.
 the North front of the Monument of King Sebert, on the South side of the

WESTMINSTER, CITY and LIBERTIES.

the Altar, in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter; two figures, supposed to be those of King Robert and King Henry III., as painted thereon, with Heads and Ornaments, and a description, by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart., F. A. S., II, pl. 38, 33, 34.

the Monument of Anne, of Clèves, on the South side of the Altar, in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, with a description thereof, by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart., F. A. S., II, pl. 35.

WHOLE SALUTES, &c. WESTMINSTER.

WILT, COUNTY OF, the Roman tessellated Pavement, discovered in Put Mead, in 1785, with a description, by Mrs. Catherine Downes, II, pl. 43.

WINDCHESTER, CITY, in the County of Southampton, its Cross, erected in the reign of King Edward III., I, pl. 61.

the East Vees of the Font, in the Nave of the Cathedral, of black marble, with the basins of eyes on the sides thereof, and a description, by Richard Gough, F. A. S., II, pl. 39, 40.

the Monument of Cardinal Henry Beaufort, in the Cathedral there; his figure, and parts and ornaments of the Monument; with a description, by Richard Gough, F. A. S., II, pl. 45, 47, 48, 49.

the Monument of Bishop William Waynflete, in the Cathedral there; his figure, and parts and ornaments of the Monument, with a description, by Richard Gough, F. A. S., II, pl. 46, 47, 48, 49.

the Monument of Bishop Richard Fox, in the Cathedral there; and parts and ornaments thereof; with a description, by Richard Gough, F. A. S., II, pl. 50, 49.

WINDOWS, the great East Window of the Parish Church of St. Margaret, in Westminster, II, pl. 26.

WINDSOR, in the County of Berks, the Vault, and Body of King Edward the Fourth; his Monument, in St. George's Chapel; the Plan and Elevation of the Roof Loft, in St. George's Chapel, which was taken down on the 5th of February 1789; and a description thereof, by John Lord Bishop of Carlisle, F. A. S., III, pl. 7—9.

WINTERTON, in the County of Lincoln, the three Roman tessellated Pavements, discovered there, in 1747; II, pl. 9.

WOODCHESTER, in the County of Gloucester, the Roman tessellated Pavement, discovered there, from the beautiful drawing of Samuel Lysons, F. A. S., with his description thereof, II, p. 44.

Y.

YORK, CITY, the ancient Horn, of Ulfhus, the Dane, preserved in the Cathedral of St. Peter there, I, pl. 2.

the Seal of Roger, Archbishop thereof, in 1154, I, pl. 59.

the Seal of Roger, Archbishop thereof, a Chimera of three heads (from a Gem), I, pl. 50.

YORK, COUNTY OF, the Seal, of COTTINGHAM ABBEY, with its reverse, I, pl. 5.

a North view of the Cross, at DONCASTER, II, pl. 10.

an ancient Deed of the Priory of DRAX, with the Seal appendant, II, pl. 4.

four views of the Ruins of FOUNTAIN ABBEY, I, pl. 9—12.

the Seal of the Priory of St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, in the Castle at PONTEFRAC, with the Counter Seal of Roger de Lacy (from a Gem), I, pl. 54.

the Castle, at KNAXESBOROUGH, I, pl. 44.

the Seal of the Abbot of MELSEA, appendant to a Deed, dated the 26th of Edward I., II, pl. 4.

the Castle, at PONTEFRAC, I, pl. 42.

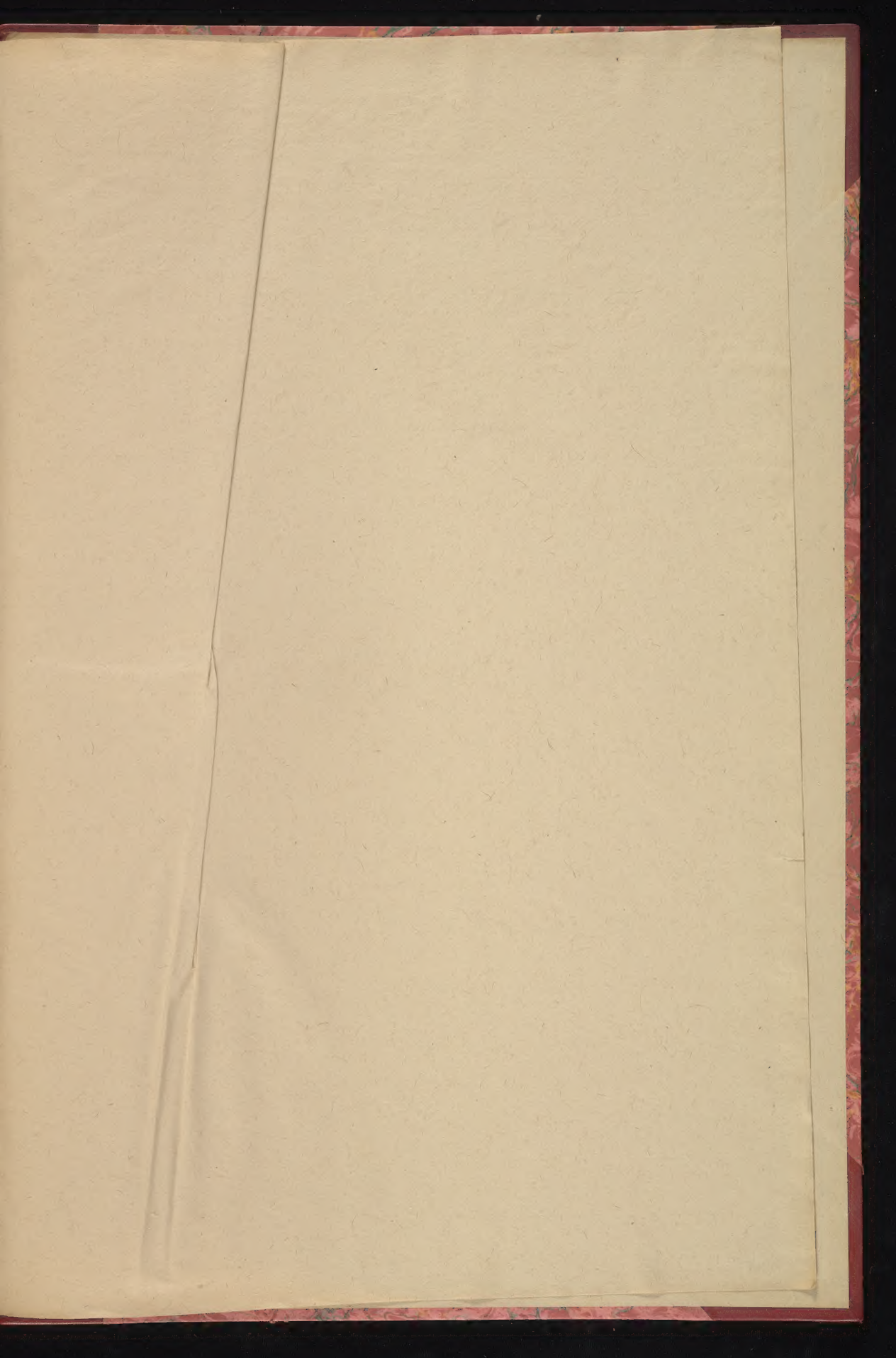
the Plan of the Roman Roads there, by Francis Drake, F. A. S., I, pl. 47.

the Castle, at SANDAL, II, pl. 11.

the Seals of RICHARD, Abbot of SELBY, with the Counter Seals (from a Gem), I, pl. 54.

the Castle, at TICKHILL, I, pl. 46.

THE END.



87b1020, c.1

